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<b>Reference</b>	IOR/R/15/5/183
<b>Title</b>	'File 4/5 Kuwait State: Shaikh of Kuwait, Status of and Salutes for'
<b>Date(s)</b>	29 May 1932-25 Apr 1949 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English and Arabic in Latin and Arabic script
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 file (183 folios)
<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Copyright for document</b>	<a href="#">Public Domain</a>

#### About this record

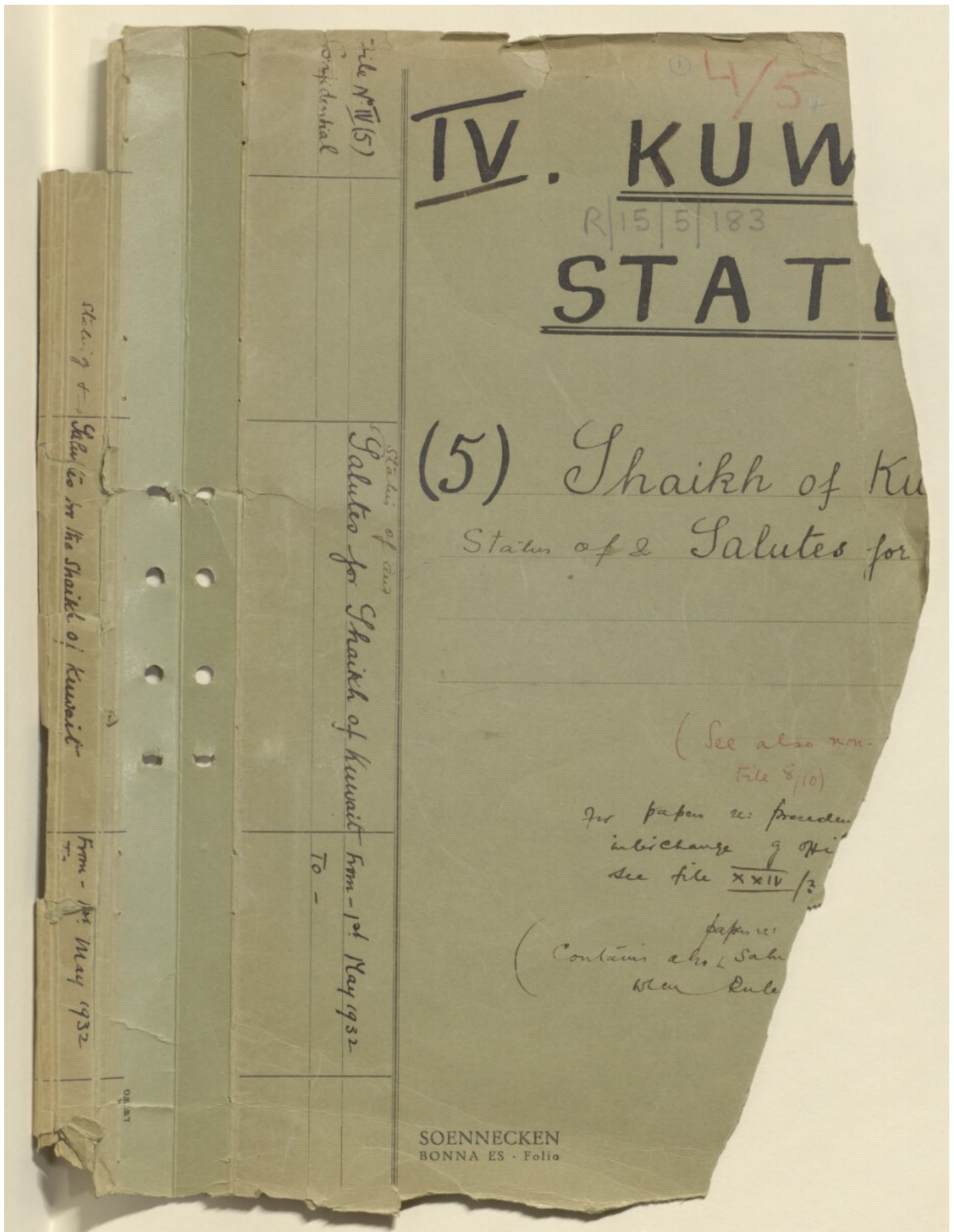
This file contains correspondence between British officials concerning issues related to the number of official gun salutes that the British Government assigned to rulers in the Persian Gulf as well as the titles that should be used for them in official correspondence.

Specifically, the majority of the correspondence in the file relates to two main issues:

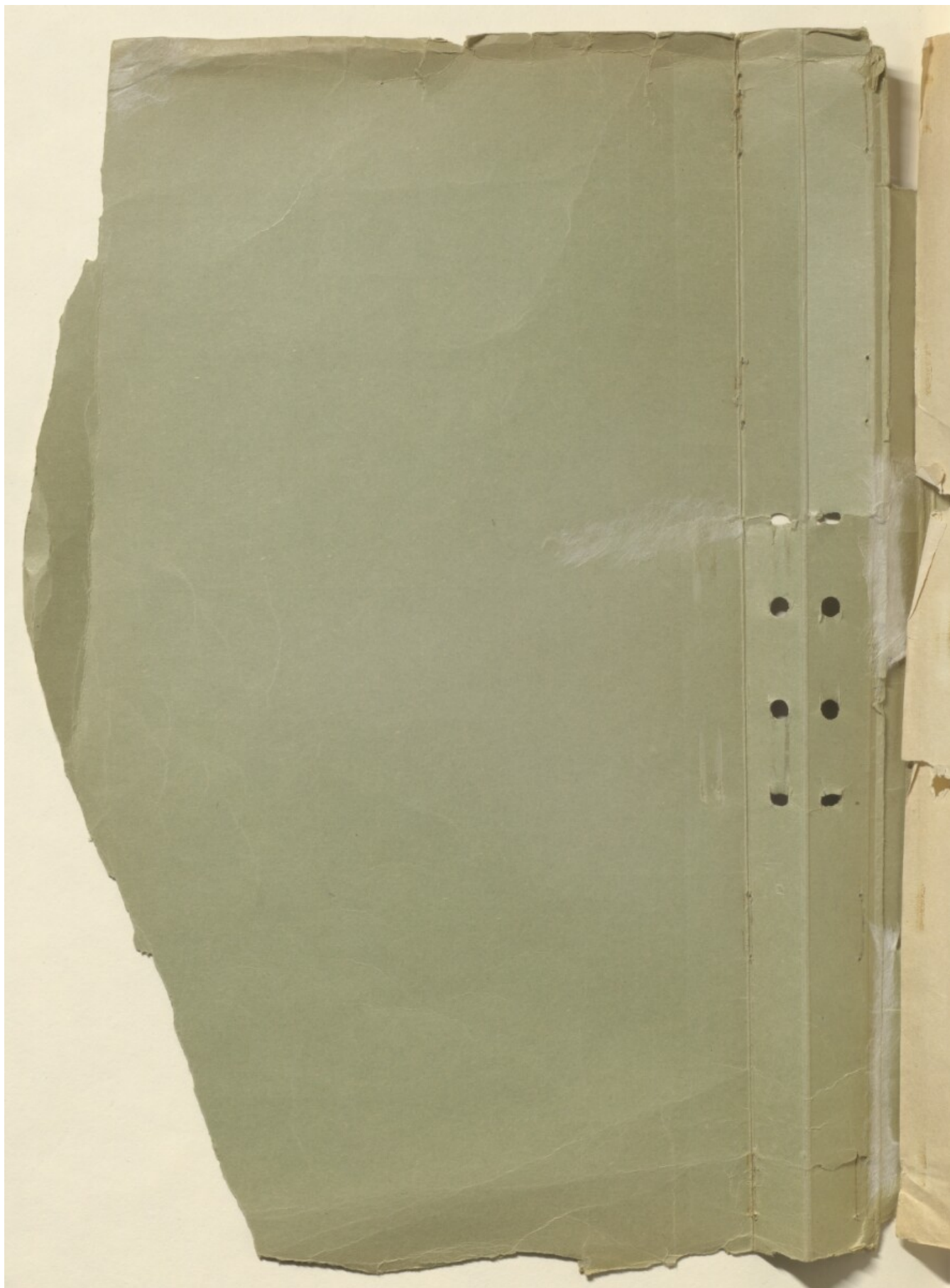
- Britain's decision to increase the official gun salute of the rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait from seven to eleven in 1933.
- Britain's decision to grant the rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait the title of 'His Excellency' in 1937.

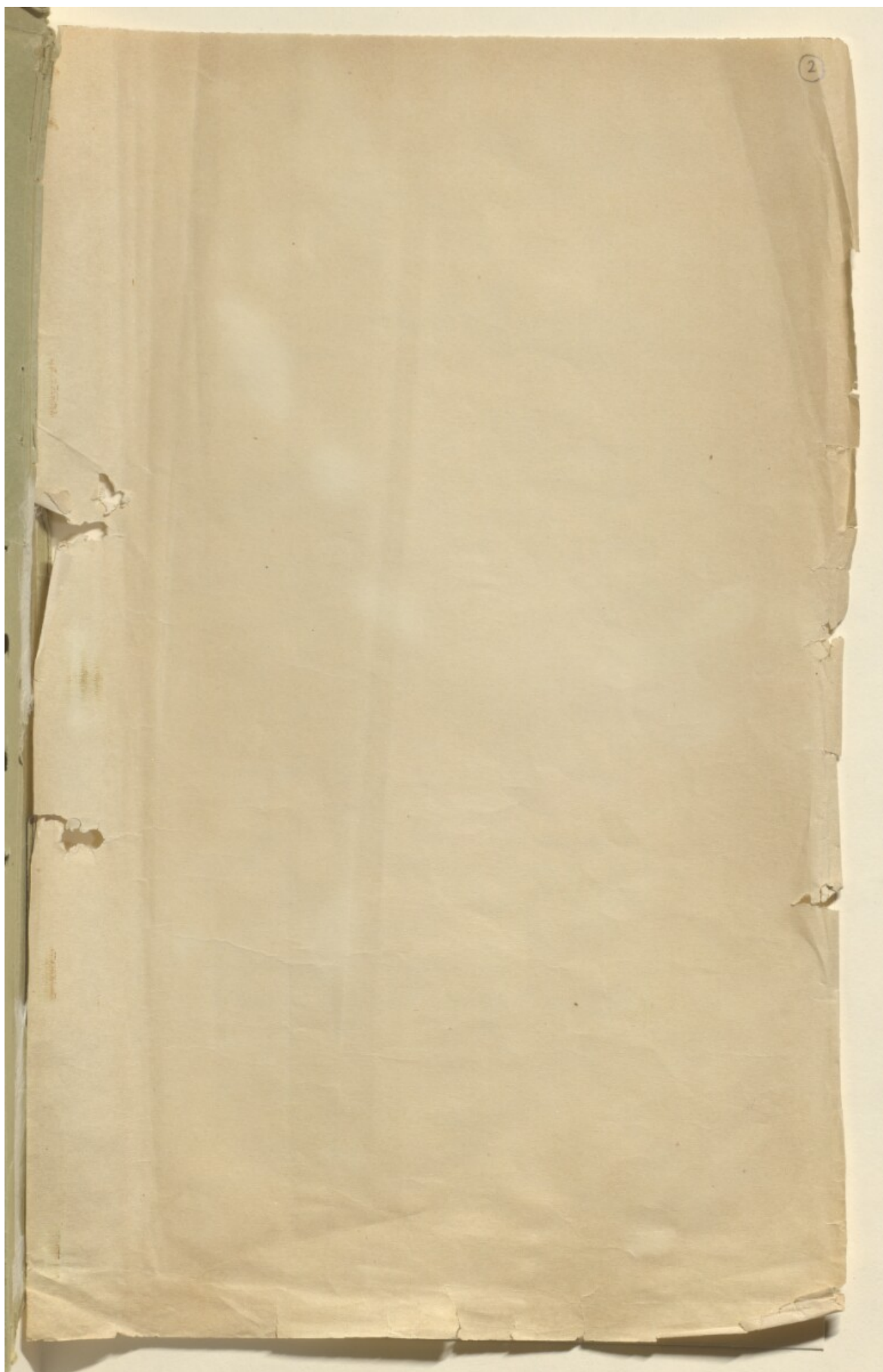
The file contains two lists of all the region's rulers and their respective gun salutes/titles, one from 1936 (folios 73-75) and another from 1949 (folio 183).

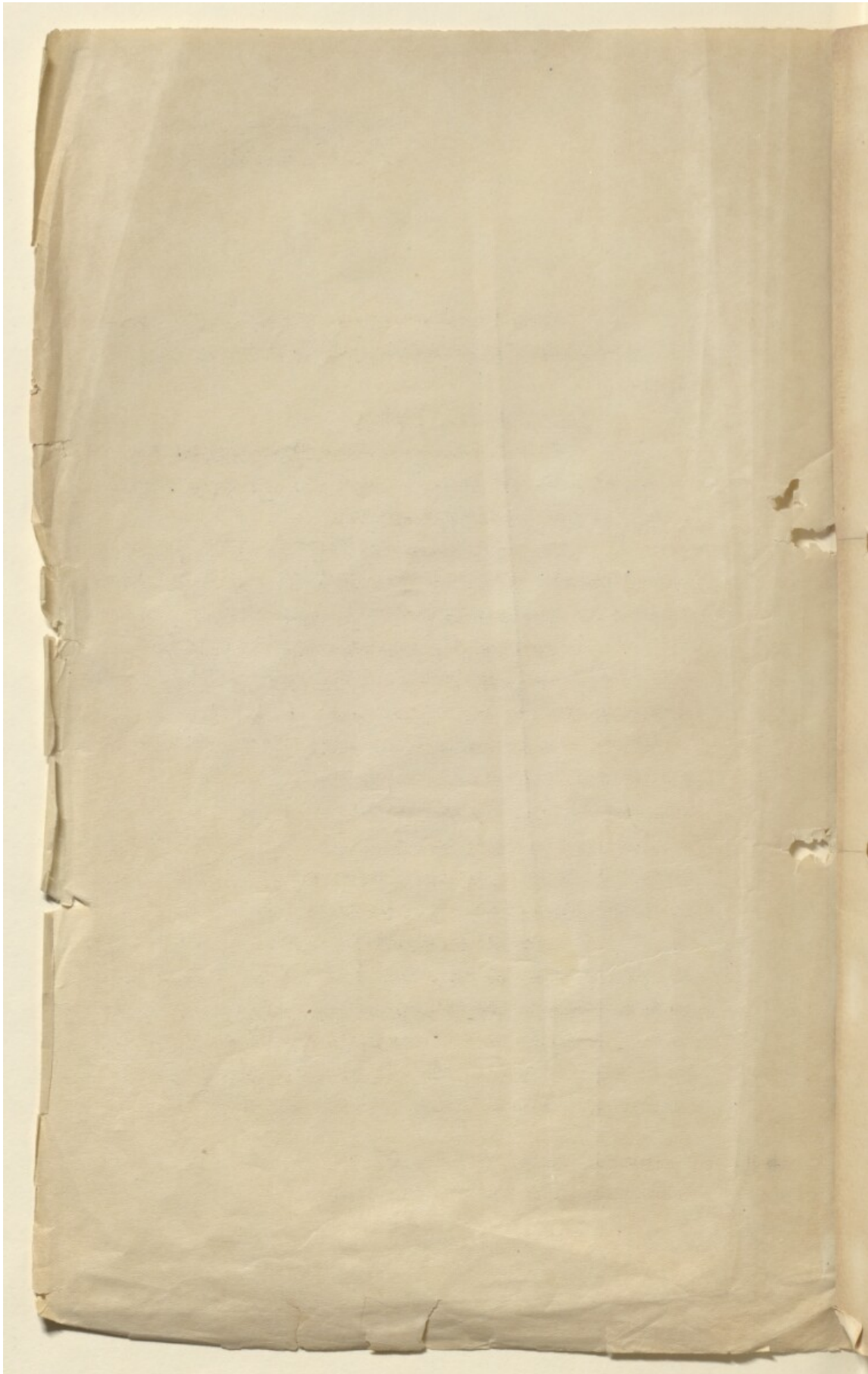
The main correspondents in the file are British officials from the Political Residency, the Political Agencies in Bahrain and Kuwait and the Admiralty. It also contains a limited amount of correspondence between the Ruler of Kuwait, Shaikh Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah and the Political Agency in Kuwait, some of which is in Arabic.















Confidential.

D.O.No.76.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 29th May 1932.

When you were here last I touched on the question of the possibility of raising the salute of the Shaikh of Kuwait.

2. The position is this:-

The Governors of Abadan, Mohammerah and the Mutasarrif of Basrah each get 7 guns from our warships, which number the Shaikh of Kuwait also gets.

The latter feels that that as an independent Ruler in special treaty relations with Great Britain, he should receive more guns than mere Governors of neighbouring Ports.

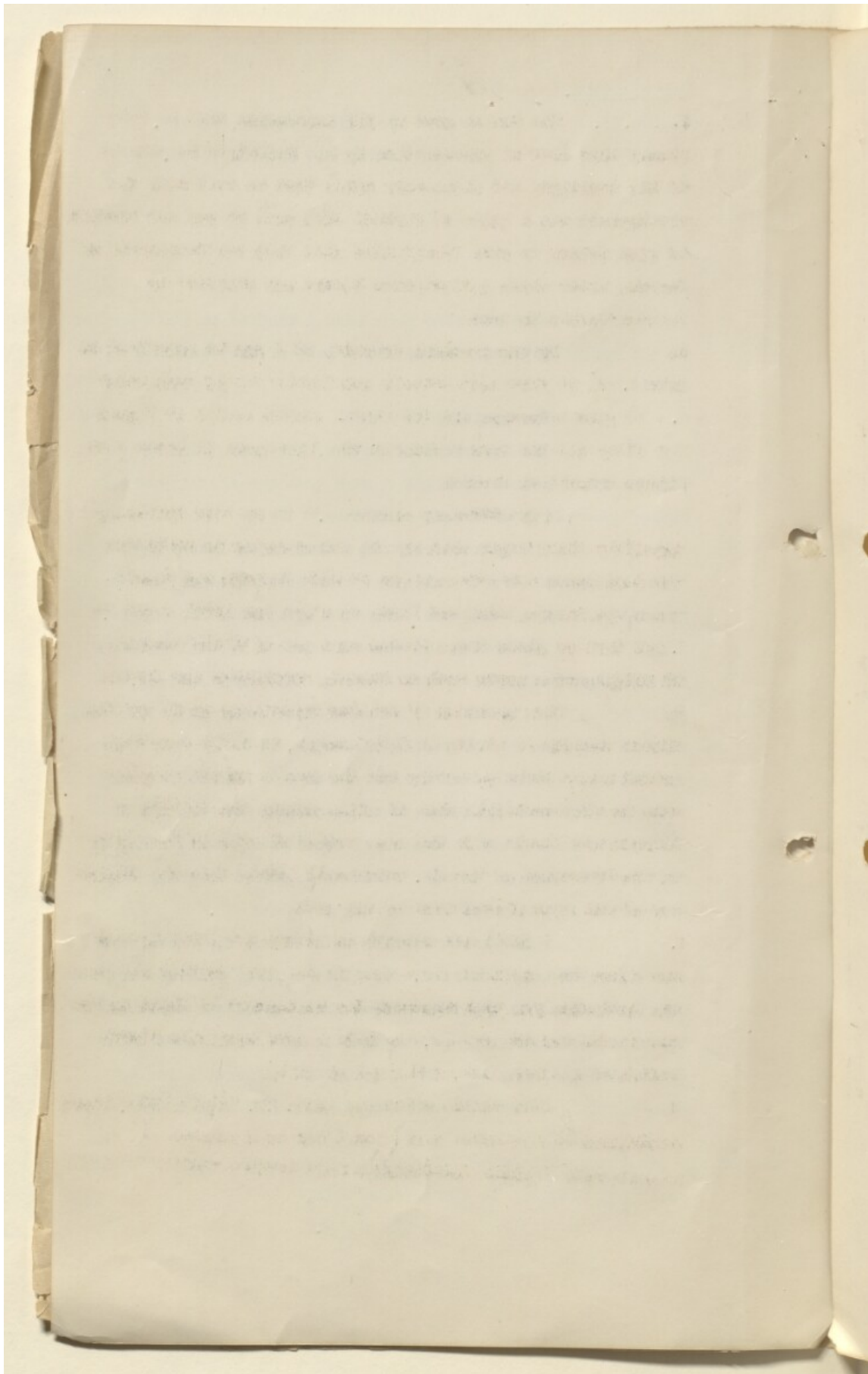
3. The Shaikh who recently made a special point of calling and opening his heart to me on this very subject, pointed out that in the estimation of Iraq generally but especially in the eyes of the people of Basrah, Abadan and Mohammerah the fact that he the Shaikh received an equal number of guns with the Governors of those Towns meant nothing more nor less than that His Majesty's Government considered Kuwait equal in status with those officials. This he ventured to think could not be the intention of His Majesty's Government.

4. The Shaikh further pointed out the anomaly that the Government of Khuzistan, certainly a large province but not equal in status to the independent Arab States of Kuwait or Bahrain, was given 13 guns, or practically double what he or Shaikh Hamad al Khalifa, the friends and ancient allies of His Majesty's Government received from H.M.S. Ships of war.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel H.V. Biscoe,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

B u s h i r e.







-2-

5. The Shaikh gave me the impression that he felt keenly this lack of appreciation by His Majesty's Government of his position, but graciously added that he felt sure the arrangement was a relic of Turkish days when it was not considered good policy to give Kuwait more guns than the Mutasarrif of Basrah, under whose jurisdiction Kuwait was supposed by Constantinople to come.

6. My own personal opinion, if I may be permitted to give same, is that both Bahrain and Kuwait should come under the 11 guns category, and that Qatar should remain at 7 guns - for after all one cannot compare the importance of Qatar with either Bahrain or Kuwait.

It is certainly unfair, and in my view decidedly impolitic these days, when we are endeavouring to emphasize the importance and independence of both Bahrain and Kuwait vis a vis Persia, Iraq and Nejd, to allow the local world to think that we place these States on a par with the Governors of neighbouring ports such as Basrah, Mohammerah and Abadan.

7. This question of salutes especially as it applies almost entirely to visits of H.M.S. Ships, is rated very high indeed among Arabs generally and the latter cannot help but come to the conclusion that if ships salute the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait with the same number of guns as they give to the Governors of the abovementioned Towns, then the seniority of all five places must be the same.

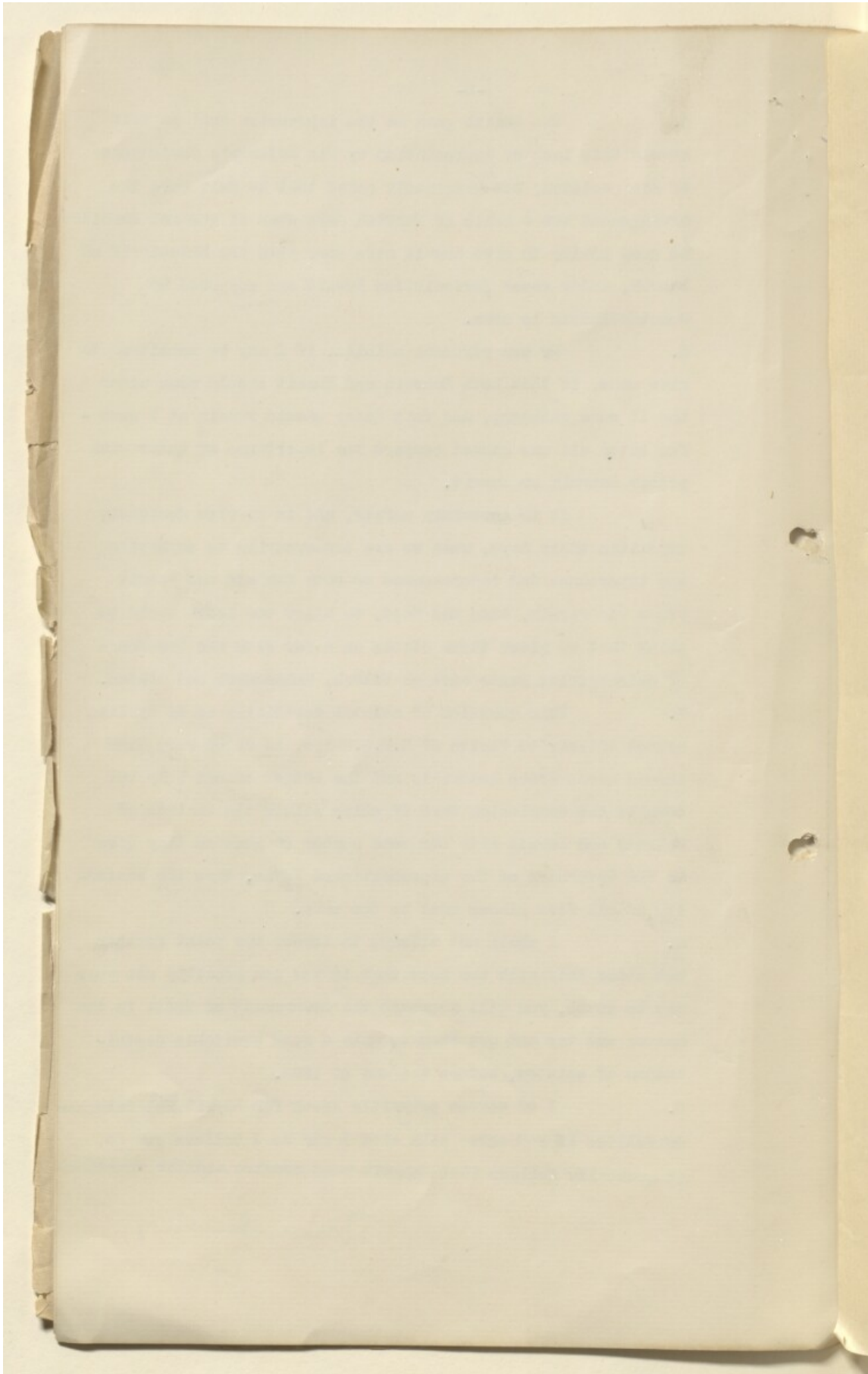
8. I shall not attempt to labour the point further but close this with the hope that if you can possibly see your way to do so, you will approach the Government of India in the matter and try and get them to make a more equitable distribution of salutes, before the end of 1932.

9. I of course primarily speak for Kuwait, <sup>but</sup> ~~it naturally~~ ~~it follows~~ if you agree with what I say as I believe you do, it naturally follows that Bahrain must receive similar treatment

Wm Smeaton

W







W  
20.12

No. 2659

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait,

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.


Dated 17th Decem 1932

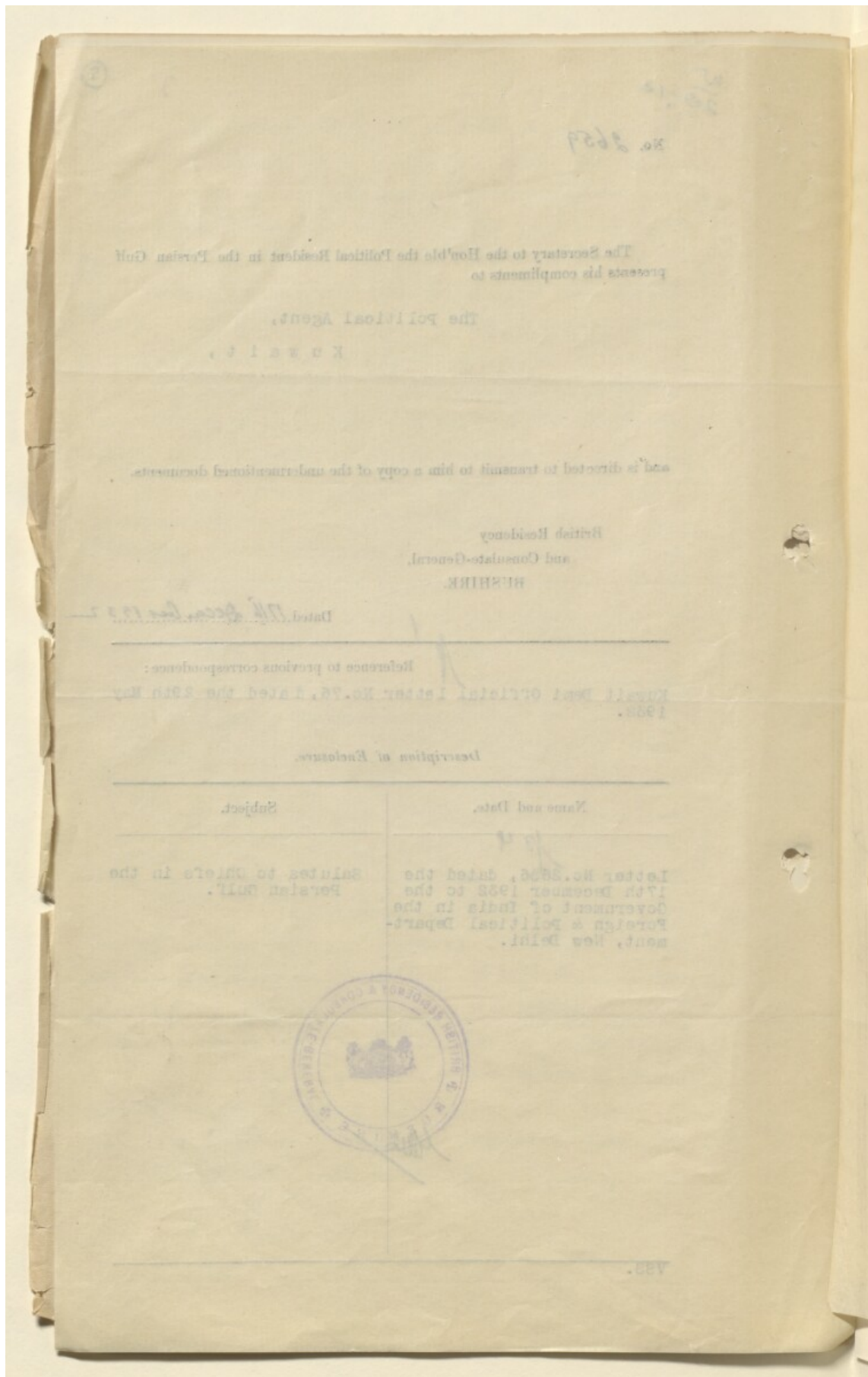
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Kuwait Demi Official letter No.76, dated the 29th May  
1932.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. 2656, dated the 17th December 1932 to the Government of India in the Foreign & Political Depart- ment, New Delhi.	Salutes to Chiefs in the Persian Gulf.

VSS.









No. 2656 of 1932.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 17th December 1932.

From - The Hon'ble Lt.Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.

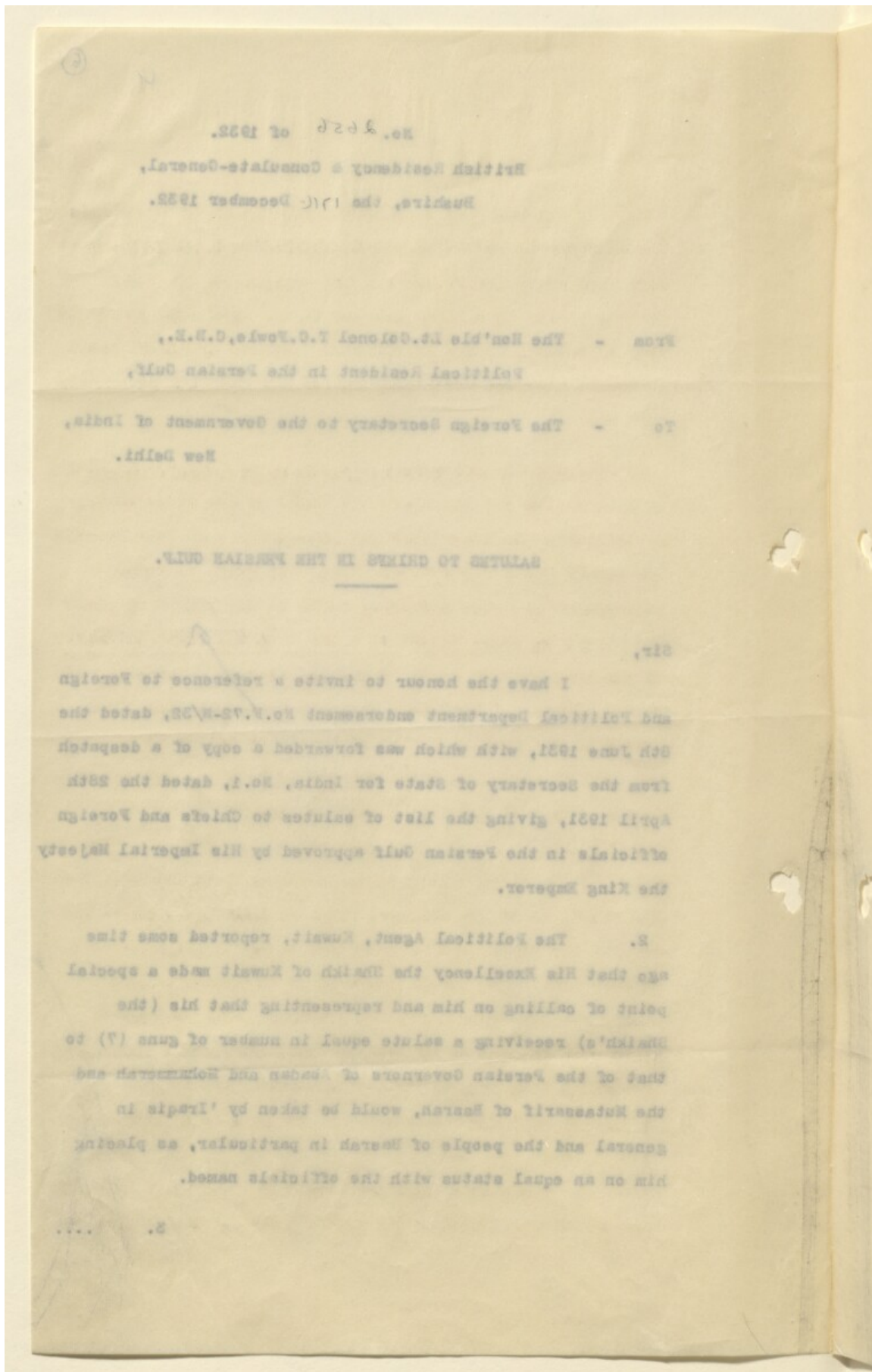
SALUTES TO CHIEFS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite a reference to Foreign and Political Department endorsement No.F.72-N/32, dated the 8th June 1931, with which was forwarded a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No.1, dated the 28th April 1931, giving the list of salutes to Chiefs and Foreign officials in the Persian Gulf approved by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

2. The Political Agent, Kuwait, reported some time ago that His Excellency the Shaikh of Kuwait made a special point of calling on him and representing that his (the Shaikh's) receiving a salute equal in number of guns (7) to that of the Persian Governors of Abadan and Mohammerah and the Mutassarif of Basrah, would be taken by 'Iraqis in general and the people of Basrah in particular, as placing him on an equal status with the officials named.

3. ....





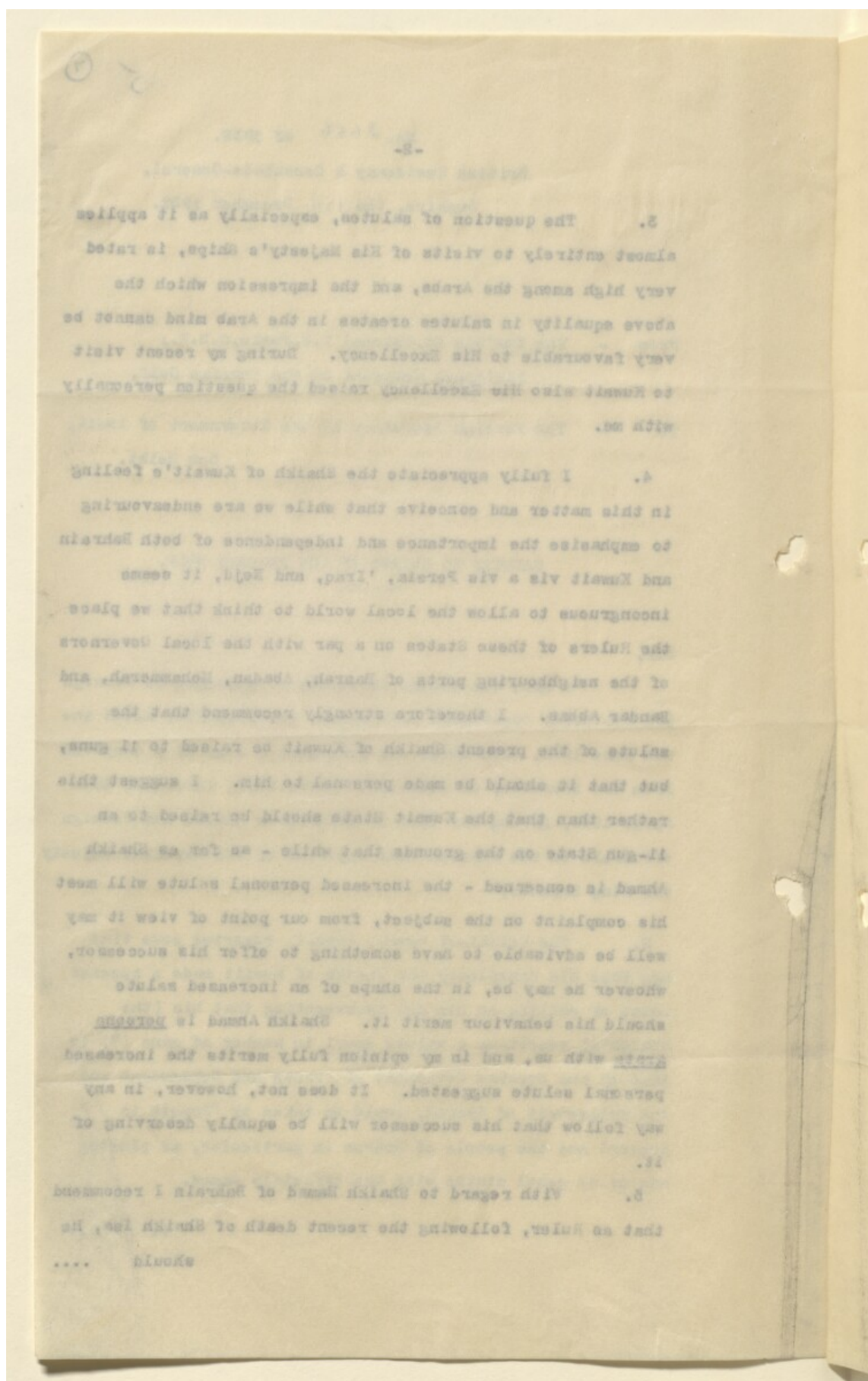
5 ⑦  
-2-

3. The question of salutes, especially as it applies almost entirely to visits of His Majesty's Ships, is rated very high among the Arabs, and the impression which the above equality in salutes creates in the Arab mind cannot be very favourable to His Excellency. During my recent visit to Kuwait also His Excellency raised the question personally with me.

4. I fully appreciate the Shaikh of Kuwait's feeling in this matter and conceive that while we are endeavouring to emphasise the importance and independence of both Bahrain and Kuwait vis a vis Persia, 'Iraq, and Nejd, it seems incongruous to allow the local world to think that we place the Rulers of these States on a par with the local Governors of the neighbouring ports of Basrah, Abadan, Mohammerah, and Bandar Abbas. I therefore strongly recommend that the salute of the present Shaikh of Kuwait be raised to 11 guns, but that it should be made personal to him. I suggest this rather than that the Kuwait State should be raised to an 11-gun State on the grounds that while - as far as Shaikh Ahmad is concerned - the increased personal salute will meet his complaint on the subject, from our point of view it may well be advisable to have something to offer his successor, whoever he may be, in the shape of an increased salute should his behaviour merit it. Shaikh Ahmad is persona grata with us, and in my opinion fully merits the increased personal salute suggested. It does not, however, in any way follow that his successor will be equally deserving of it.

5. With regard to Shaikh Hamad of Bahrain I recommend that as Ruler, following the recent death of Shaikh Isa, he should ....







-3-

should receive a salute of 11 guns, made personal to him for the same reasons as I have adduced in the case of the Shaikh of Kuwait.

6. In this connection I would invite a reference to correspondence ending with Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, letter No.1216 E. A., dated the 26th July 1909, from which it will be seen that the present suggestion for raising these States in the matter of salutes, is not a new one. In fact the grounds for the present proposal are more cogent in view of the increased economical and political importance of the States.

I have the honour to be,

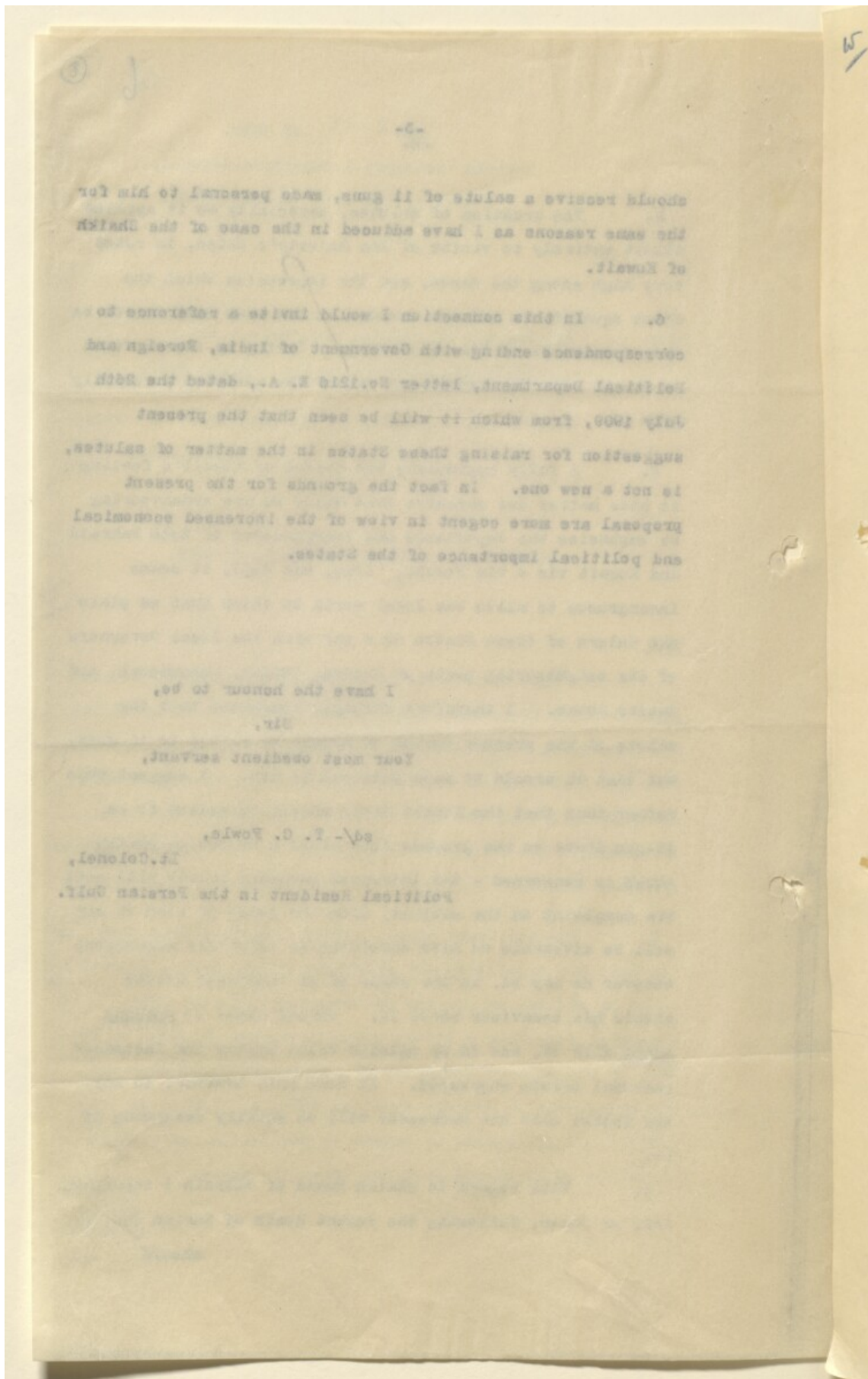
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

sd/- T. C. Fowle,

Lt.Colonel,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







W  
10-2-33  
IV (5)  
7 9

No. 287

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

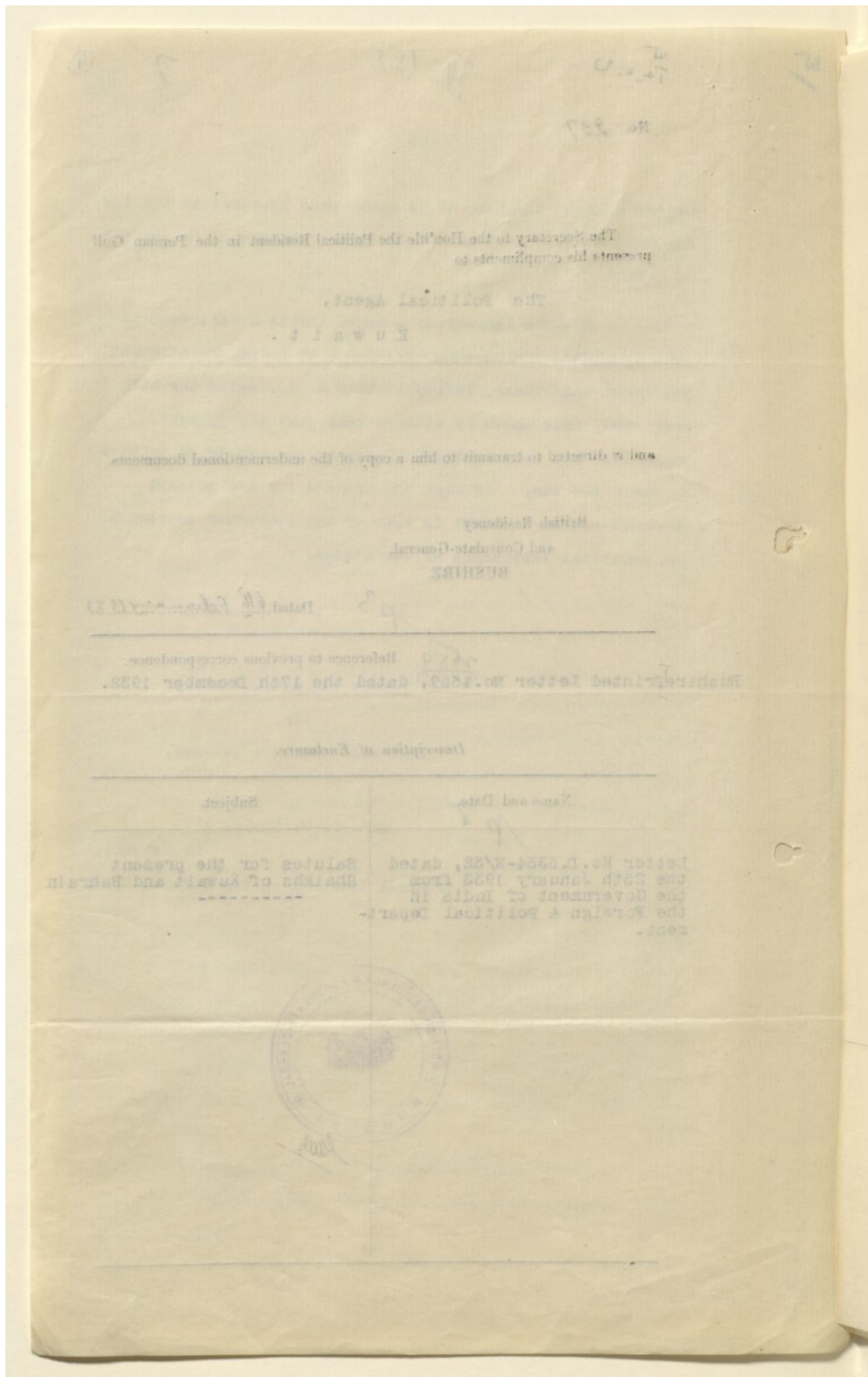
Dated 6<sup>th</sup> February 1933

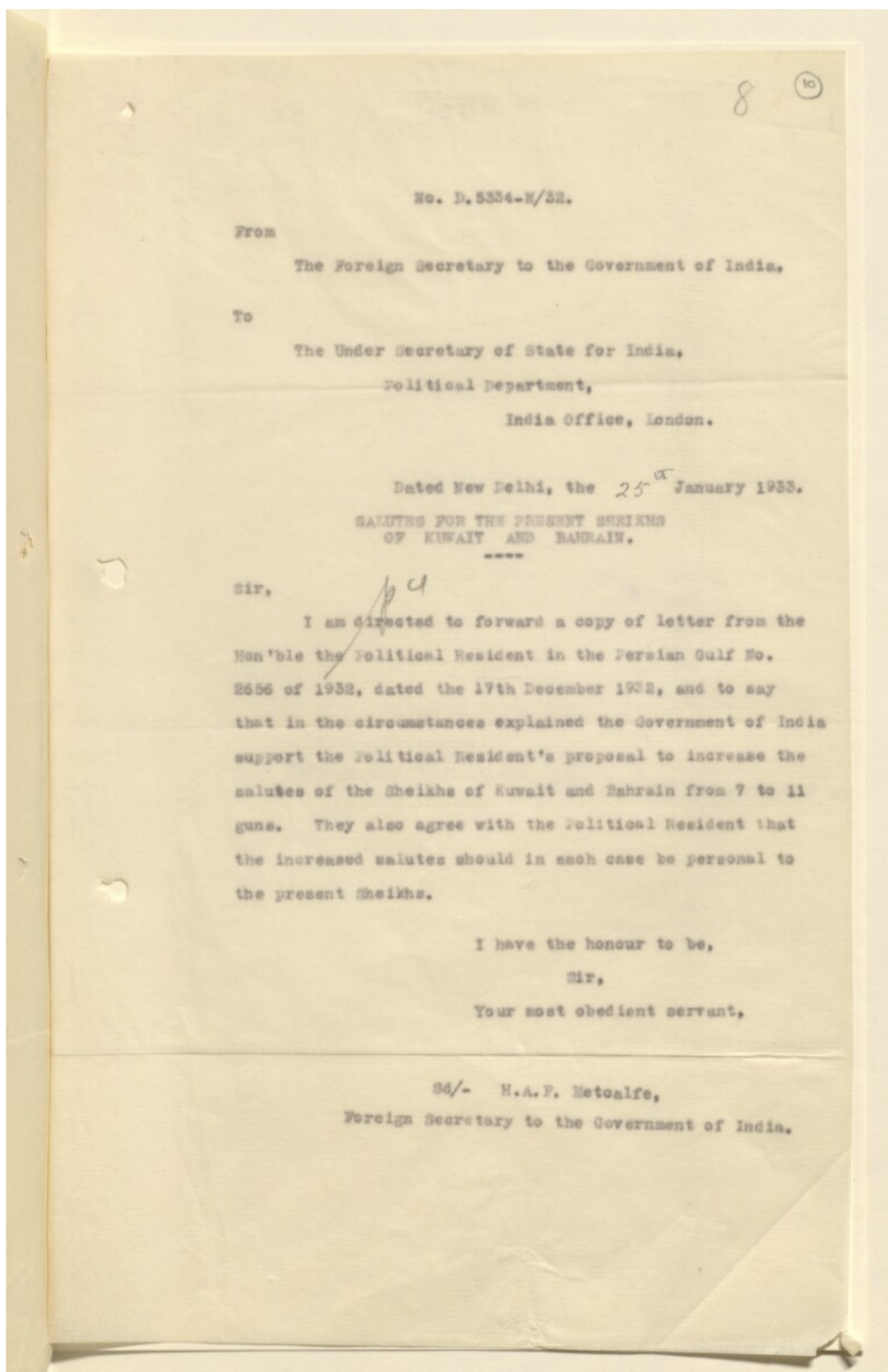
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Bushire Printed Letter No. 1659, dated the 17th December 1932.

Description of Enclosure.

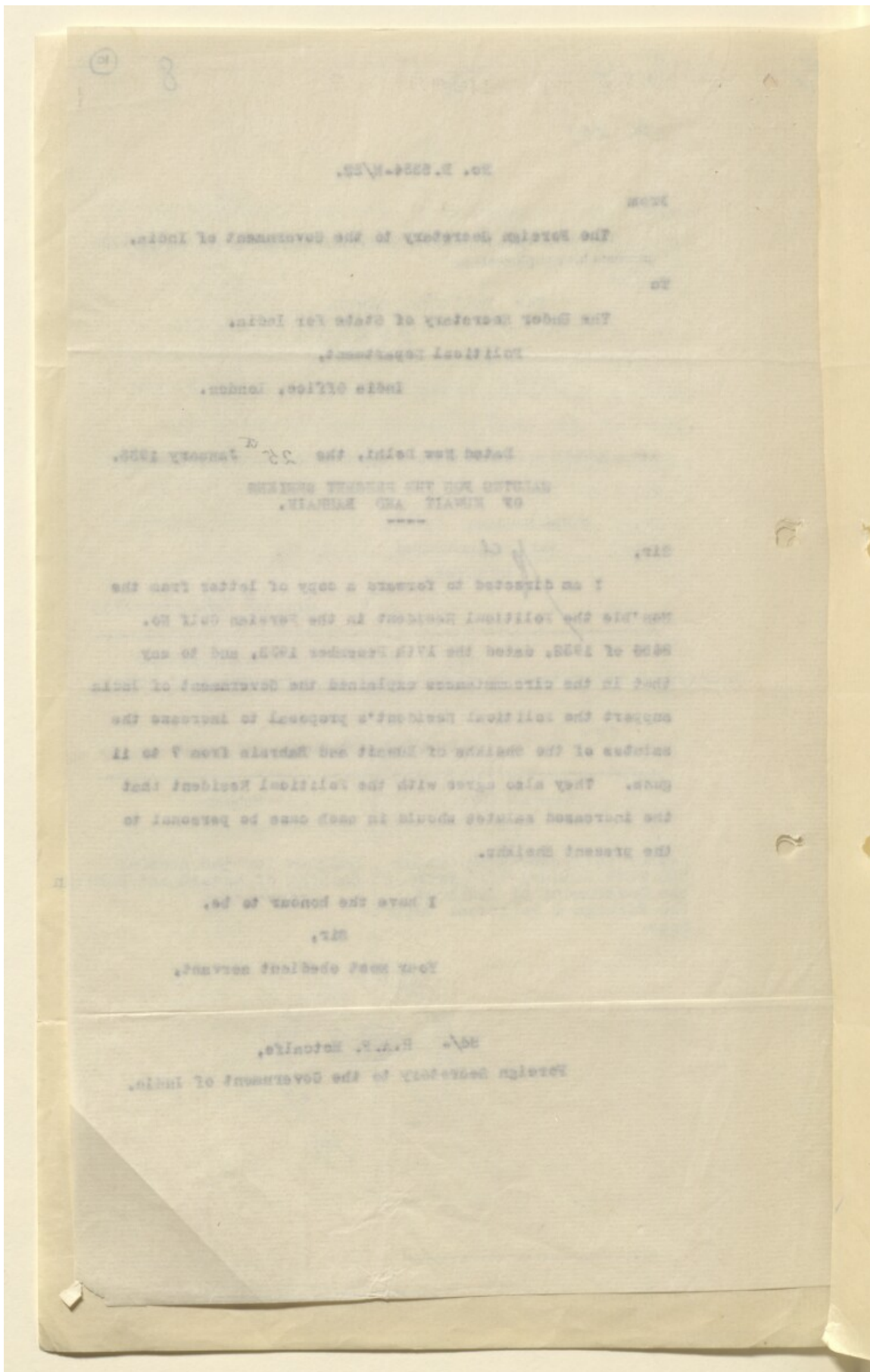
Name and Date	Subject.
Letter No. D.5334-N/32, dated the 25th January 1933 from the Government of India in the Foreign & Political Department.	Salutes for the present Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE GENERAL  
BUSHIRE











65  
20-4

No. 766

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Bahrain.  
The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated 11<sup>th</sup> April 1933.

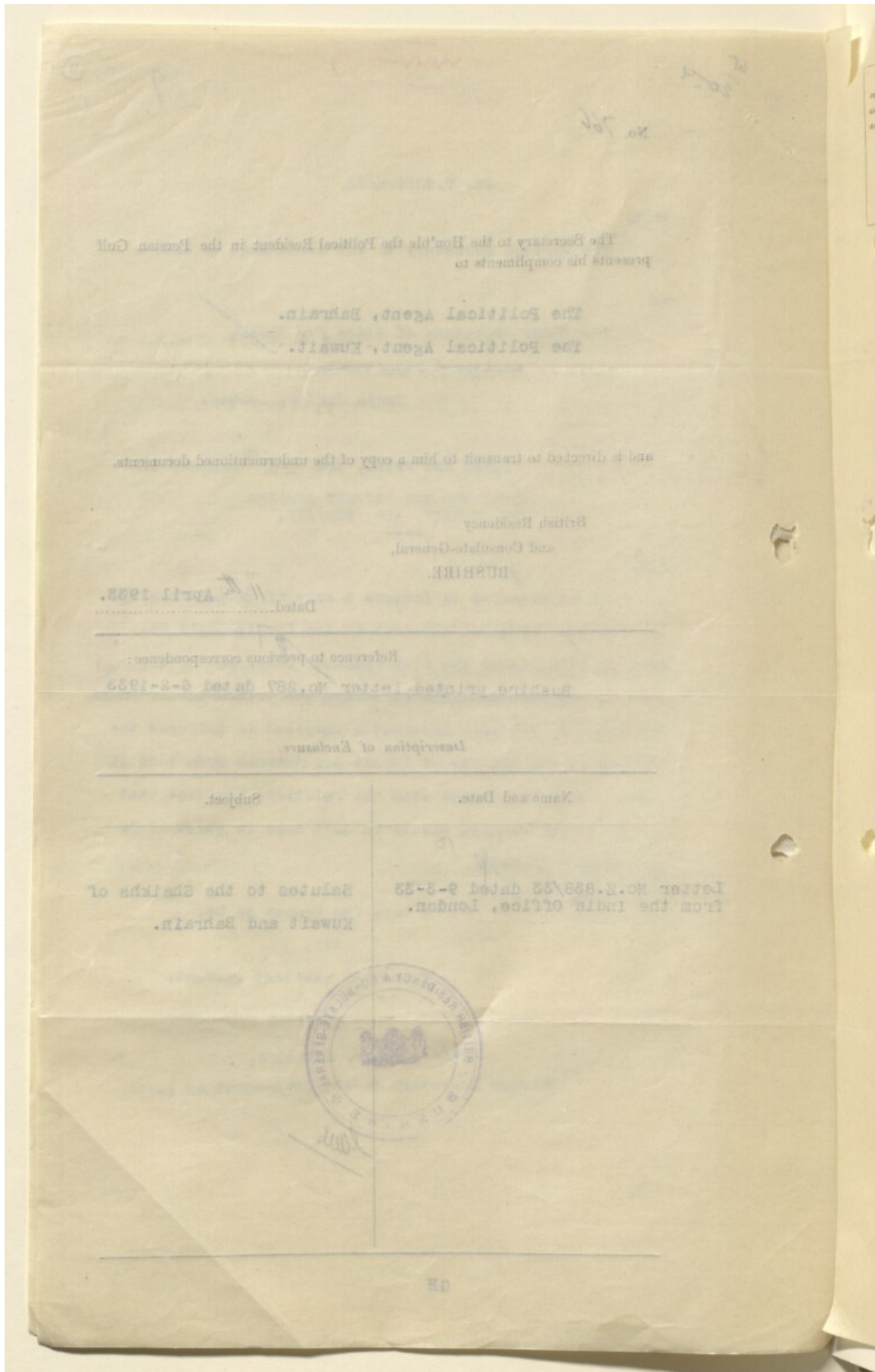
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Bushire printed letter No. 287 dated 6-2-1933

Description of Enclosure.

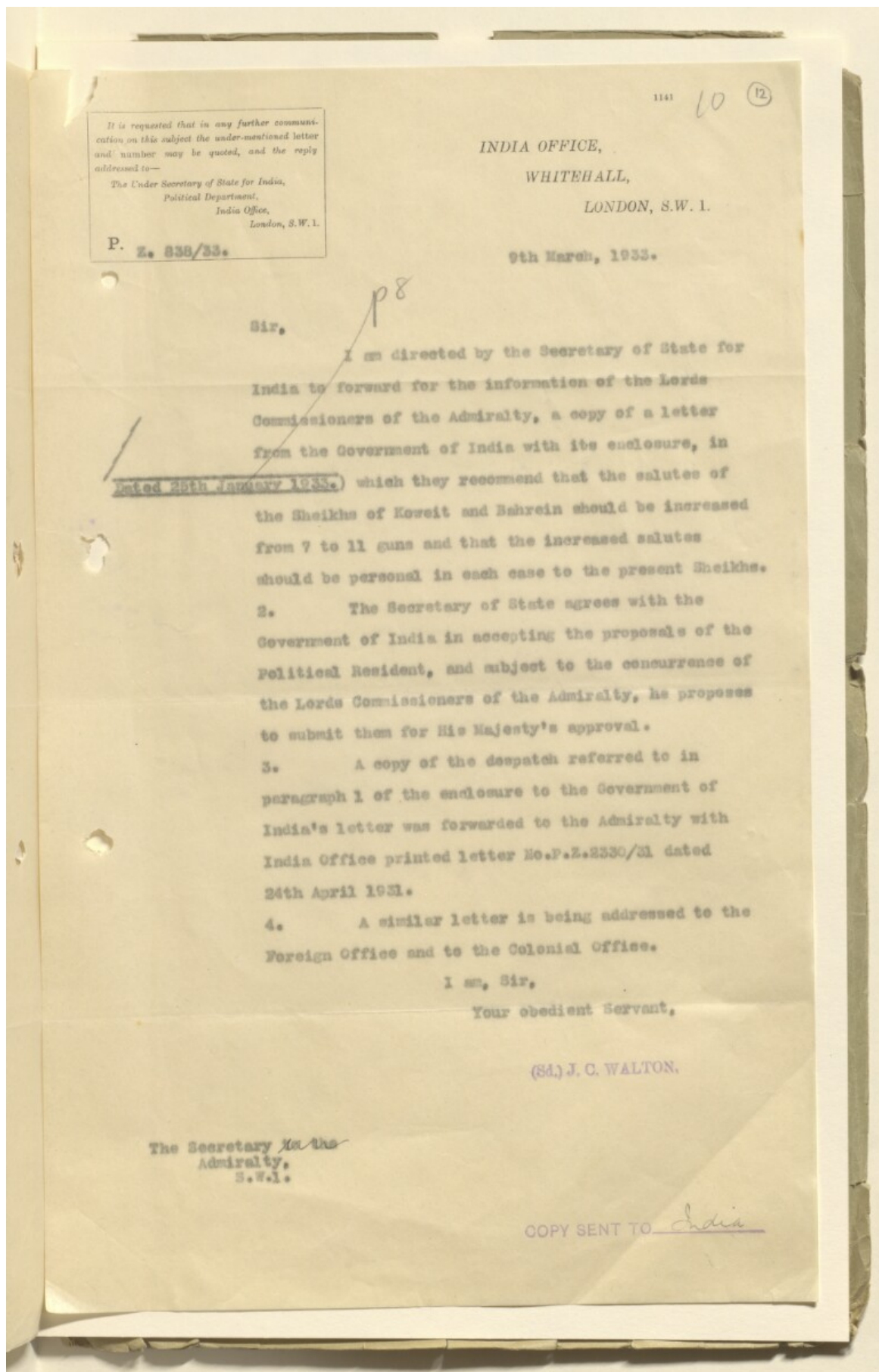
Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. Z.838/33 dated 9-3-33 from the India Office, London.	Salutes to the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain.

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL  
BUSHIRE

GH







It is requested that in any further communication on this subject the under-mentioned letter and number may be quoted, and the reply addressed to—

The Under Secretary of State for India,  
Political Department,  
India Office,  
London, S.W. 1.

P. Z. 838/33.

INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

9th March, 1933.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from the Government of India with its enclosure, in dated 25th January 1933. which they recommend that the salutes of the Sheikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain should be increased from 7 to 11 guns and that the increased salutes should be personal in each case to the present Sheikhs.

2. The Secretary of State agrees with the Government of India in accepting the proposals of the Political Resident, and subject to the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he proposes to submit them for His Majesty's approval.

3. A copy of the despatch referred to in paragraph 1 of the enclosure to the Government of India's letter was forwarded to the Admiralty with India Office printed letter No.P.Z.2330/31 dated 24th April 1931.

4. A similar letter is being addressed to the Foreign Office and to the Colonial Office.

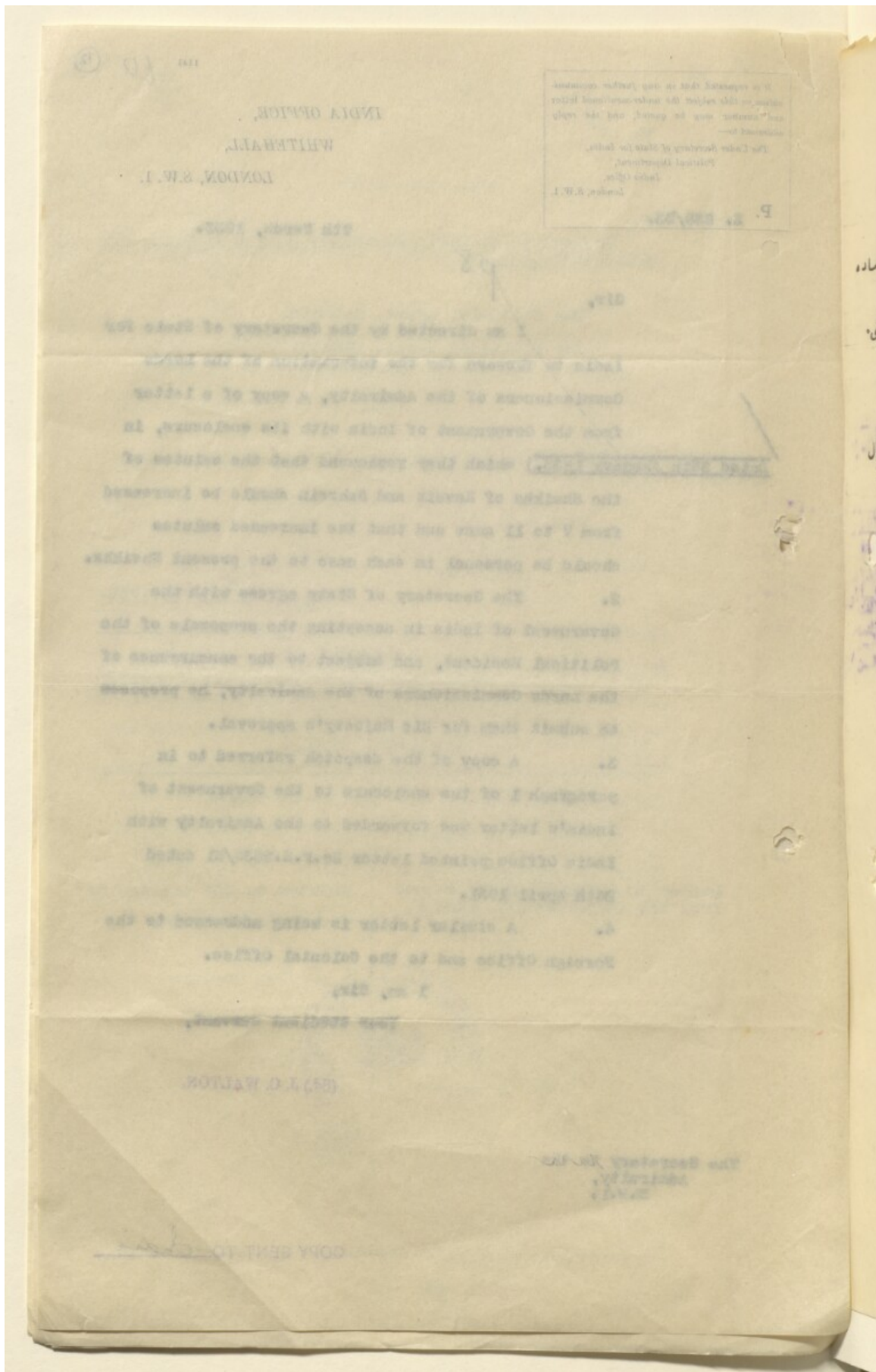
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

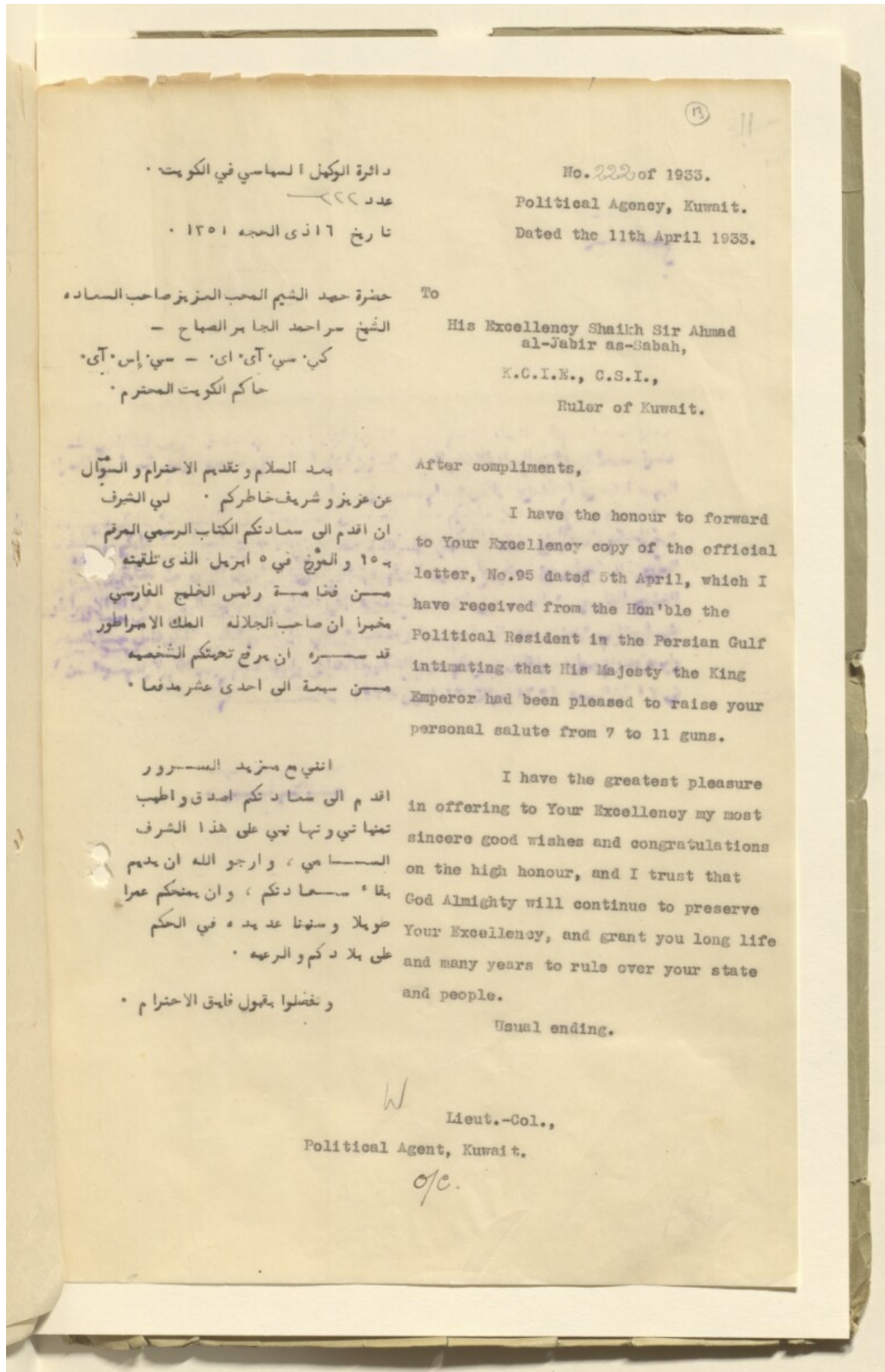
(Sd.) J. C. WALTON.

The Secretary to the  
Admiralty,  
S.W. 1.

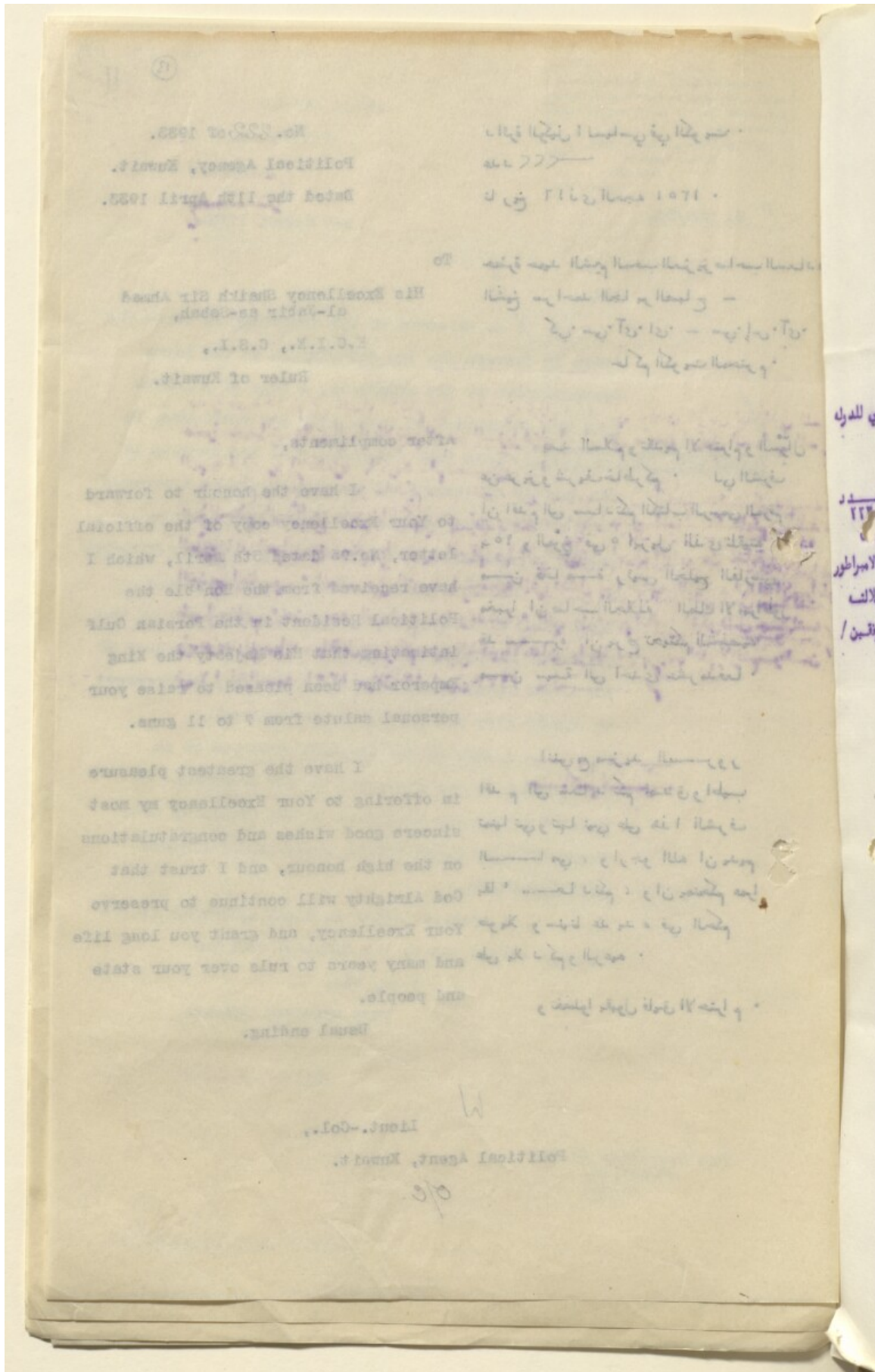
COPY SENT TO India

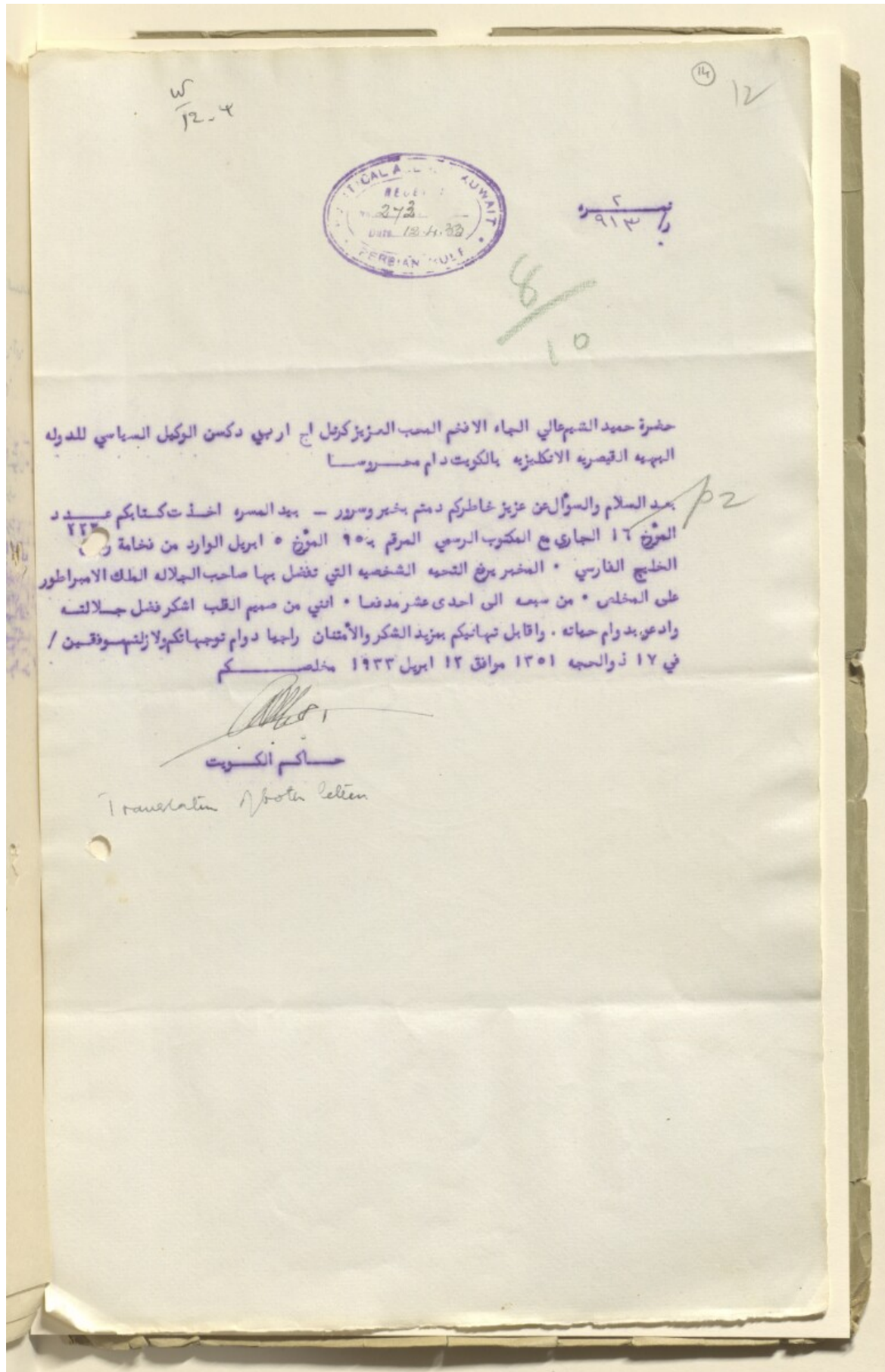




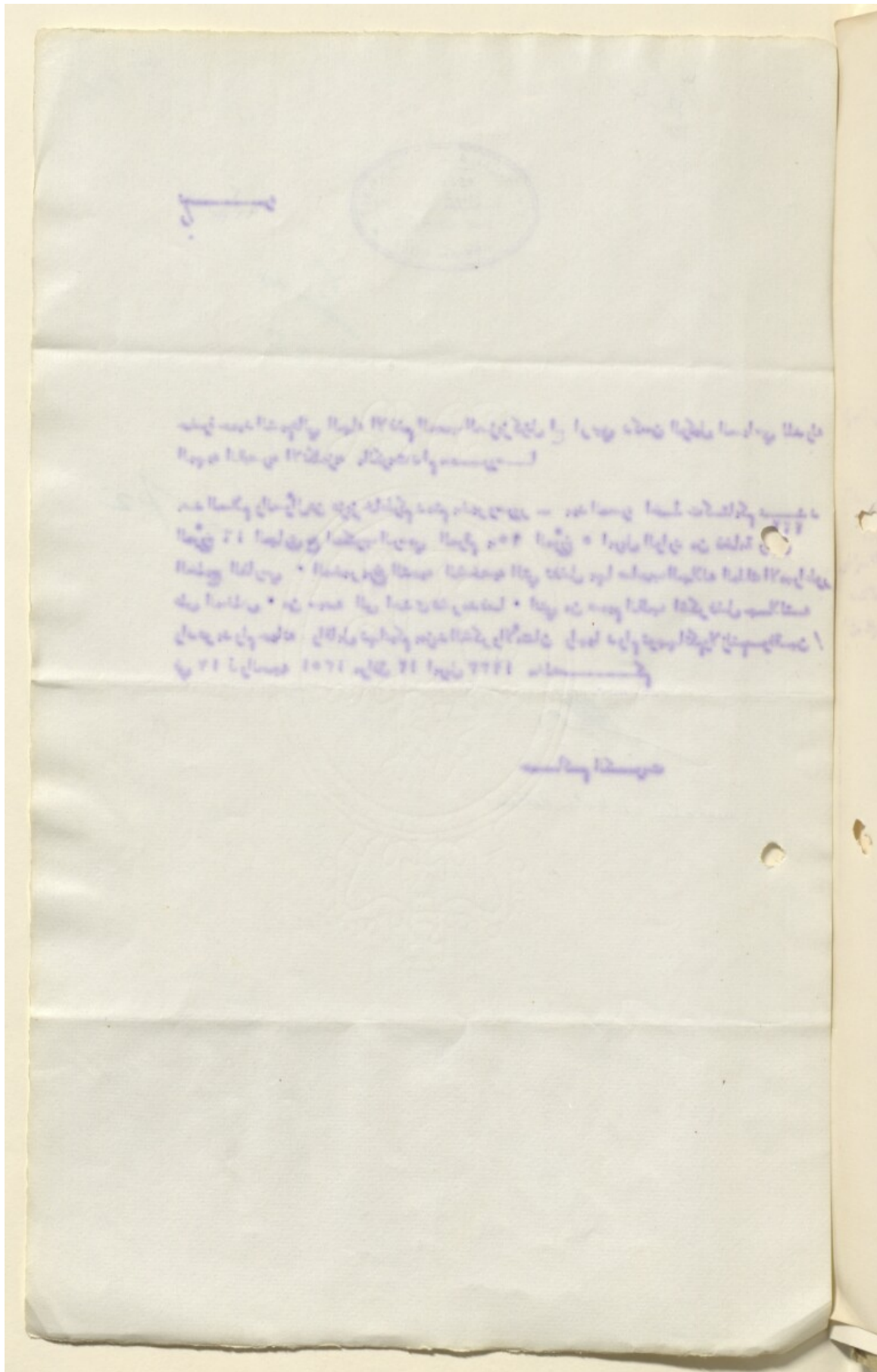
















13 (15)  
Translation of a letter No.R/2/913 dated  
the 17th Dhil Hujjah 1351 (12th April 1933) , from His  
Excellency Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

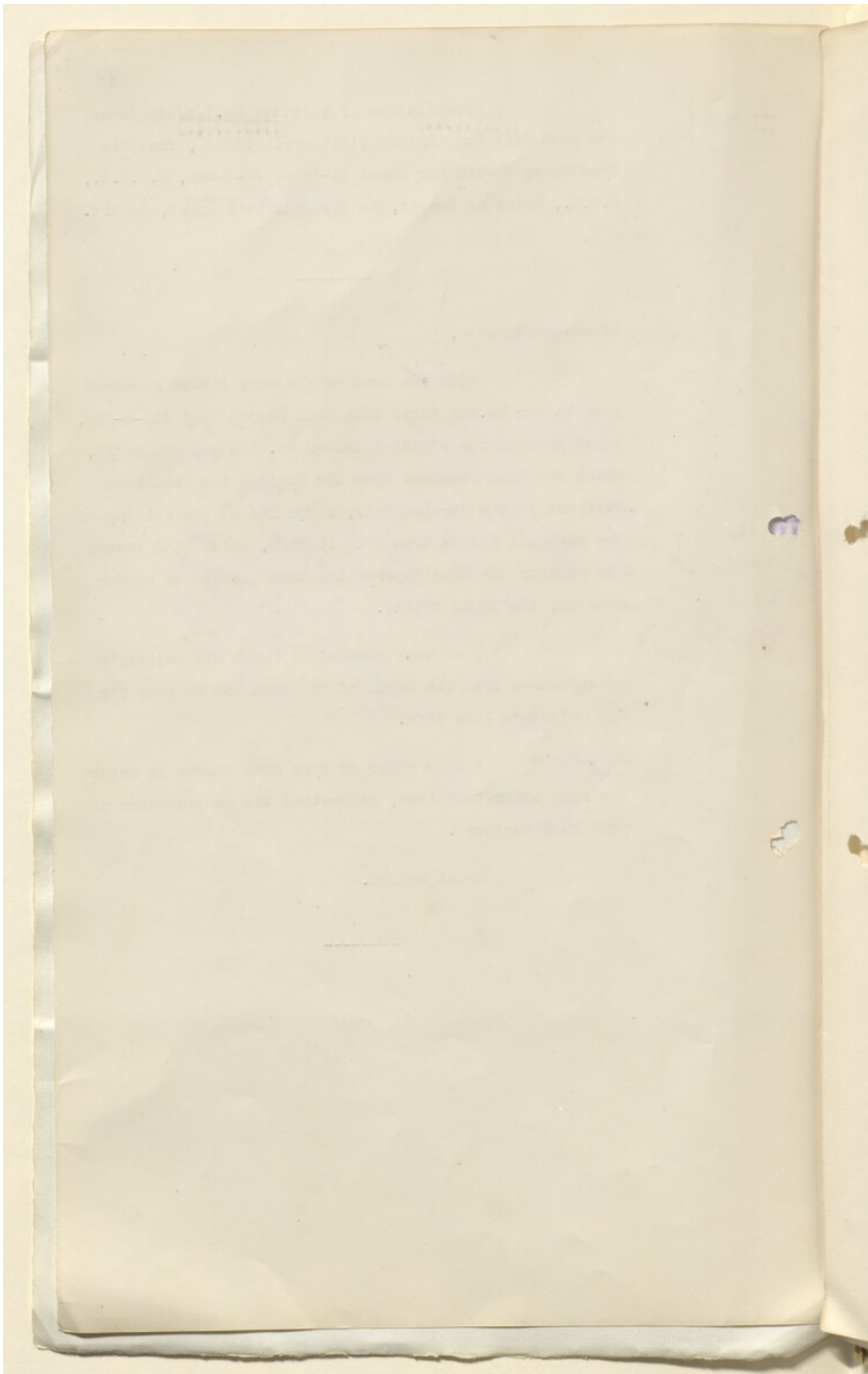
After compliments, p.11

With the hand of pleasure I have received  
your letter No.222 dated 16th Dhil Hujjah 1351 (11-4-33),  
together with the official letter No.95 dated 5th April,  
which has been received from the Hon'ble the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf, informing of the raising of  
the personal salute from 7 to 11 guns, which kind favour  
His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confer  
upon me, the loyal friend.

I am very pleased to thank His Majesty's  
graciousness from the depth of my heart and to pray for  
His Majesty's long life.

I also offer my very many thanks in return  
for your congratulations, requesting the continuation of  
your good auspices.

Usual ending.  
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(16) 114  
Translation of a letter No.R/2/912 dated the  
17th Dhil Hujjah 1351 (12th April 1933), from His Excellency  
Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler  
the Hon'ble  
of Kuwait, to/Lieut.- Colonel T.C.Fowle, the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

666

After compliments,

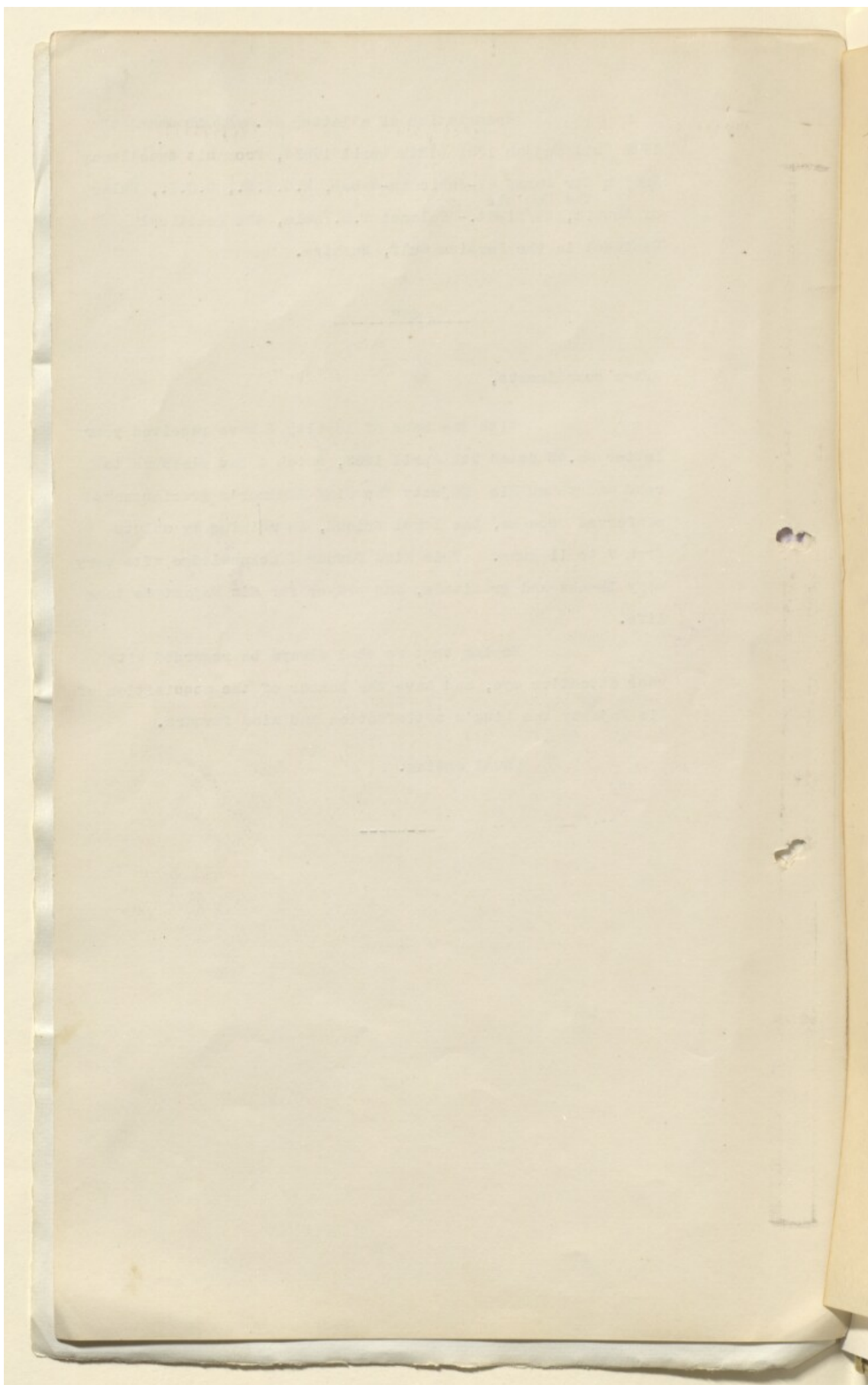
p?  
With the hand of loyalty I have received your  
letter No.95 dated 5th April 1933, which I had pleasure to  
read and thank His Majesty the King Emperor's graciousness  
conferred upon me, the loyal friend, in raising my salute  
from 7 to 11 guns. This kind favour I acknowledge with very  
many thanks and gratitude, and prayer for His Majesty's long  
life.

Hoping that we shall always be regarded with  
your attentive eye, and have the honour of the acquisition of  
His Majesty the King's satisfaction and kind favours.

Usual ending.

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No. 242.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 22nd April 1933.

From

Lt.-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E., I.A.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait;

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, BUSHIRE.

Raising of Shaikh of Kuwait's salute from  
seven to eleven guns.  
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Sir,

I have the honour to report that I duly passed  
on Colonel Fowle's letter No.95, dated the 5th April 1933  
to His Excellency the Ruler as directed.

2. In reply His Excellency has asked me to convey  
the enclosed Arabic letter No.R/2/912, dated the 12th April  
1933 to the Hon'ble the Political Resident.

3. I enclose for your records translations of the  
following letters:-

(a) Letter No.222, dated the 11th April 1933 from  
myself to His Excellency the Shaikh;

(b) Letter No.R/2/912, dated the 12th April from  
His Excellency the Shaikh to myself;

(c) Letter No.R/2/912, dated the 12th April from  
His Excellency the Shaikh to the Hon'ble Lt.-Col.,  
T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf. (Mentioned in para 2 above.)

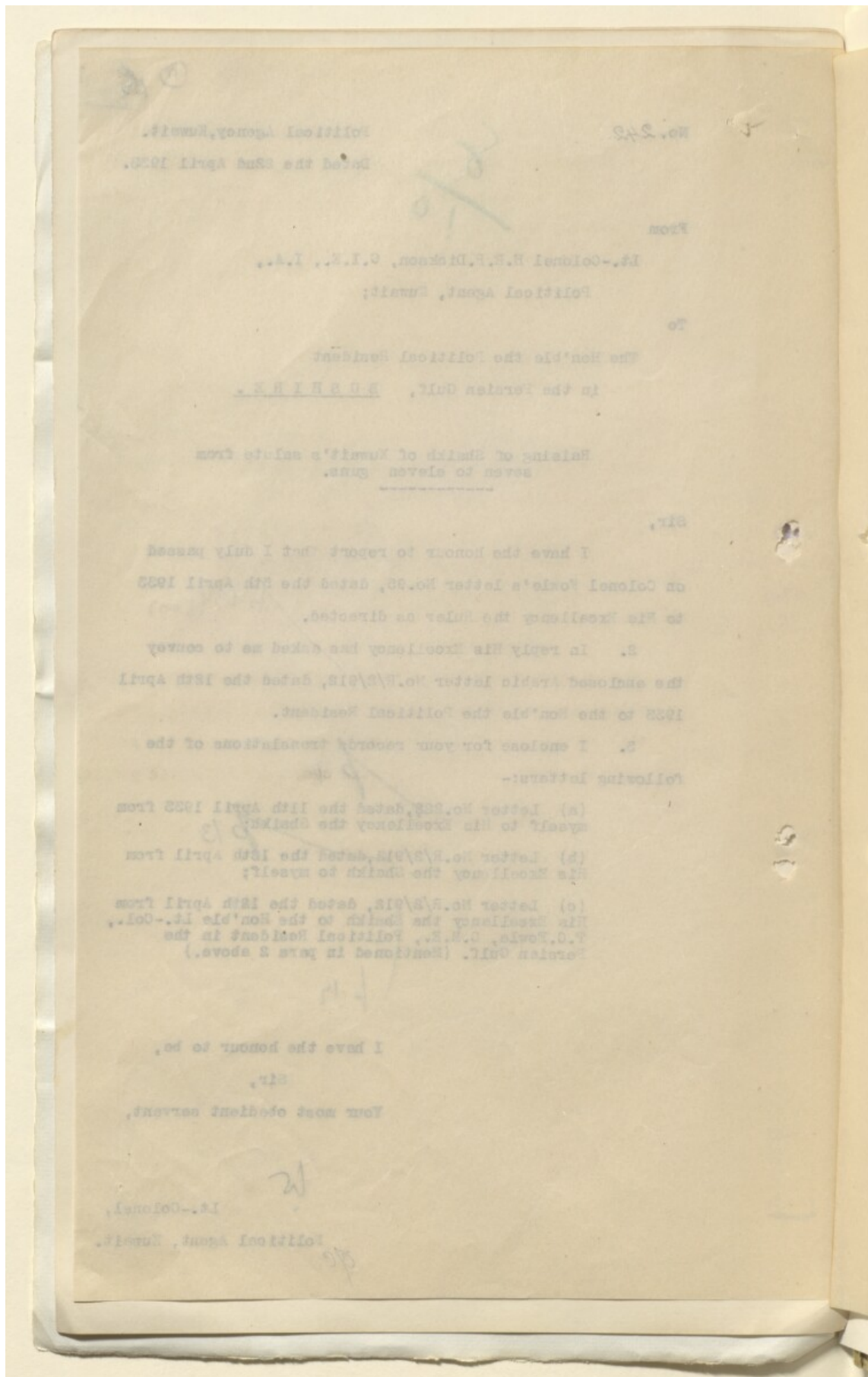
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lt.-Colonel,

Political Agent, Kuwait.







(18) 16

Copy of letter No.222 dated the 11th April  
1933, from the Political Agent, Kuwait, to His Excellency  
Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler  
of Kuwait, Kuwait.

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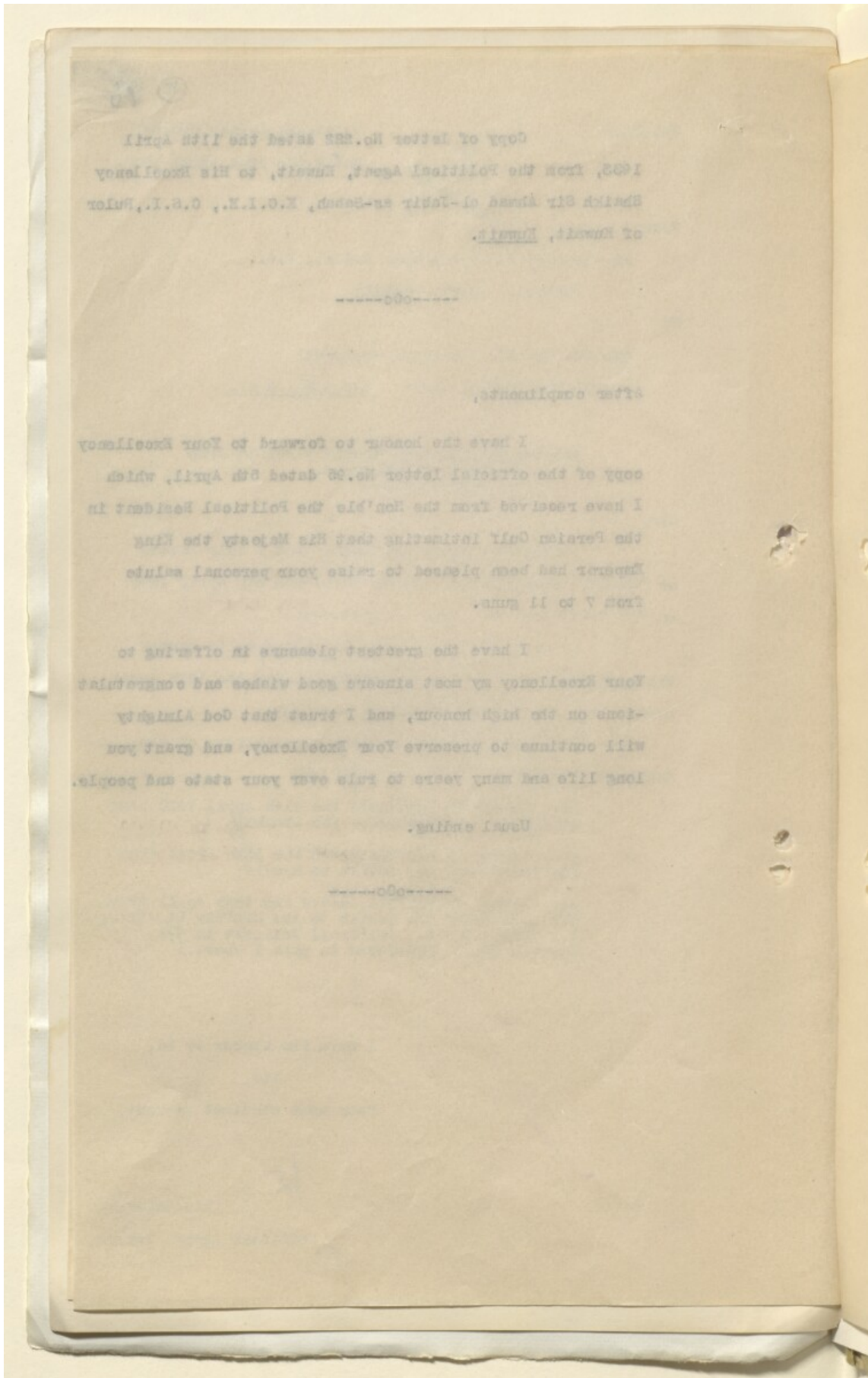
After compliments,

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency  
copy of the official letter No.95 dated 5th April, which  
I have received from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in  
the Persian Gulf intimating that His Majesty the King  
Emperor had been pleased to raise your personal salute  
from 7 to 11 guns.

I have the greatest pleasure in offering to  
Your Excellency my most sincere good wishes and congratulat  
-ions on the high honour, and I trust that God Almighty  
will continue to preserve Your Excellency, and grant you  
long life and many years to rule over your state and people.

Usual ending.

-----oOo-----





(19) 17

Translation of letter No.R-2/913 dated the  
17th Dhil Hujjah 1351 (12th April 1933), from His Exceel-  
lency Shaikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,  
Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

-----oOo-----

After compliments,

With the hand of pleasure I have received  
your letter No.222 dated 16th Dhil Hujjah 1351 (11-4-33),  
together with the official letter No.95 dated 5th April,  
which has been received from the Hon'ble the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf, informing of the raising of  
the personal salute from 7 to 11 guns, which kind favour  
His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confer  
upon me, the loyal friend.

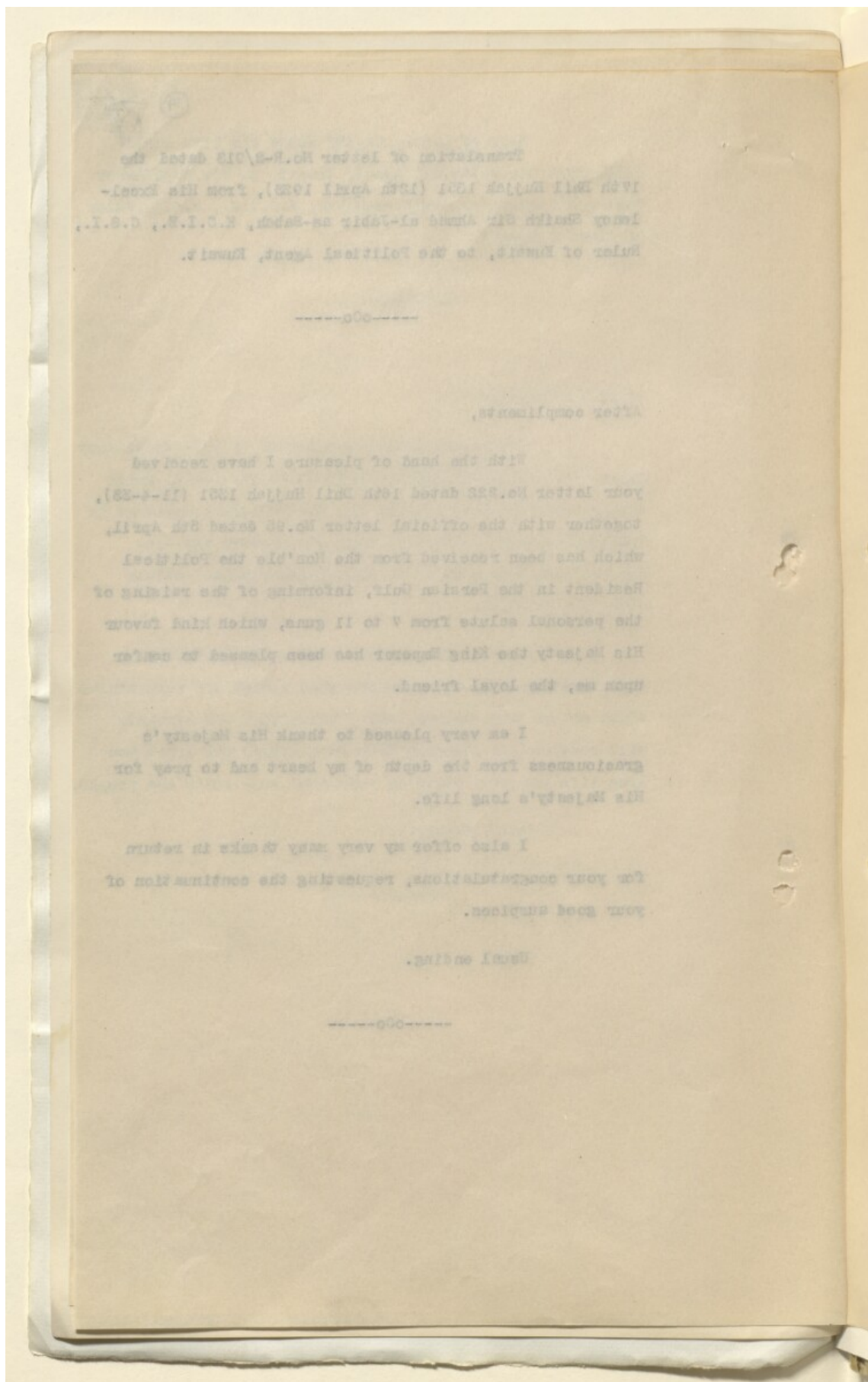
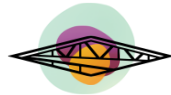
I am very pleased to thank His Majesty's  
graciousness from the depth of my heart and to pray for  
His Majesty's long life.

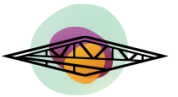
I also offer my very many thanks in return  
for your congratulations, requesting the continuation of  
your good auspices.

Usual ending.

-----oOo-----







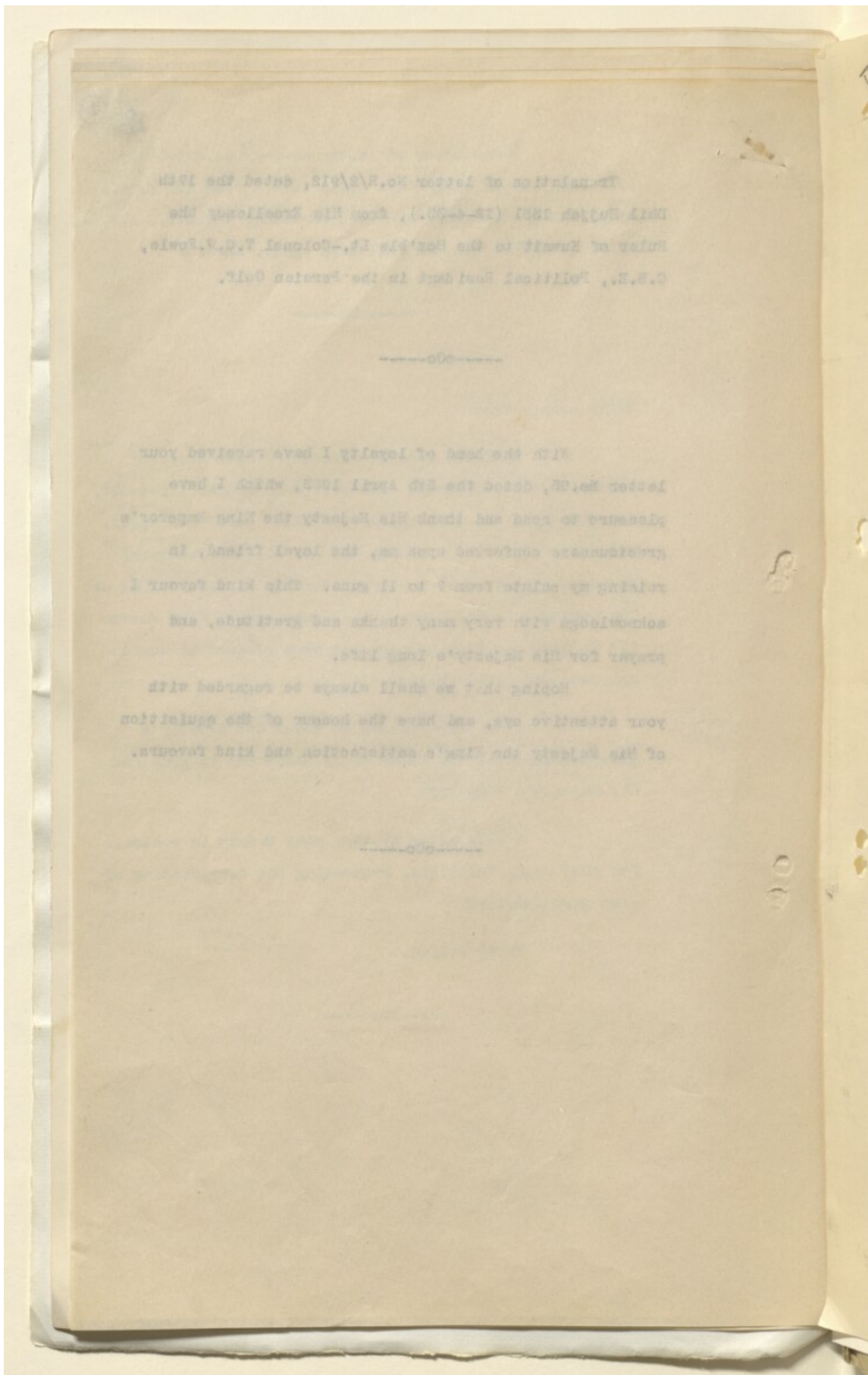
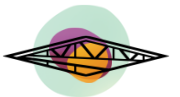
18 (20)  
Translation of letter No.R/2/912, dated the 17th  
Dhil Hujjah 1351 (12-4-33.), from His Excellency the  
Ruler of Kuwait to the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel T.C.W.Fowle,  
C.B.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

-----oOo-----

With the hand of loyalty I have received your  
letter No.95, dated the 5th April 1933, which I have  
pleasure to read and thank His Majesty the King Emperor's  
graciousness conferred upon me, the loyal friend, in  
raising my salute from 7 to 11 guns. This kind favour I  
acknowledge with very many thanks and gratitude, and  
prayer for His Majesty's long life.

Hoping that we shall always be regarded with  
your attentive eye, and have the honour of the acquisition  
of His Majesty the King's satisfaction and kind favours.

-----oOo-----







II/5

No. 1705

17.8.33

1.R. No 471  
17. 8. 33

(21)

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Bahrain,  
The Political Agent, Kuwait, ✓

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents,  
for communication to the Sheikh, if he sees no objection.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated. the 10<sup>th</sup> August 1933.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

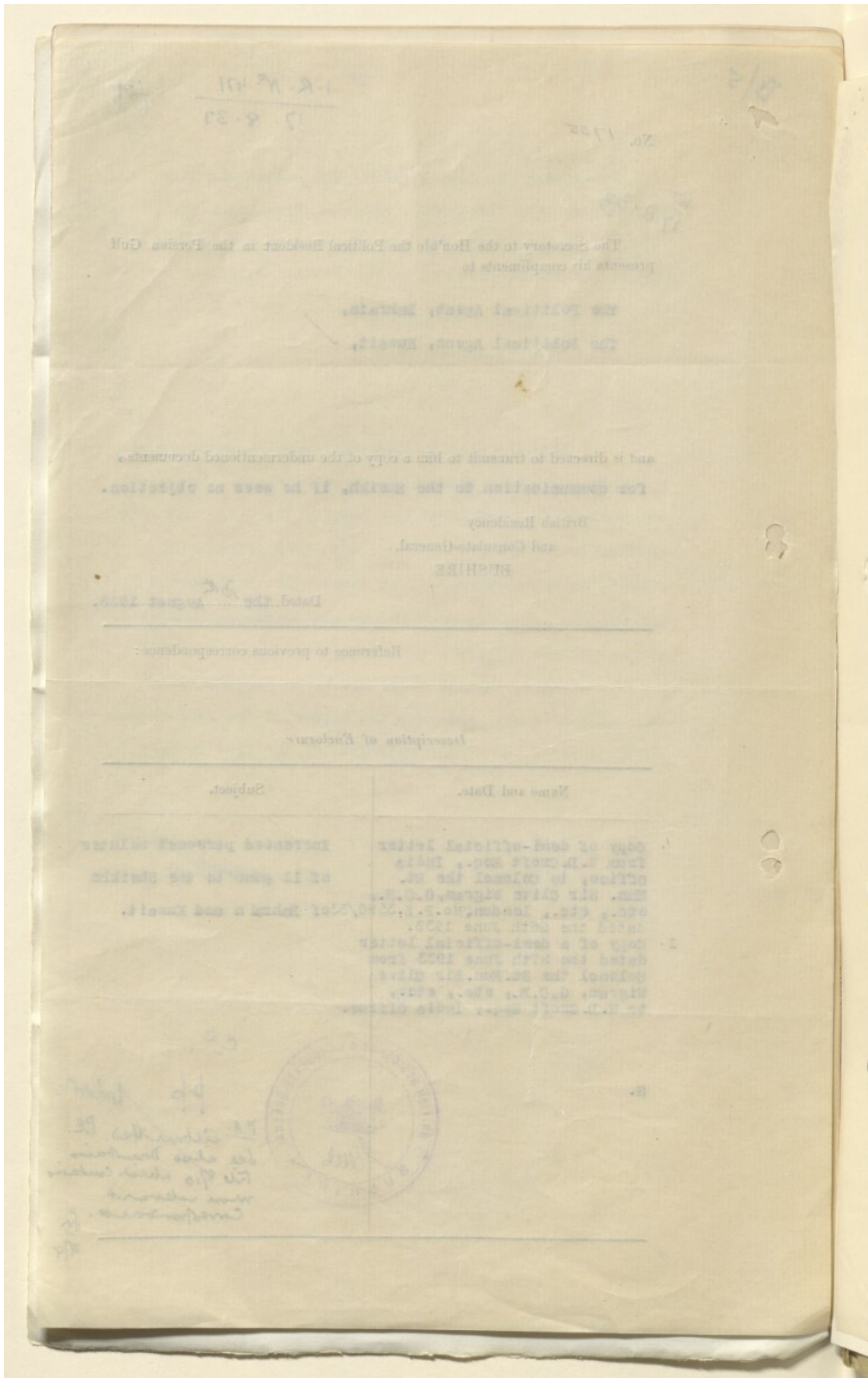
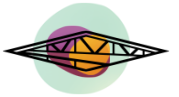
Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Copy of demi-official letter from W.D. Croft Esq., India Office, to Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., etc., etc., London. No. P.Z. 3580/33 of Bahrain and Kuwait. dated the 26th June 1933.	Increased personal salutes of 11 guns to the Sheikhs
2. Copy of a demi-official letter dated the 27th June 1933 from Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., etc., etc., to W.D. Croft Esq., India Office.	

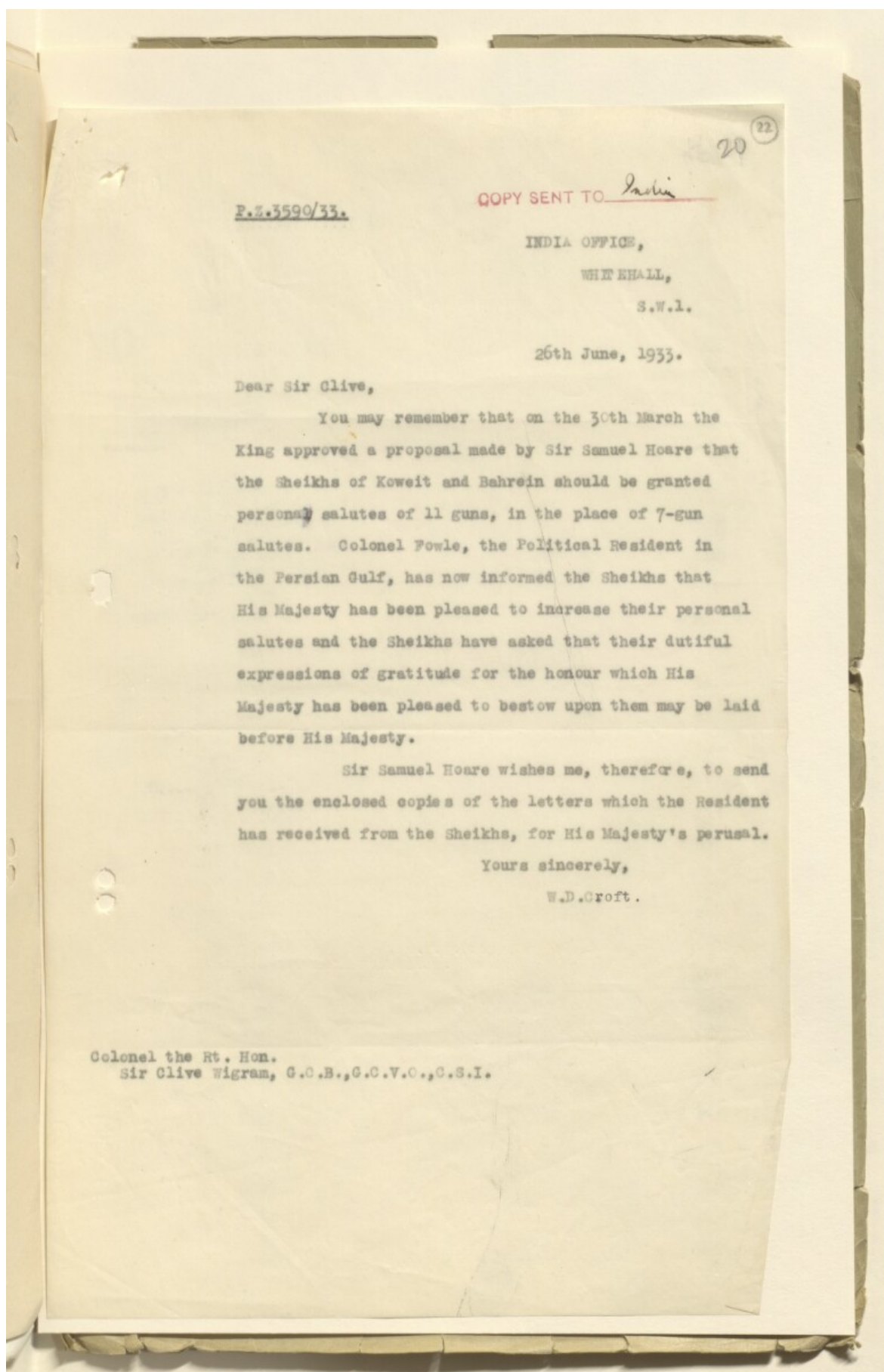
G.

cc.

pp. below.

P.A. Submitted. Pl.  
See also Downtown  
file 8710 which contains  
more relevant  
correspondence. for  
W.D.





P.E.3590/33.

COPY SENT TO India

INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL,  
S.W.1.

26th June, 1933.

Dear Sir Clive,

You may remember that on the 30th March the King approved a proposal made by Sir Samuel Hoare that the Sheikhs of Koweit and Bahrein should be granted personal salutes of 11 guns, in the place of 7-gun salutes. Colonel Fowle, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has now informed the Sheikhs that His Majesty has been pleased to increase their personal salutes and the Sheikhs have asked that their dutiful expressions of gratitude for the honour which His Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon them may be laid before His Majesty.

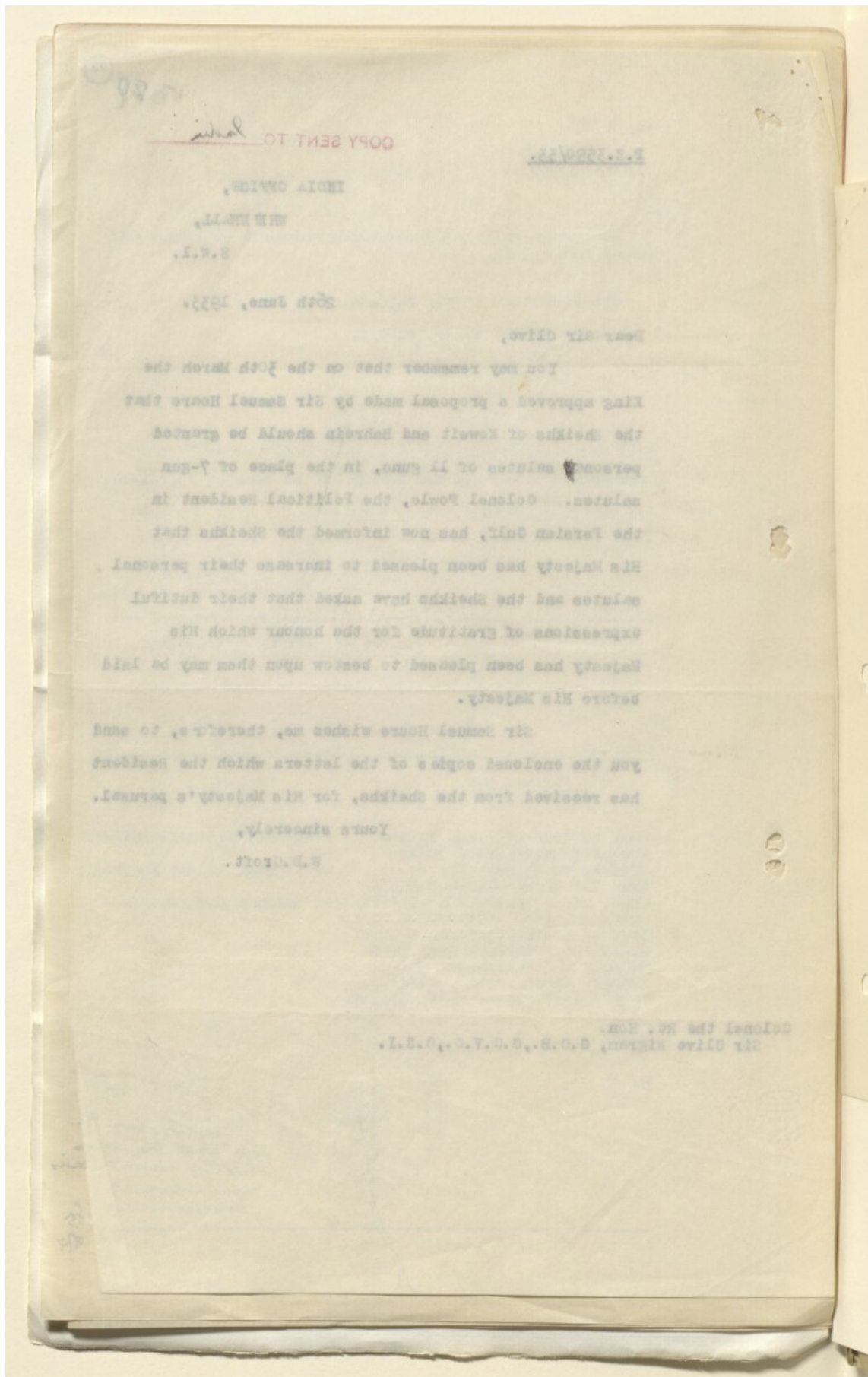
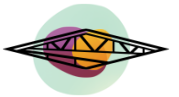
Sir Samuel Hoare wishes me, therefore, to send you the enclosed copies of the letters which the Resident has received from the Sheikhs, for His Majesty's perusal.

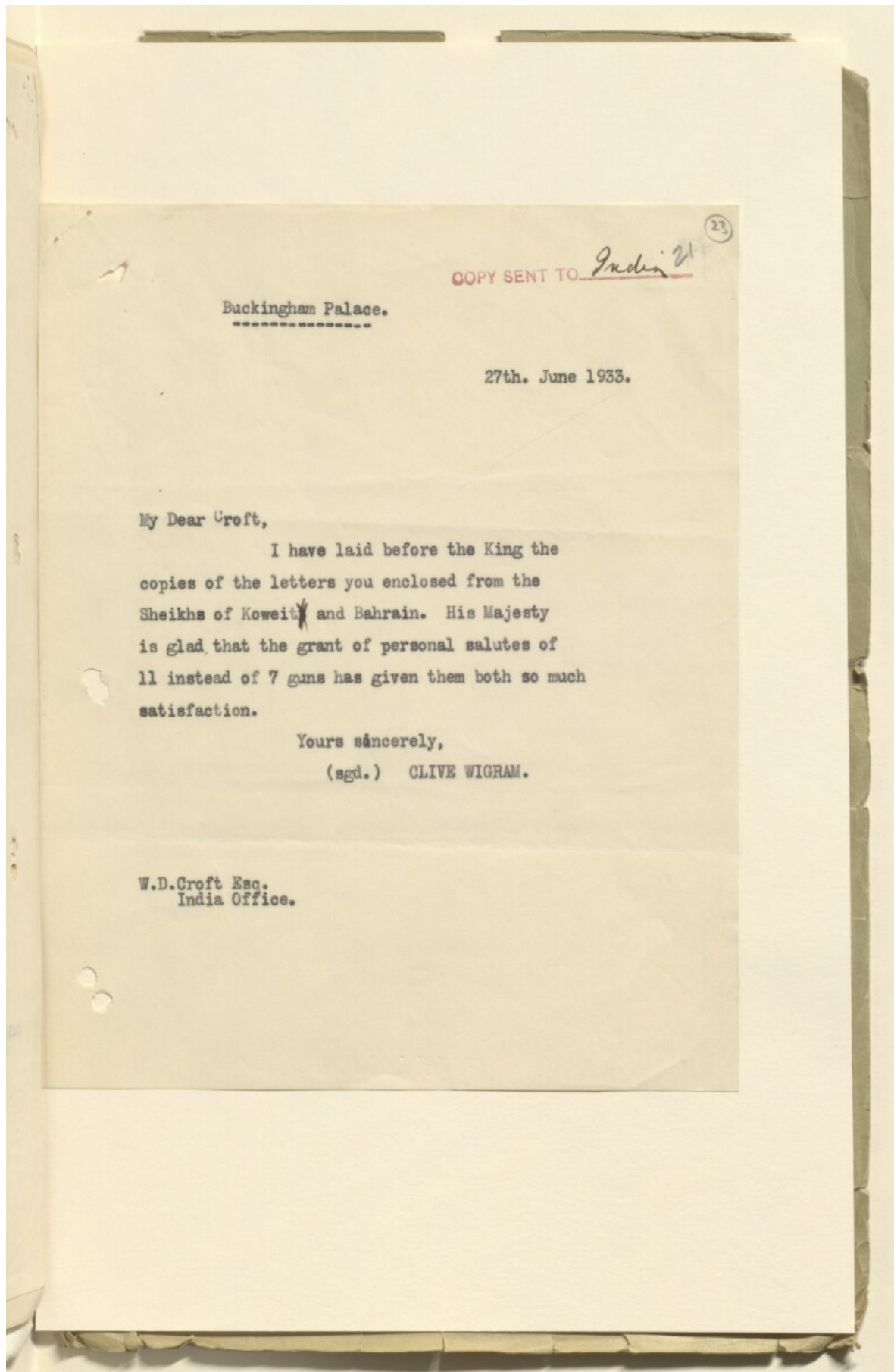
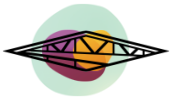
Yours sincerely,

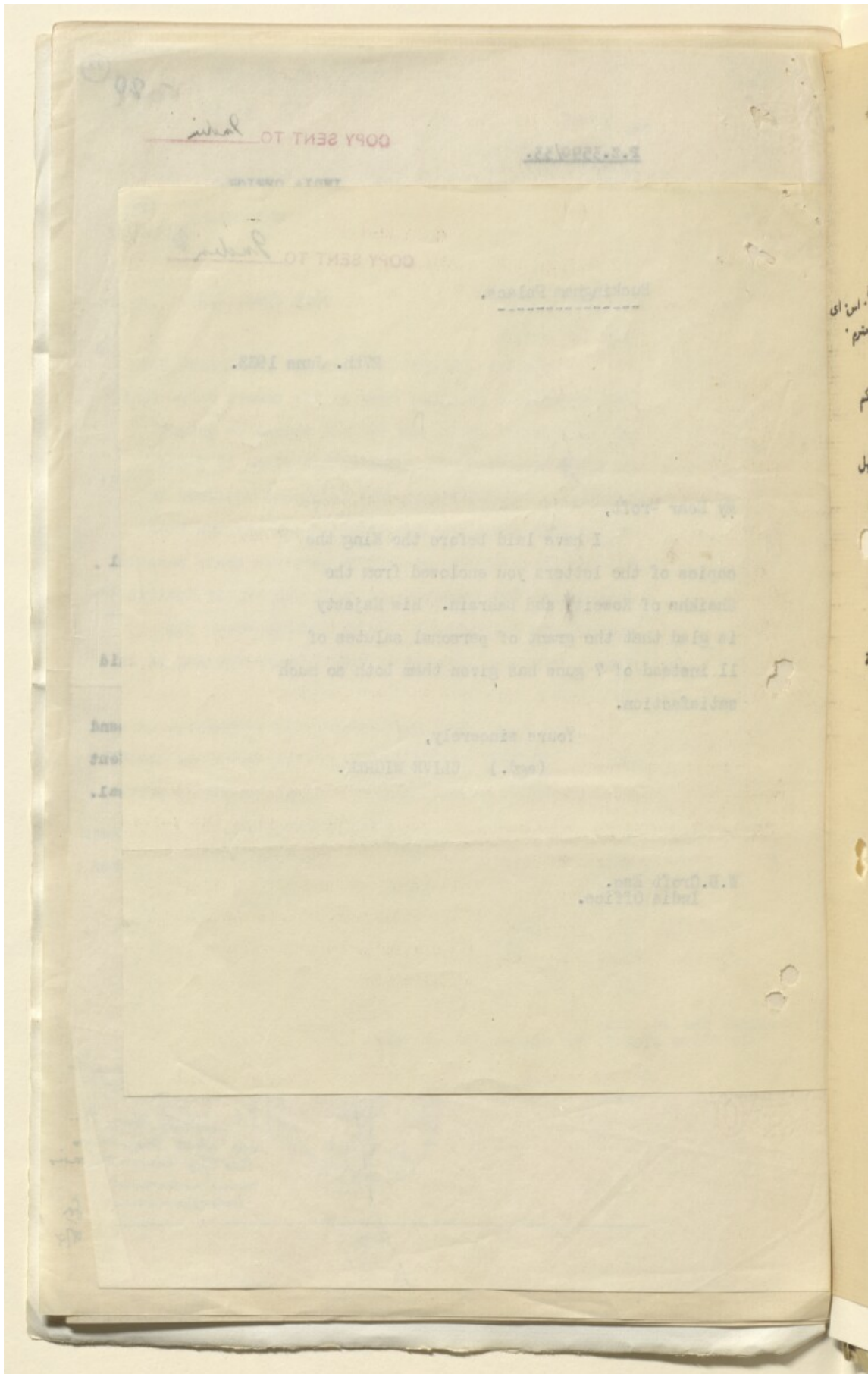
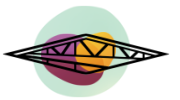
W.D.Croft.

Colonel the Rt. Hon.  
Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

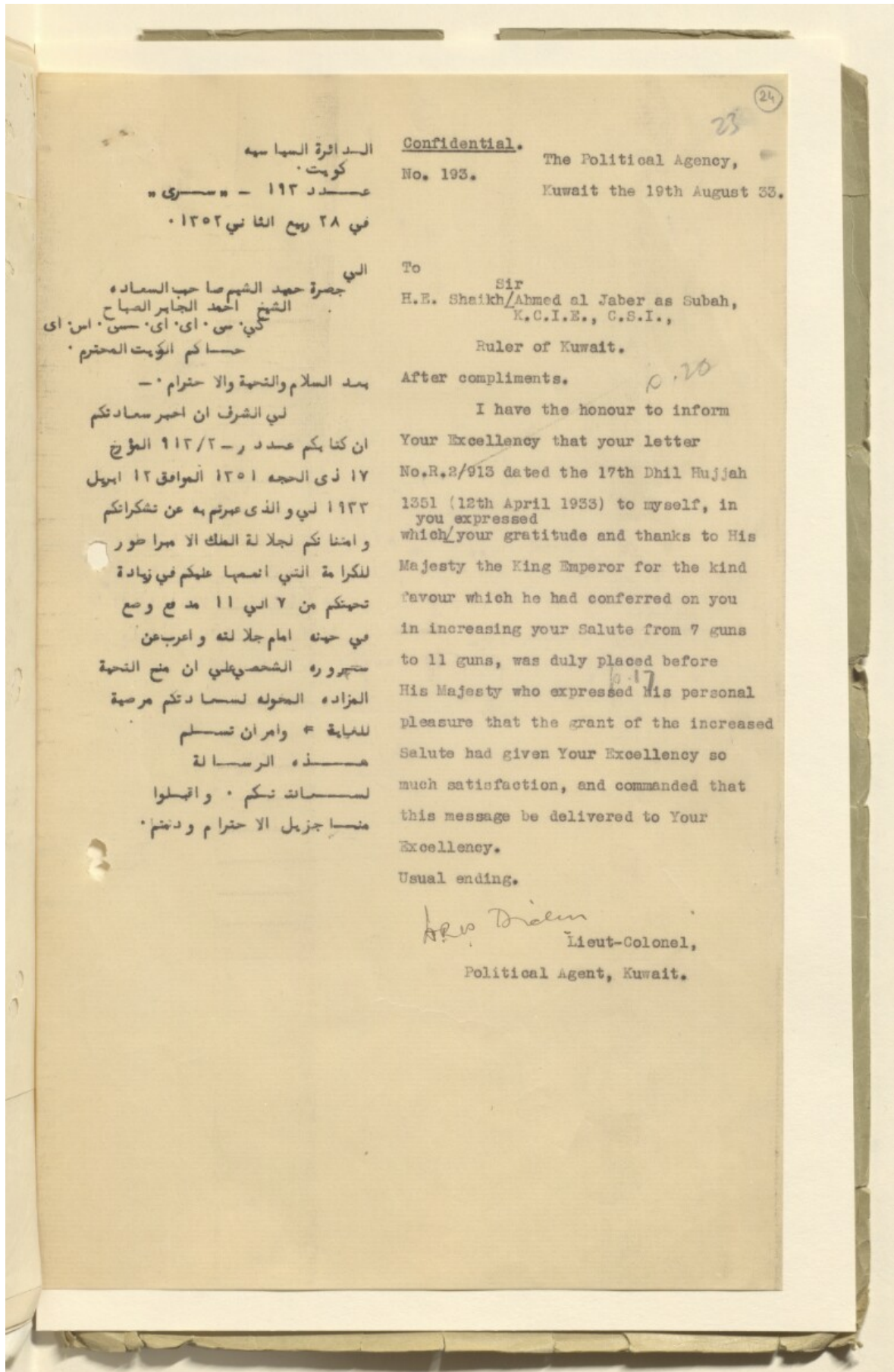
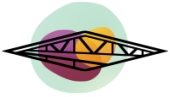


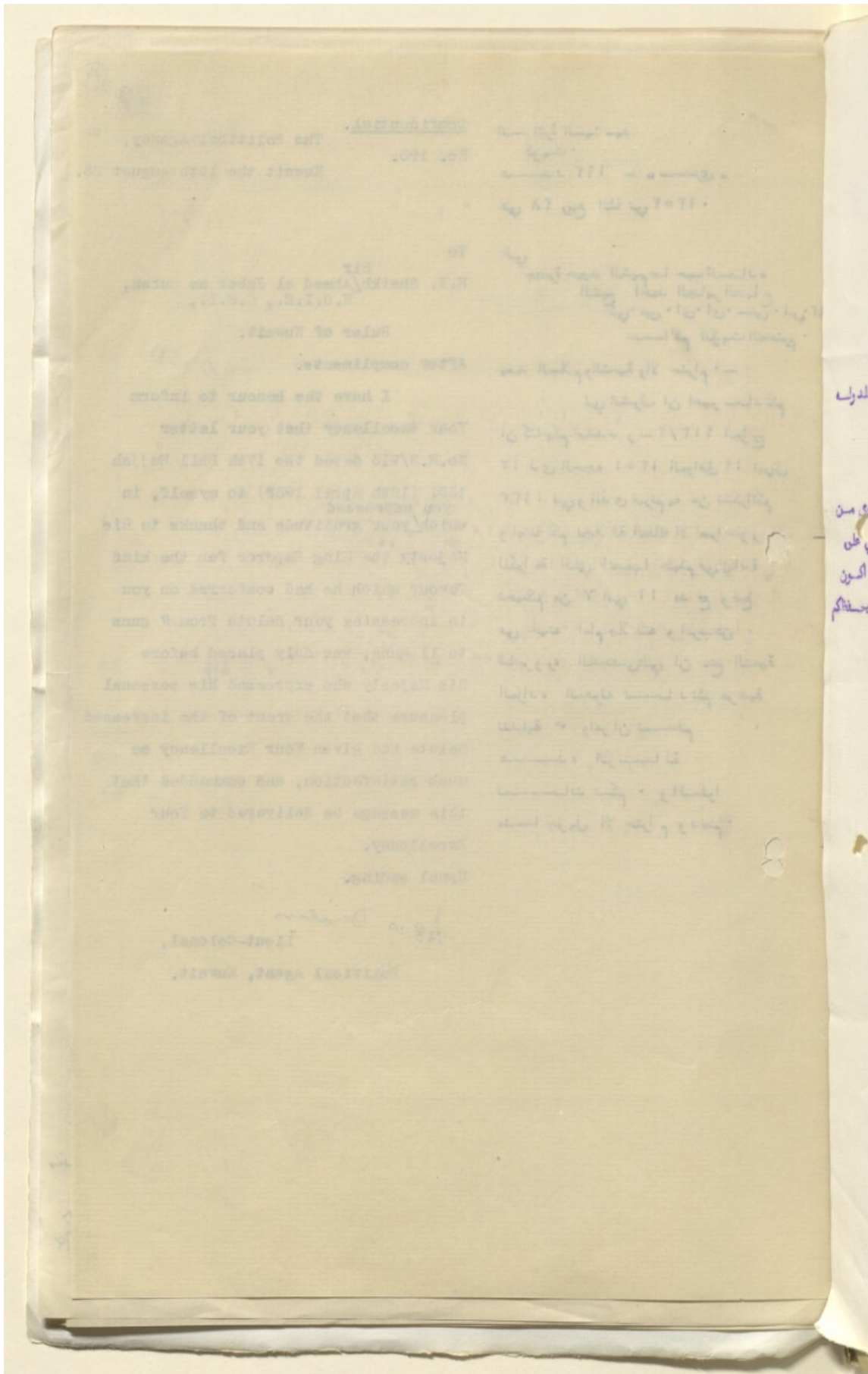




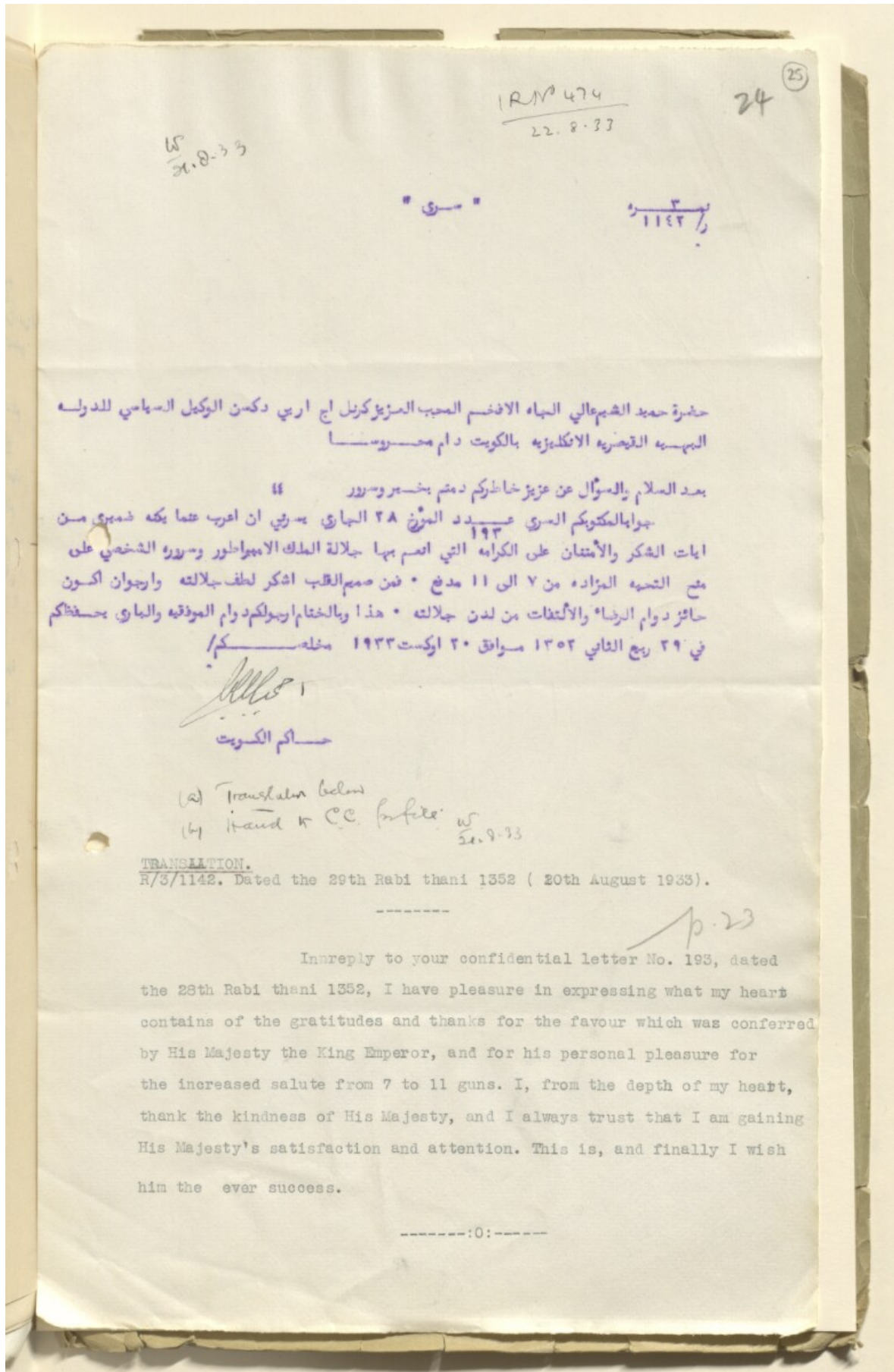




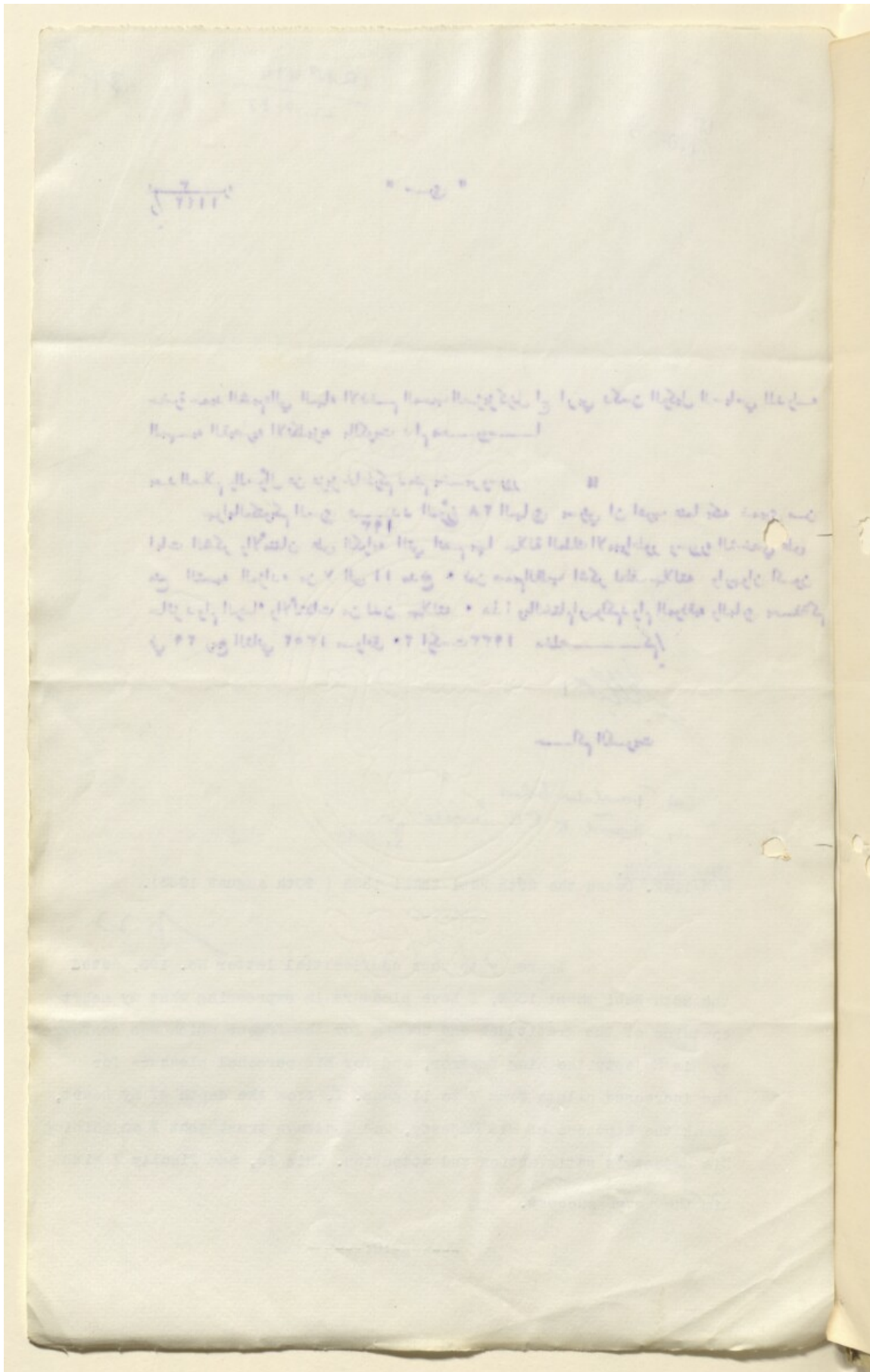














25 (26)

No. 836 *Rees: 31/4*  
33/20-IV

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to :-

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

*Kuwait Receipt*  
No 460 Dated 4/5/35

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated... 30th April 1935.

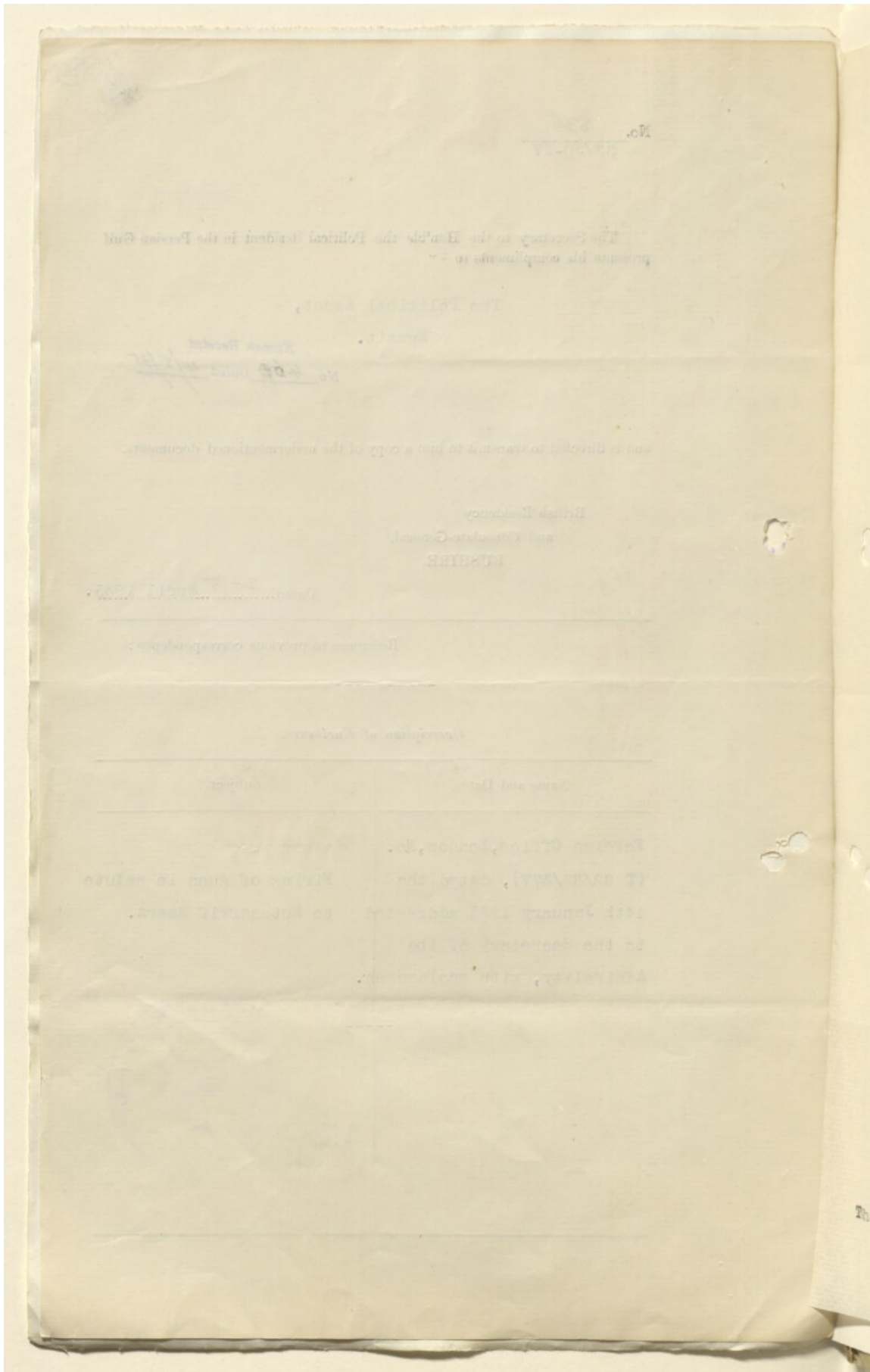
Reference to previous correspondence :

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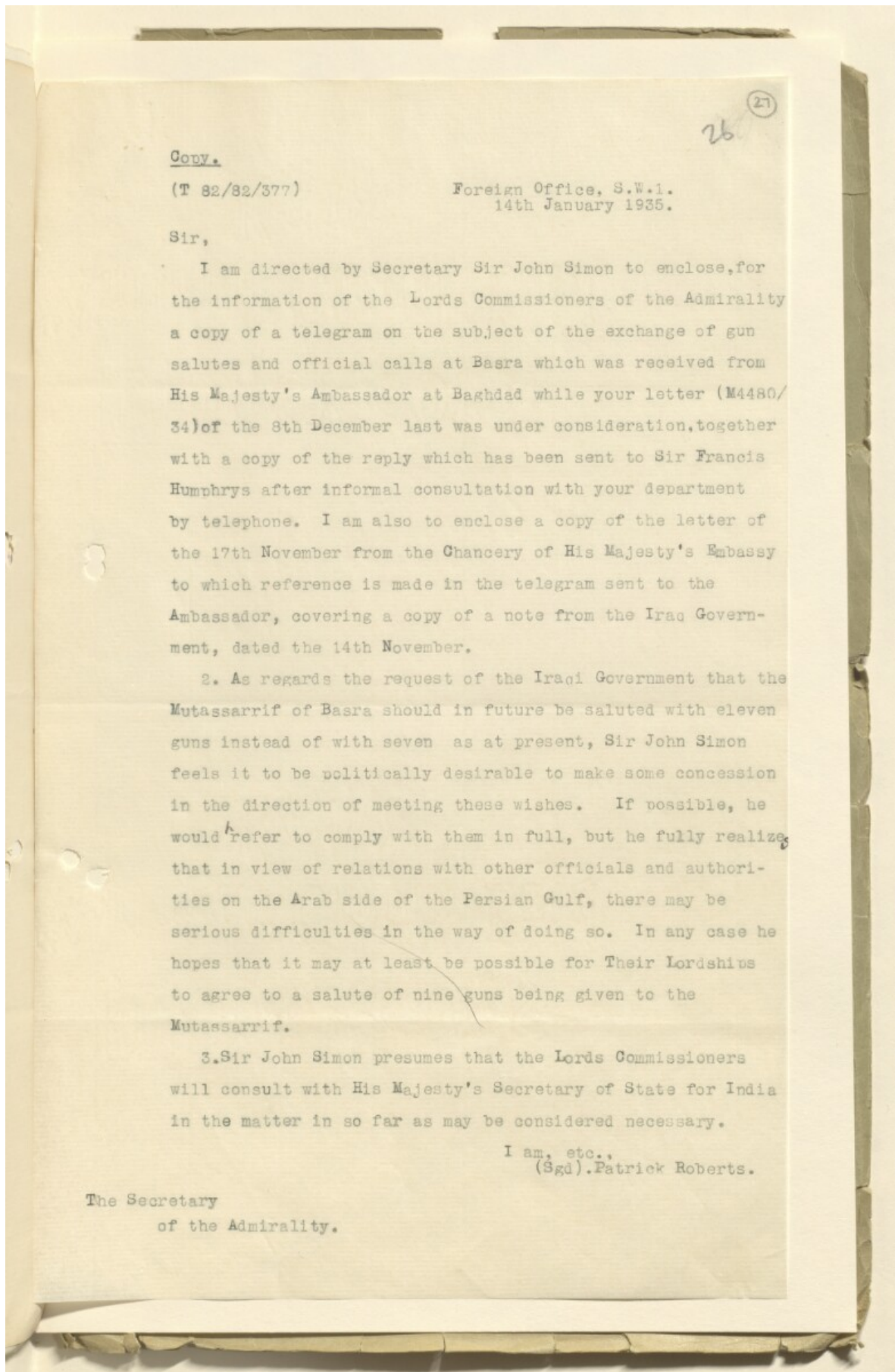
*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign Office, London, No. (T 82/82/377), dated the 14th January 1935 addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, with enclosures.	Firing of guns in salute to Mutasarrif Basra.

*Rees*







Copy.

(T 82/82/377)

Foreign Office, S.W.1.  
14th January 1935.

Sir,

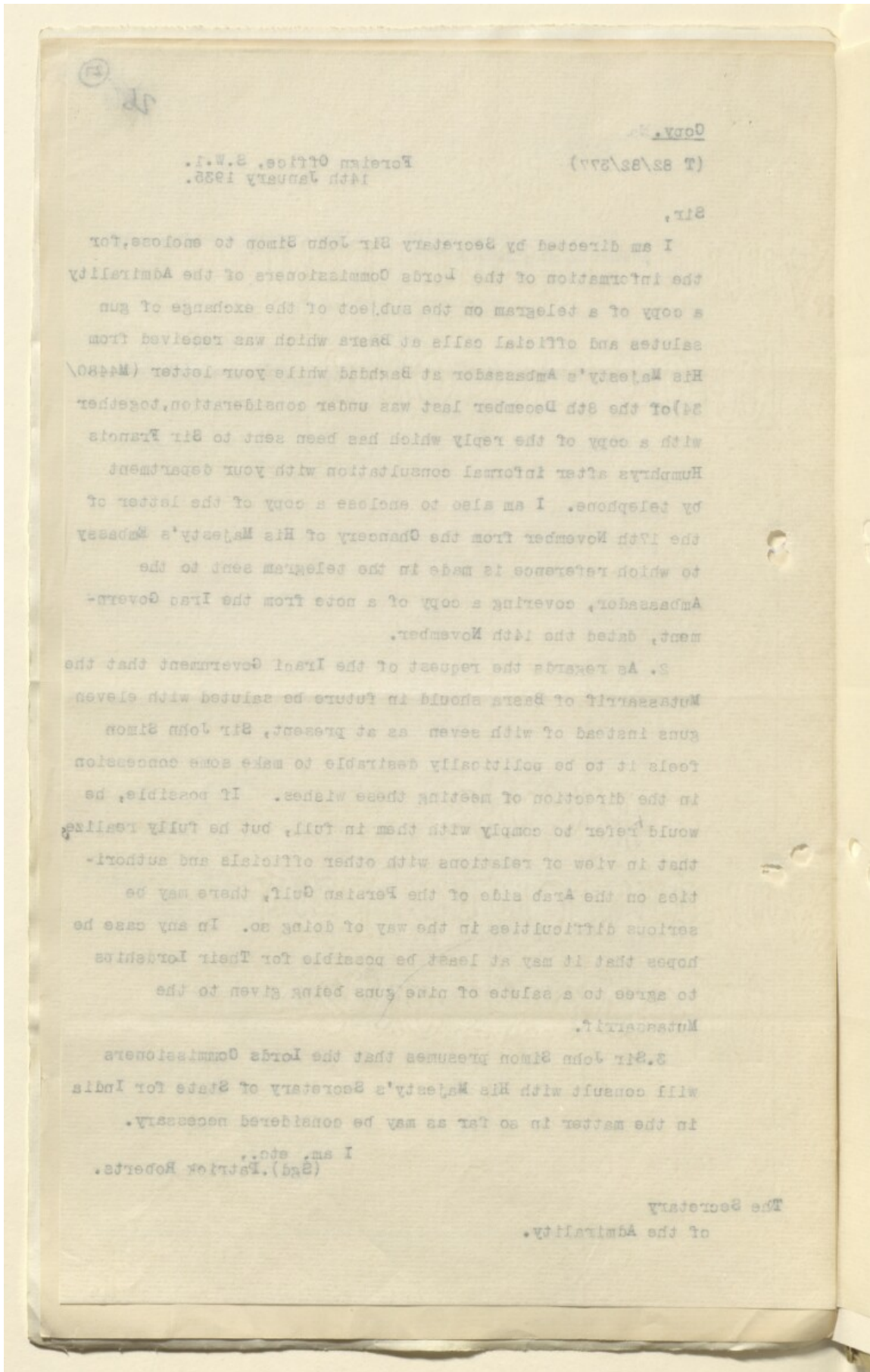
I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a copy of a telegram on the subject of the exchange of gun salutes and official calls at Basra which was received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Baghdad while your letter (M4480/34) of the 8th December last was under consideration, together with a copy of the reply which has been sent to Sir Francis Humphrys after informal consultation with your department by telephone. I am also to enclose a copy of the letter of the 17th November from the Chancery of His Majesty's Embassy to which reference is made in the telegram sent to the Ambassador, covering a copy of a note from the Iraq Government, dated the 14th November.

2. As regards the request of the Iraqi Government that the Mutassarraf of Basra should in future be saluted with eleven guns instead of with seven as at present, Sir John Simon feels it to be politically desirable to make some concession in the direction of meeting these wishes. If possible, he would prefer to comply with them in full, but he fully realizes that in view of relations with other officials and authorities on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf, there may be serious difficulties in the way of doing so. In any case he hopes that it may at least be possible for Their Lordships to agree to a salute of nine guns being given to the Mutassarraf.

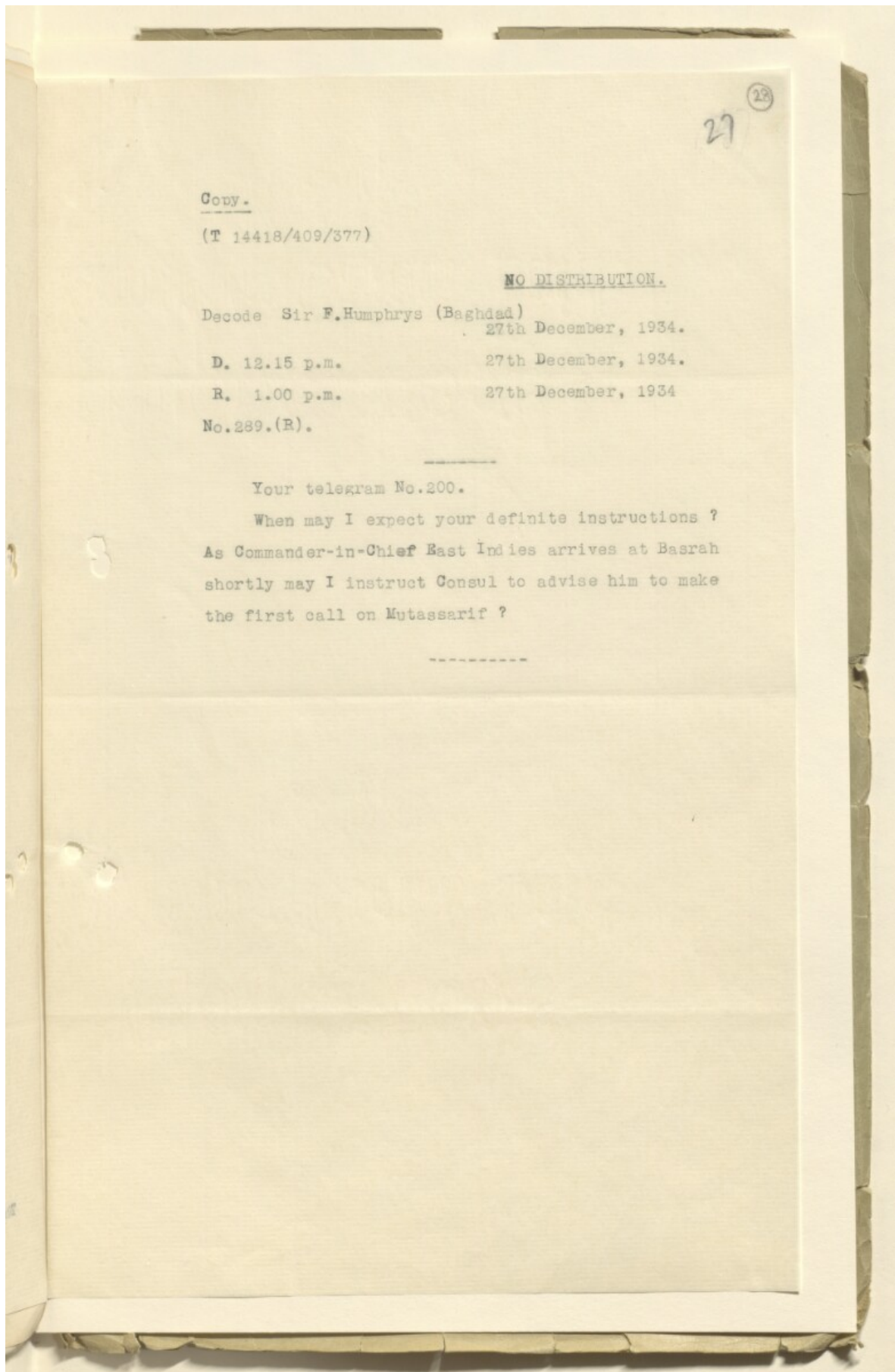
3. Sir John Simon presumes that the Lords Commissioners will consult with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the matter in so far as may be considered necessary.

I am, etc.,  
(Sgd). Patrick Roberts.

The Secretary  
of the Admiralty.







Copy.

(T 14418/409/377)

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decode Sir F. Humphrys (Baghdad)  
27th December, 1934.

D. 12.15 p.m. 27th December, 1934.

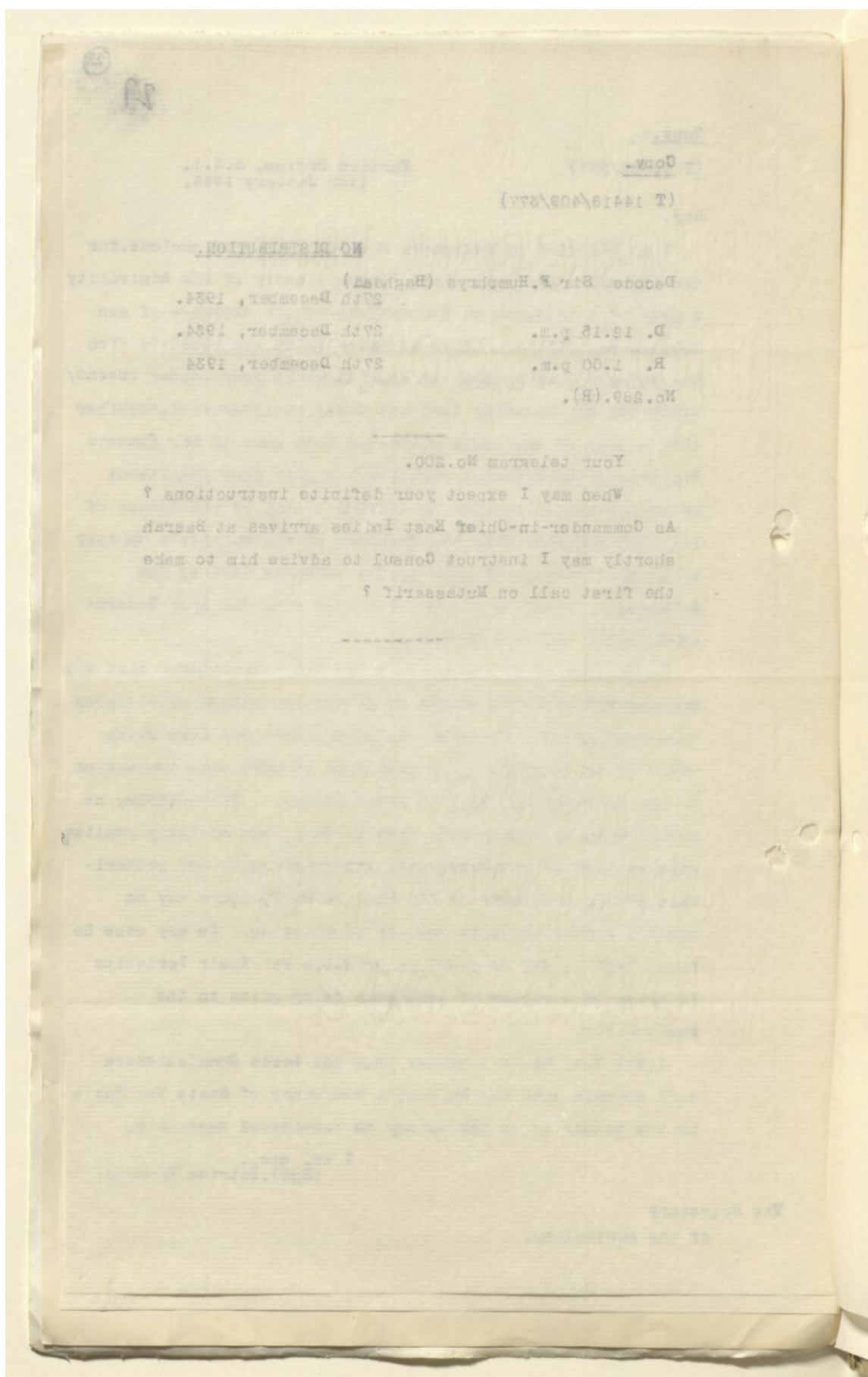
R. 1.00 p.m. 27th December, 1934

No. 289. (R).

-----  
Your telegram No. 200.

When may I expect your definite instructions ?  
As Commander-in-Chief East Indies arrives at Basrah  
shortly may I instruct Consul to advise him to make  
the first call on Mutassarif ?  
-----







NO DISTRIBUTION.

(T 13787/409/377).

Code telegram to Sir F. Humphrys (Baghdad)

Foreign Office. 2nd January 1935. 7-30 p.m.

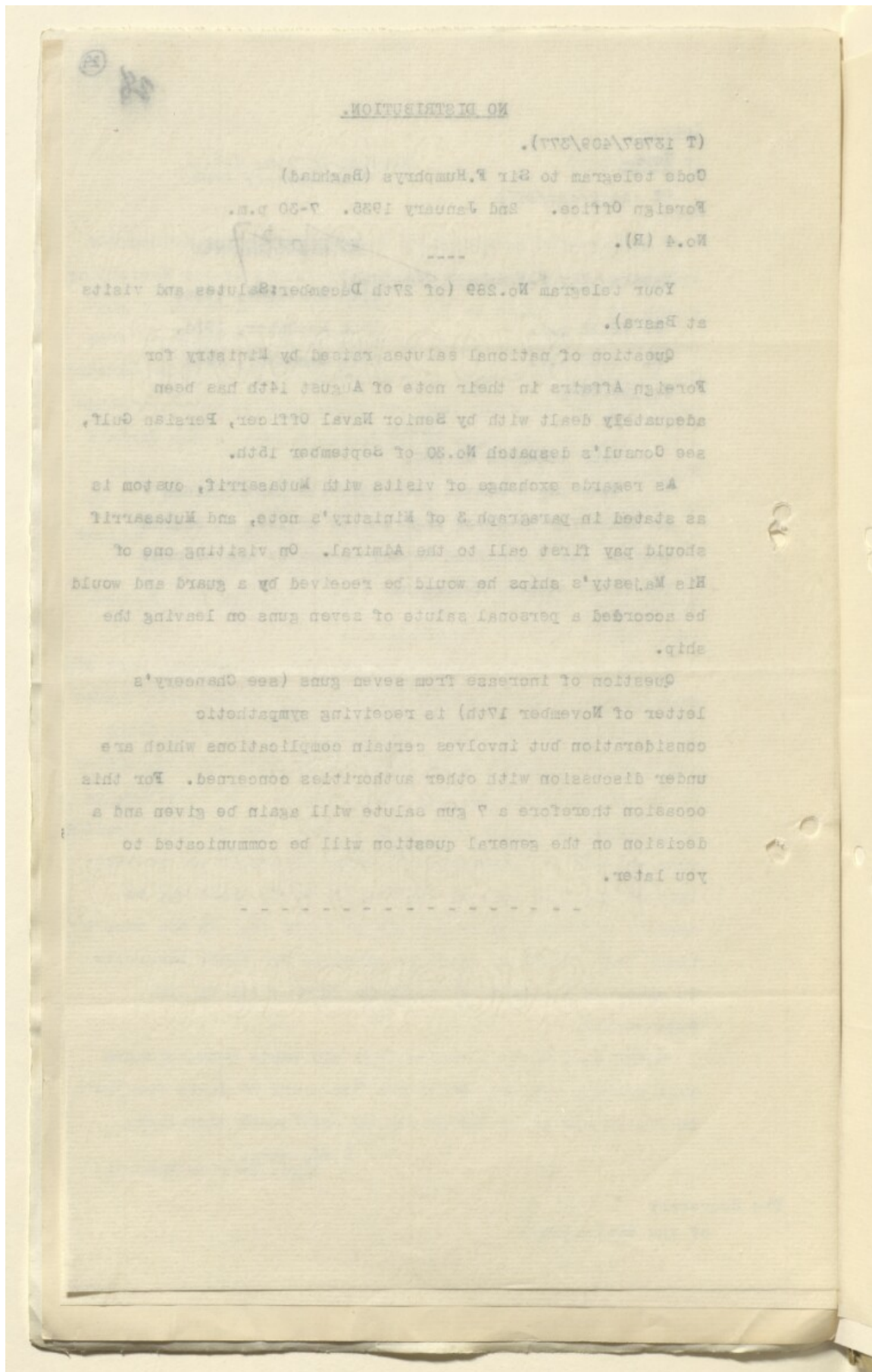
No. 4 (R).

Your telegram No. 289 (of 27th December: Salutes and visits at Basra).

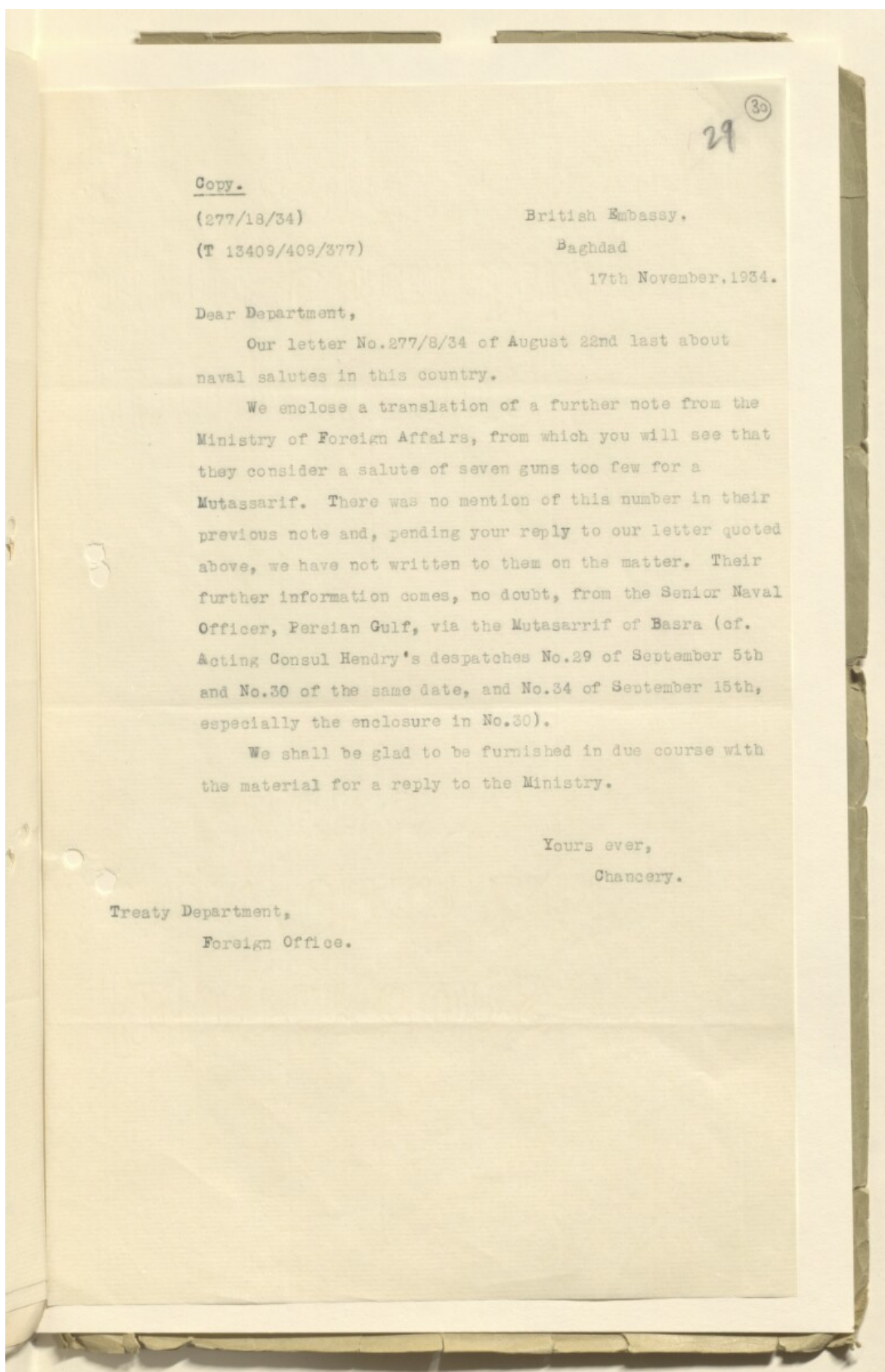
Question of national salutes raised by Ministry for Foreign Affairs in their note of August 14th has been adequately dealt with by Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, see Consul's despatch No. 30 of September 15th.

As regards exchange of visits with Mutasarrif, custom is as stated in paragraph 3 of Ministry's note, and Mutasarrif should pay first call to the Admiral. On visiting one of His Majesty's ships he would be received by a guard and would be accorded a personal salute of seven guns on leaving the ship.

Question of increase from seven guns (see Chancery's letter of November 17th) is receiving sympathetic consideration but involves certain complications which are under discussion with other authorities concerned. For this occasion therefore a 7 gun salute will again be given and a decision on the general question will be communicated to you later.







Copy.

(277/18/34)

(T 13409/409/377)

British Embassy.

Baghdad

17th November, 1934.

Dear Department,

Our letter No. 277/8/34 of August 22nd last about naval salutes in this country.

We enclose a translation of a further note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from which you will see that they consider a salute of seven guns too few for a Mutassarif. There was no mention of this number in their previous note and, pending your reply to our letter quoted above, we have not written to them on the matter. Their further information comes, no doubt, from the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, via the Mutassarif of Basra (cf. Acting Consul Hendry's despatches No. 29 of September 5th and No. 30 of the same date, and No. 34 of September 15th, especially the enclosure in No. 30).

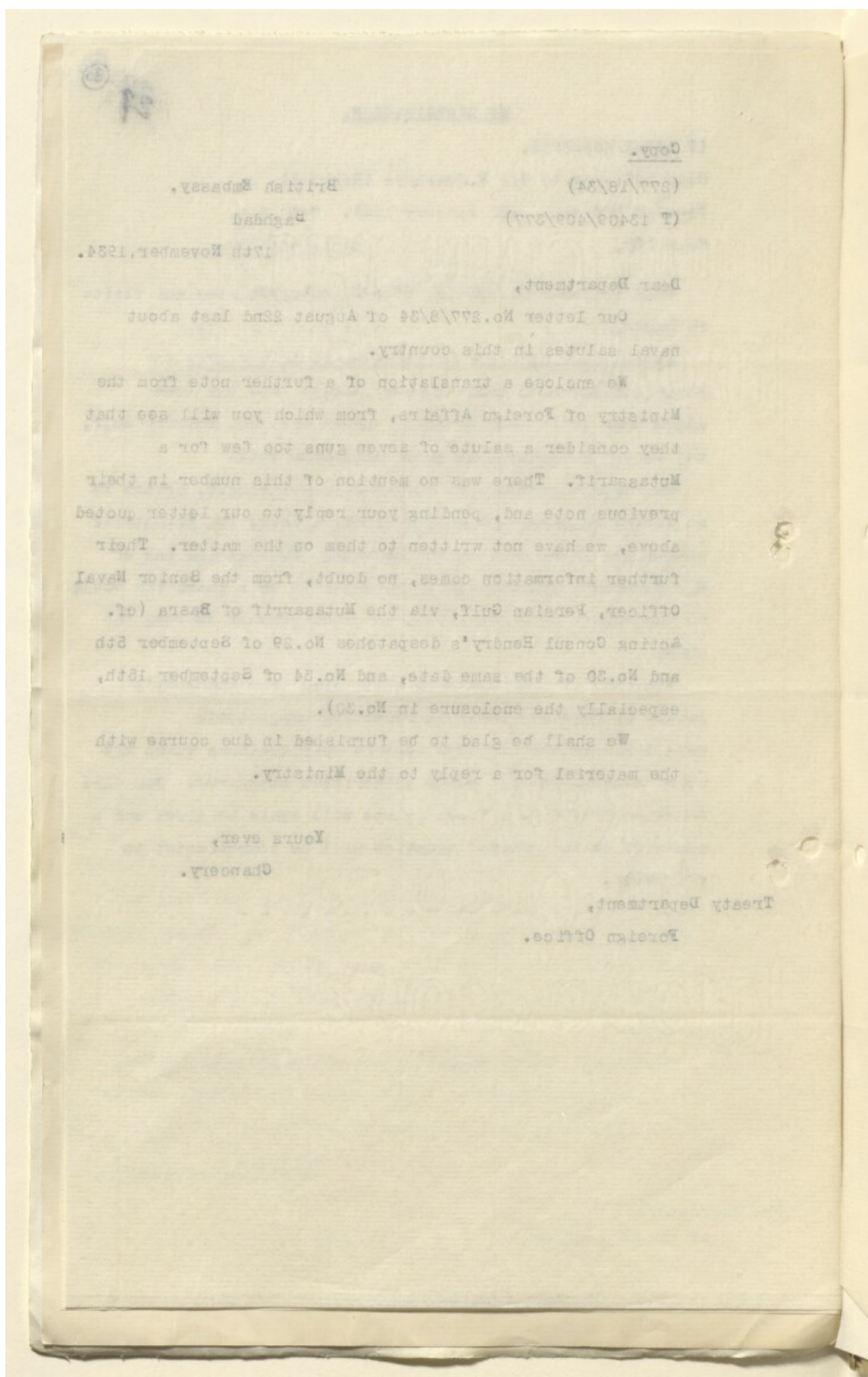
We shall be glad to be furnished in due course with the material for a reply to the Ministry.

Yours ever,

Chancery.

Treaty Department,

Foreign Office.







URGENT.

No. 8646

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,  
Bagdad,

14th November 1934.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs present their compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Bagdad, and, in continuation of their note No. 6046 dated 14th August, 1934, regarding salute firing by warships calling at the Port, have the honour to state that the British Naval Command have sanctioned the firing of only seven rounds in salute to the Governors of Abadan, Muhammerah or Bandar Abbas and the same number in the case of the Mutassarif of Basrah, whereas the minimum number of salute rounds, as provided for in British "second" (? standing) Orders, is eleven.

2. As the 'Iraqi Government consider the rank of a Mutassarif to be equivalent to that of Commodore, they consider that British Warships should, when receiving a call from the Mutassarif, Basrah Liwa, at the Port of Basrah, fire a salute of eleven rounds instead of seven.

3. The Ministry suggest the following arrangement for salute firing:

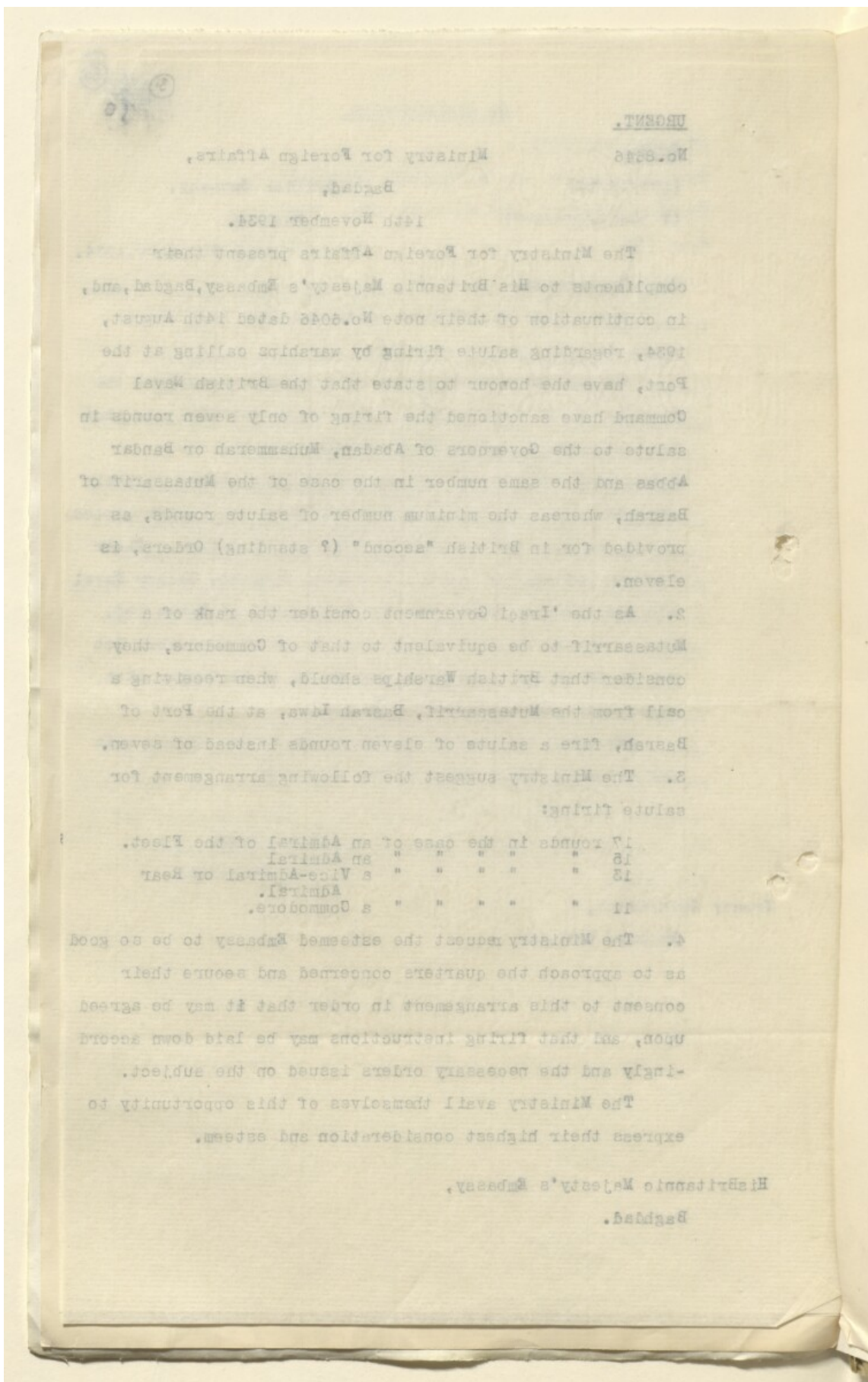
17 rounds in the case of an Admiral of the Fleet.
15 " " " " " an Admiral
13 " " " " " a Vice-Admiral or Rear Admiral.
11 " " " " " a Commodore.

4. The Ministry request the esteemed Embassy to be so good as to approach the quarters concerned and secure their consent to this arrangement in order that it may be agreed upon, and that firing instructions may be laid down accordingly and the necessary orders issued on the subject.

The Ministry avail themselves of this opportunity to express their highest consideration and esteem.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy,  
Baghdad.







(32)

No. 1616  
33/20

X XIV / 3

H. A. 13 8 35

R. I. No. 44  
12.8.35.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

b-25

Dated the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1935.

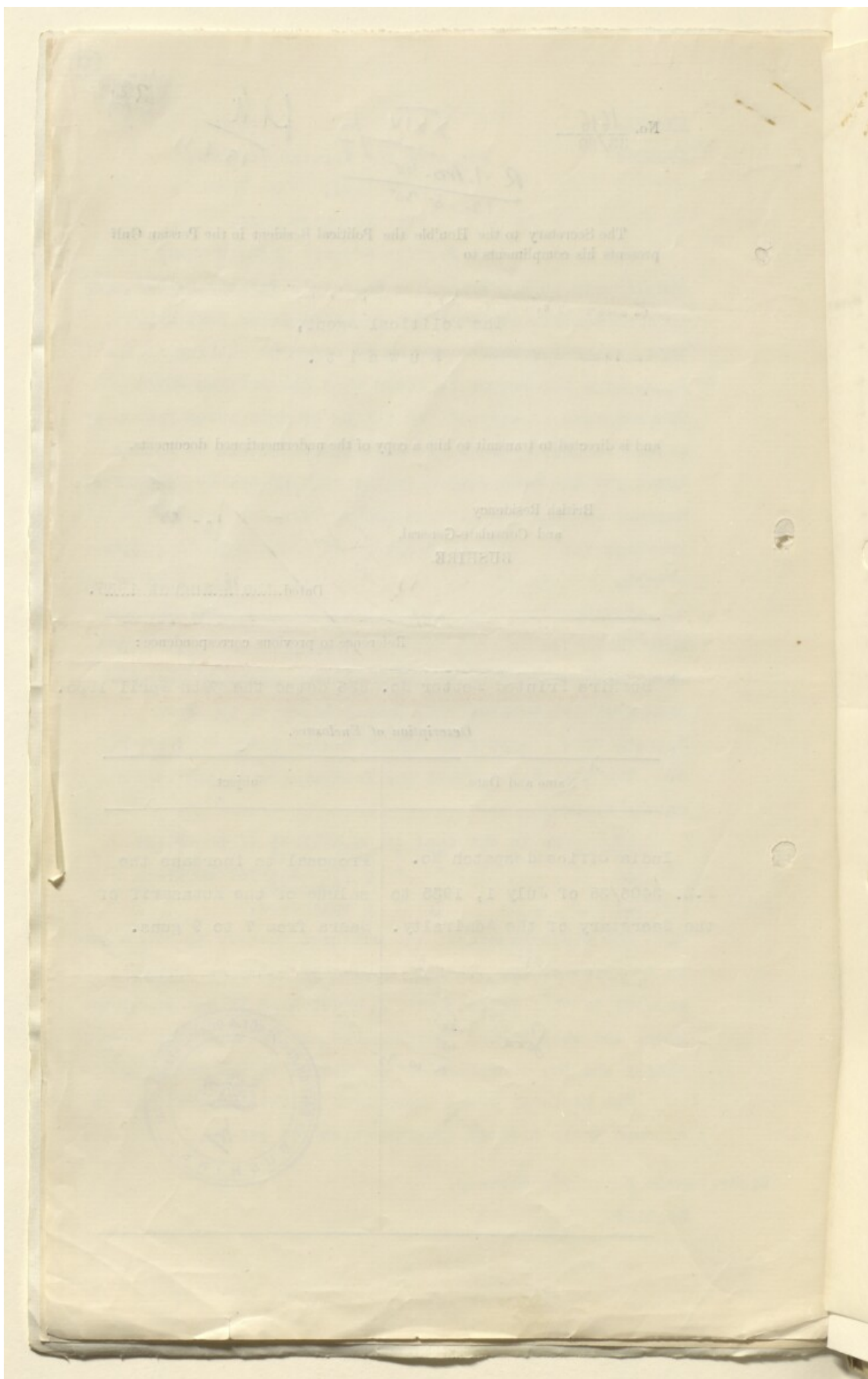
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bushire Printed Letter No. 836 dated the 30th April 1935.

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office despatch No. P.Z. 3406/35 of July 1, 1935 to the Secretary of the Admiralty.	Proposal to increase the salute of the Mutasarif of Basra from 7 to 9 guns.

Good. See  
15  
14.10.35







P.Z. 3406/35

COPY SENT TO India

INDIA OFFICE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

1st July 1935.

Sir,

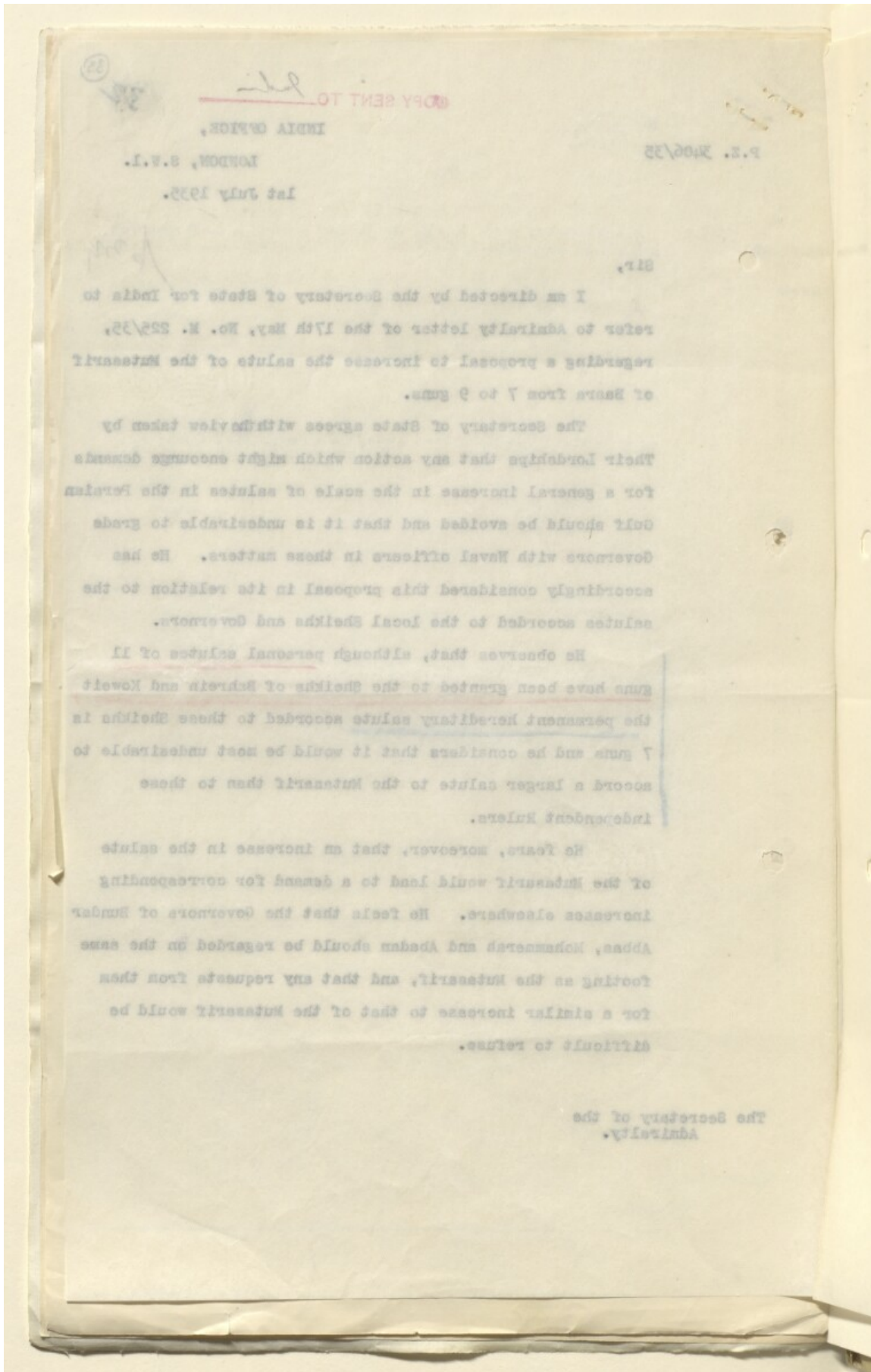
I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to Admiralty letter of the 17th May, No. M. 225/35, regarding a proposal to increase the salute of the Mutasarif of Basra from 7 to 9 guns.

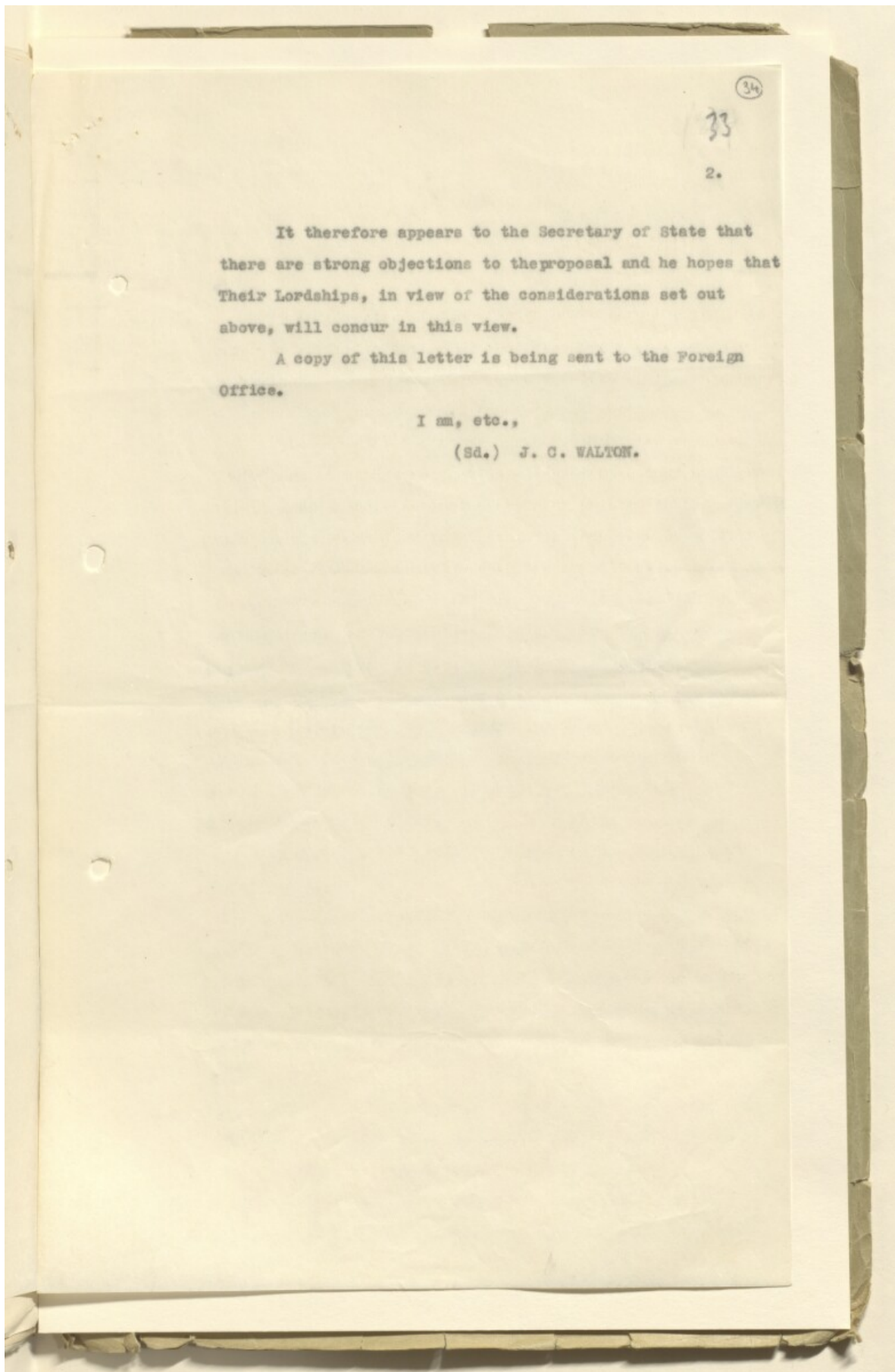
The Secretary of State agrees with the view taken by Their Lordships that any action which might encourage demands for a general increase in the scale of salutes in the Persian Gulf should be avoided and that it is undesirable to grade Governors with Naval officers in these matters. He has accordingly considered this proposal in its relation to the salutes accorded to the local Sheikhs and Governors.

He observes that, although personal salutes of 11 guns have been granted to the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit, the permanent hereditary salute accorded to these Sheikhs is 7 guns and he considers that it would be most undesirable to accord a larger salute to the Mutasarif than to these independent Rulers.

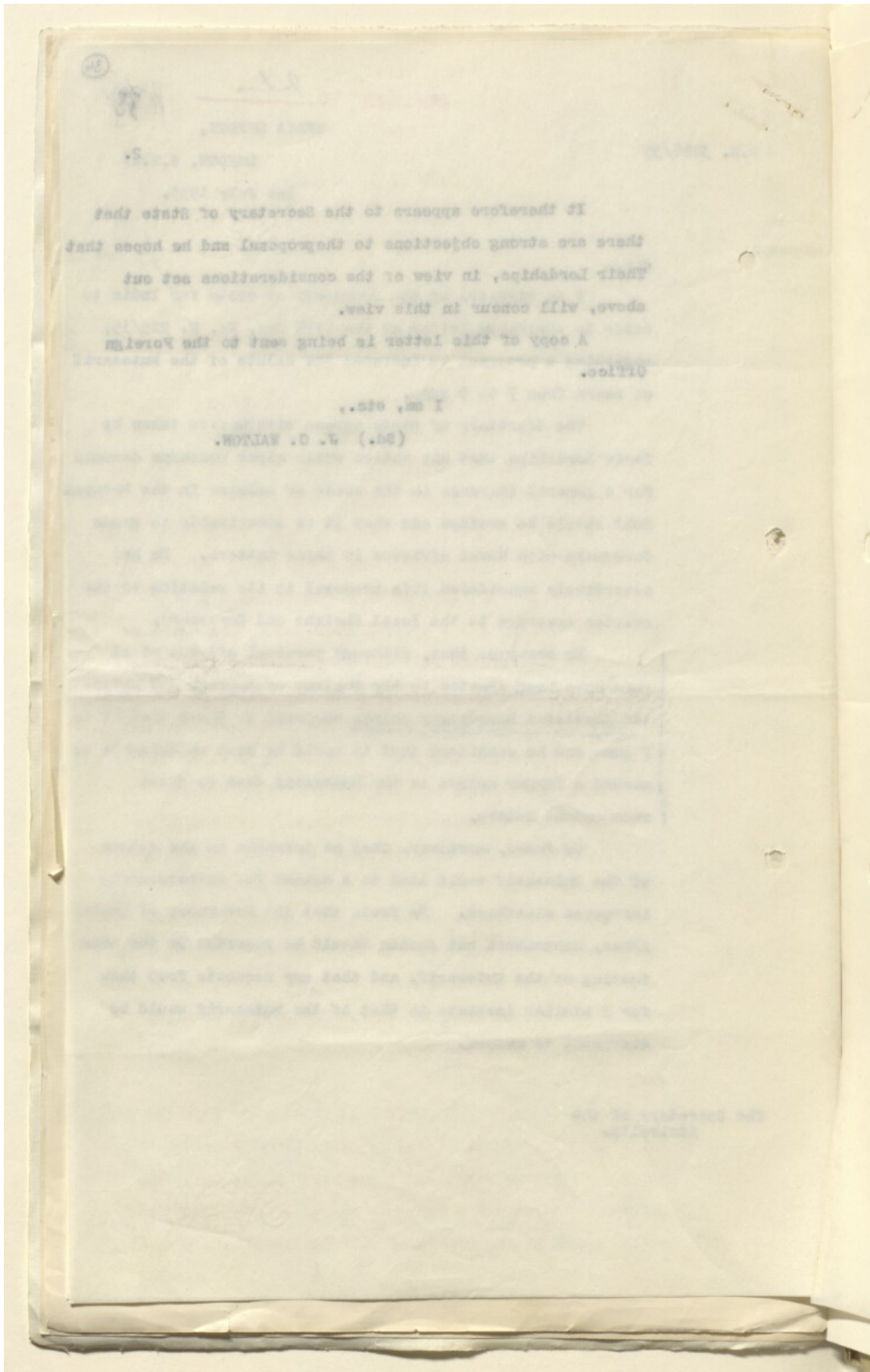
He fears, moreover, that an increase in the salute of the Mutasarif would lead to a demand for corresponding increases elsewhere. He feels that the Governors of Bundar Abbas, Mohammerah and Abadan should be regarded on the same footing as the Mutasarif, and that any requests from them for a similar increase to that of the Mutasarif would be difficult to refuse.

The Secretary of the  
Admiralty.











P.Z.3406/1935.

ADMIRALTY, S.W.1

M.225/35.

17th May, 1935.

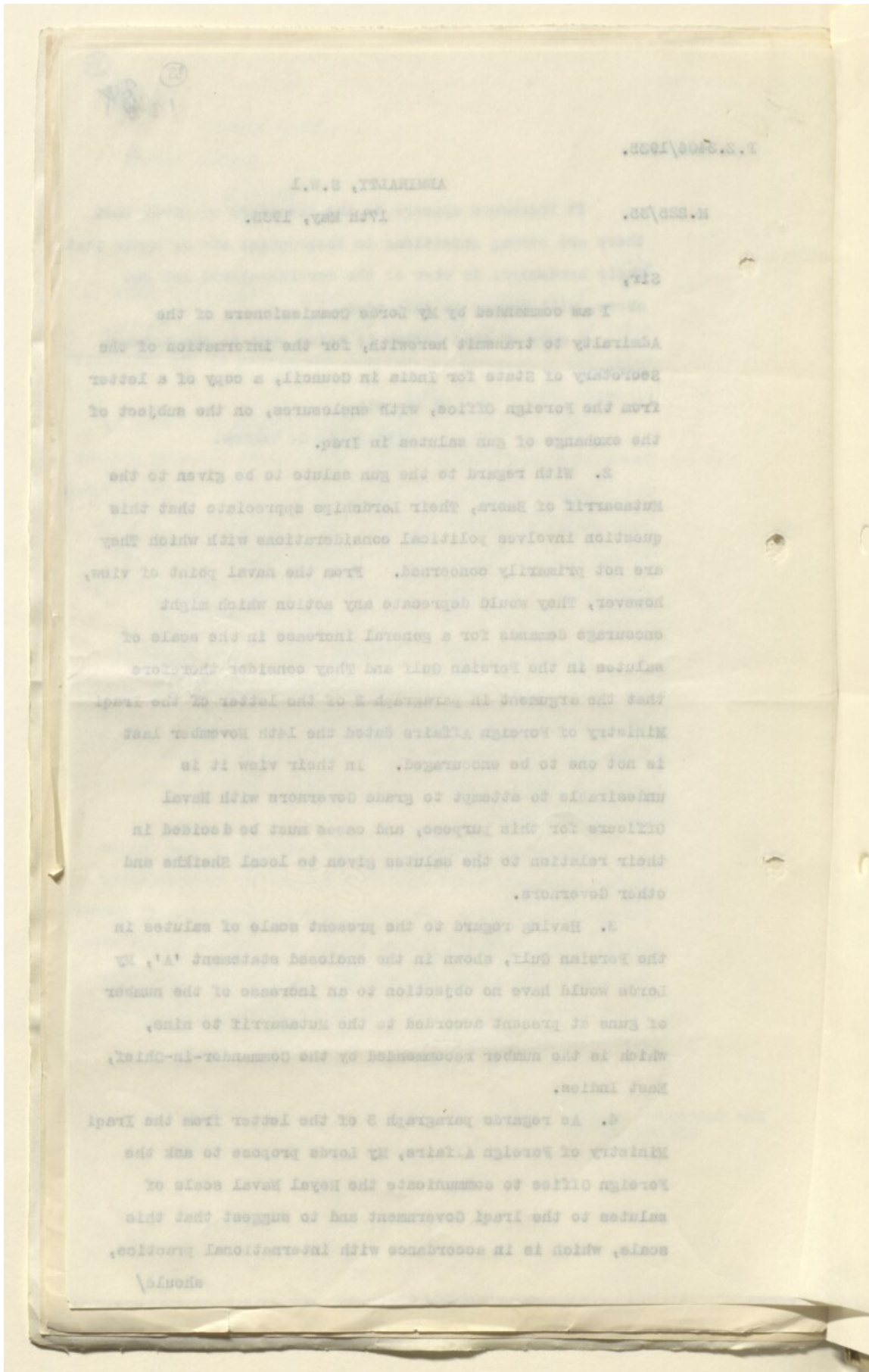
Sir,

I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with enclosures, on the subject of the exchange of gun salutes in Iraq.

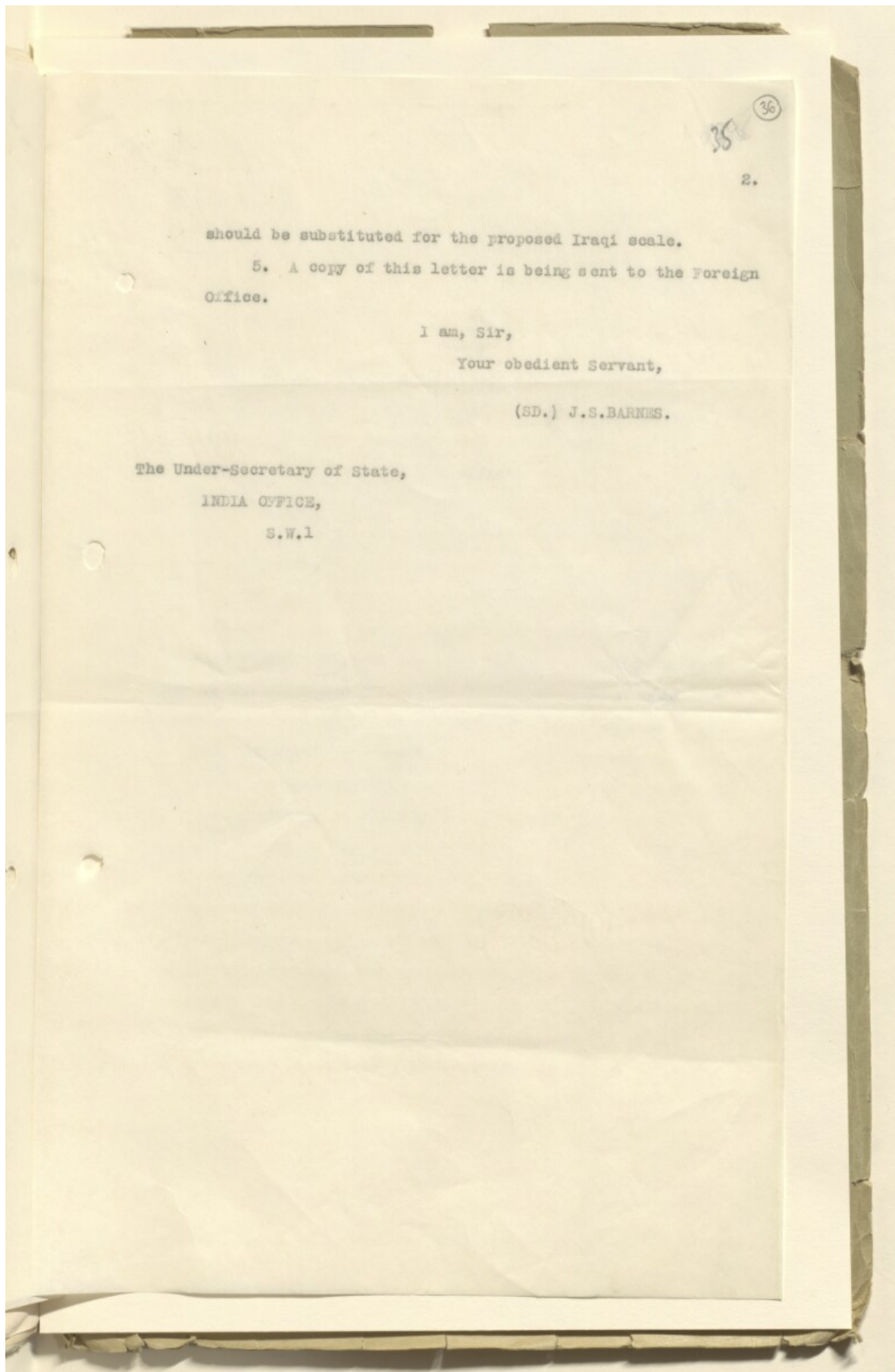
2. With regard to the gun salute to be given to the Mutasarrif of Basra, Their Lordships appreciate that this question involves political considerations with which They are not primarily concerned. From the naval point of view, however, They would deprecate any action which might encourage demands for a general increase in the scale of salutes in the Persian Gulf and They consider therefore that the argument in paragraph 2 of the letter of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated the 14th November last is not one to be encouraged. In their view it is undesirable to attempt to grade Governors with Naval Officers for this purpose, and cases must be decided in their relation to the salutes given to local Sheikhs and other Governors.

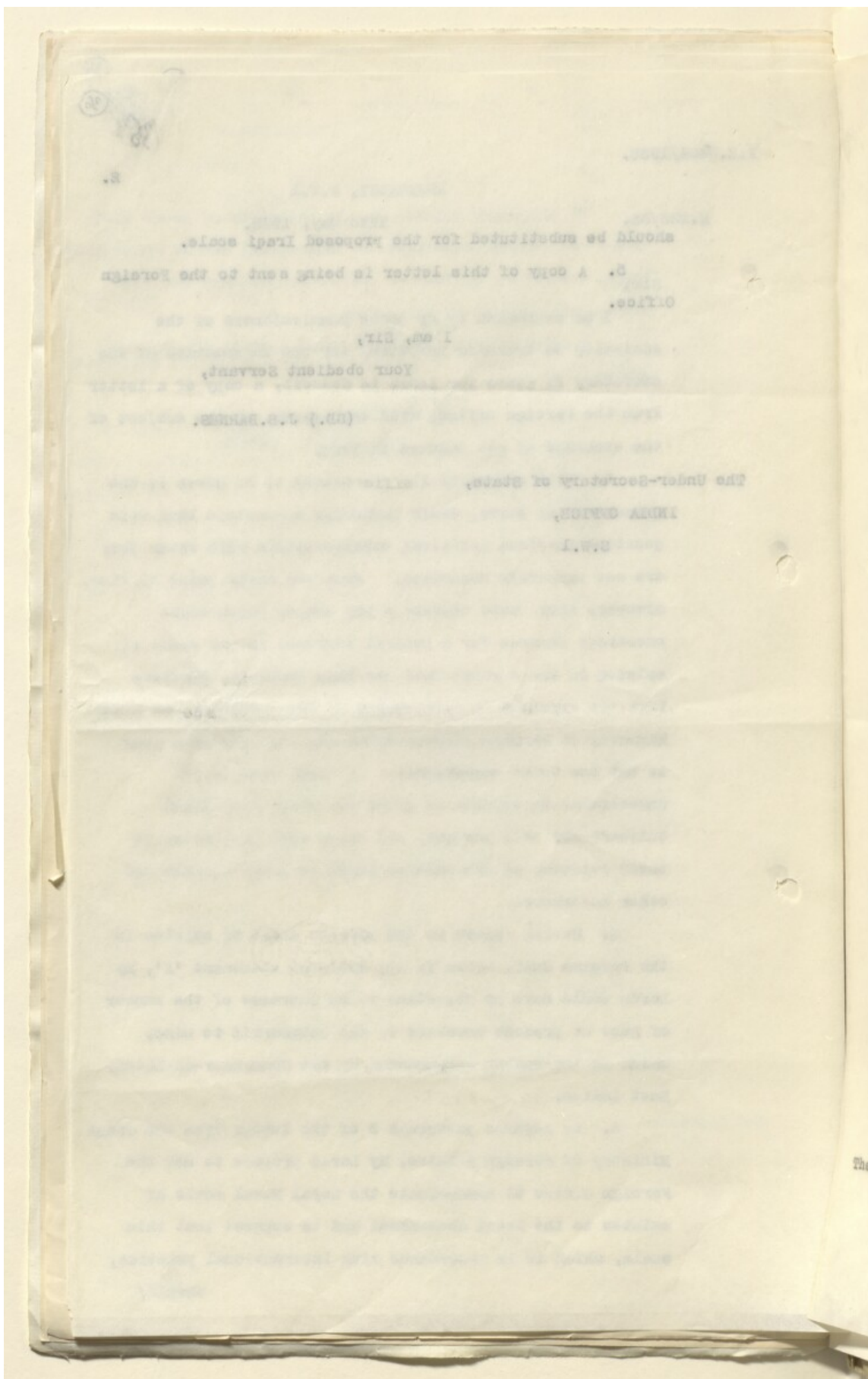
3. Having regard to the present scale of salutes in the Persian Gulf, shown in the enclosed statement 'A', My Lords would have no objection to an increase of the number of guns at present accorded to the Mutasarrif to nine, which is the number recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

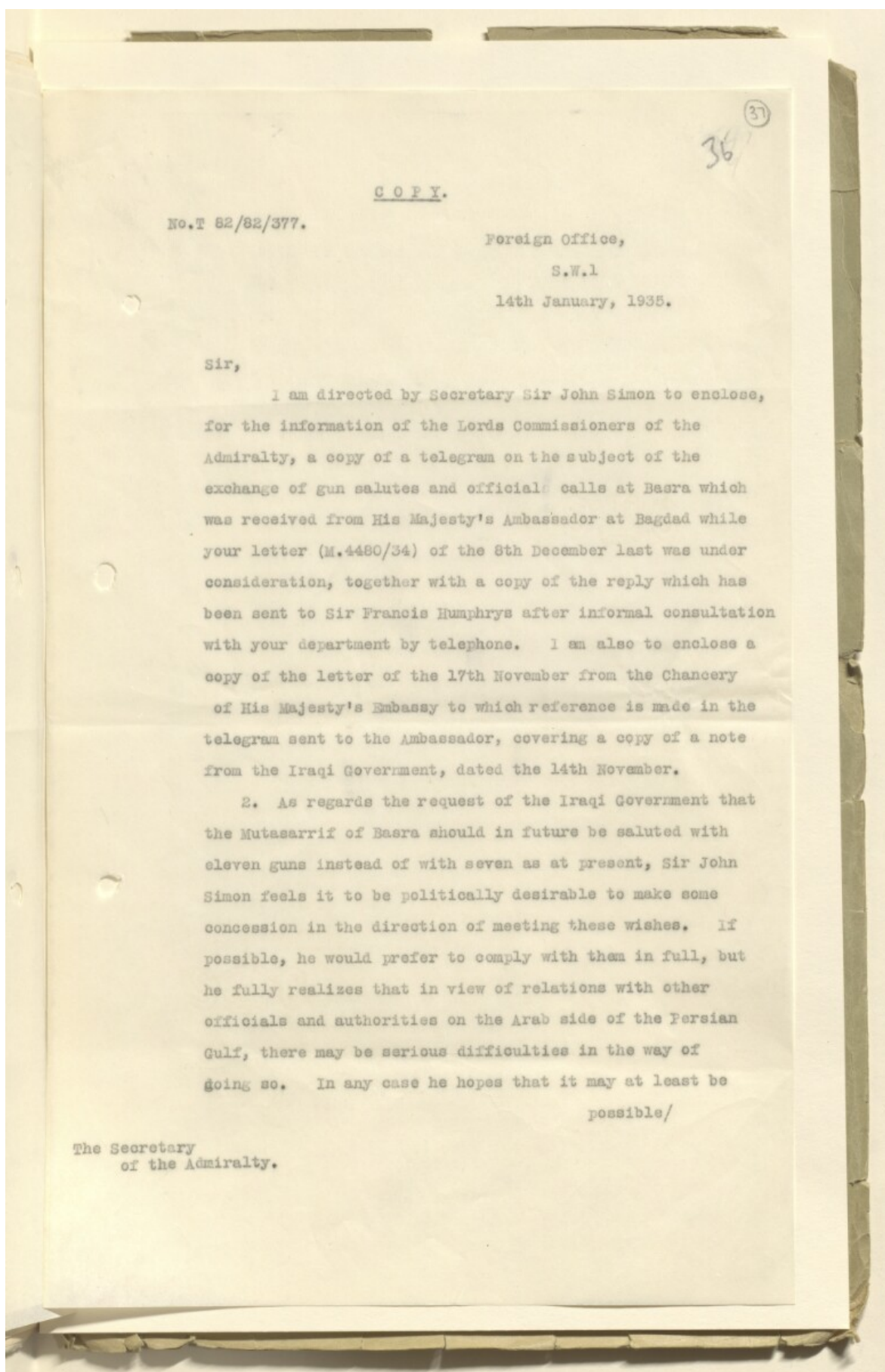
4. As regards paragraph 3 of the letter from the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, My Lords propose to ask the Foreign Office to communicate the Royal Naval scale of salutes to the Iraqi Government and to suggest that this scale, which is in accordance with international practice, should/











C O P Y.

No.T 82/82/377.

Foreign Office,

S.W.1

14th January, 1935.

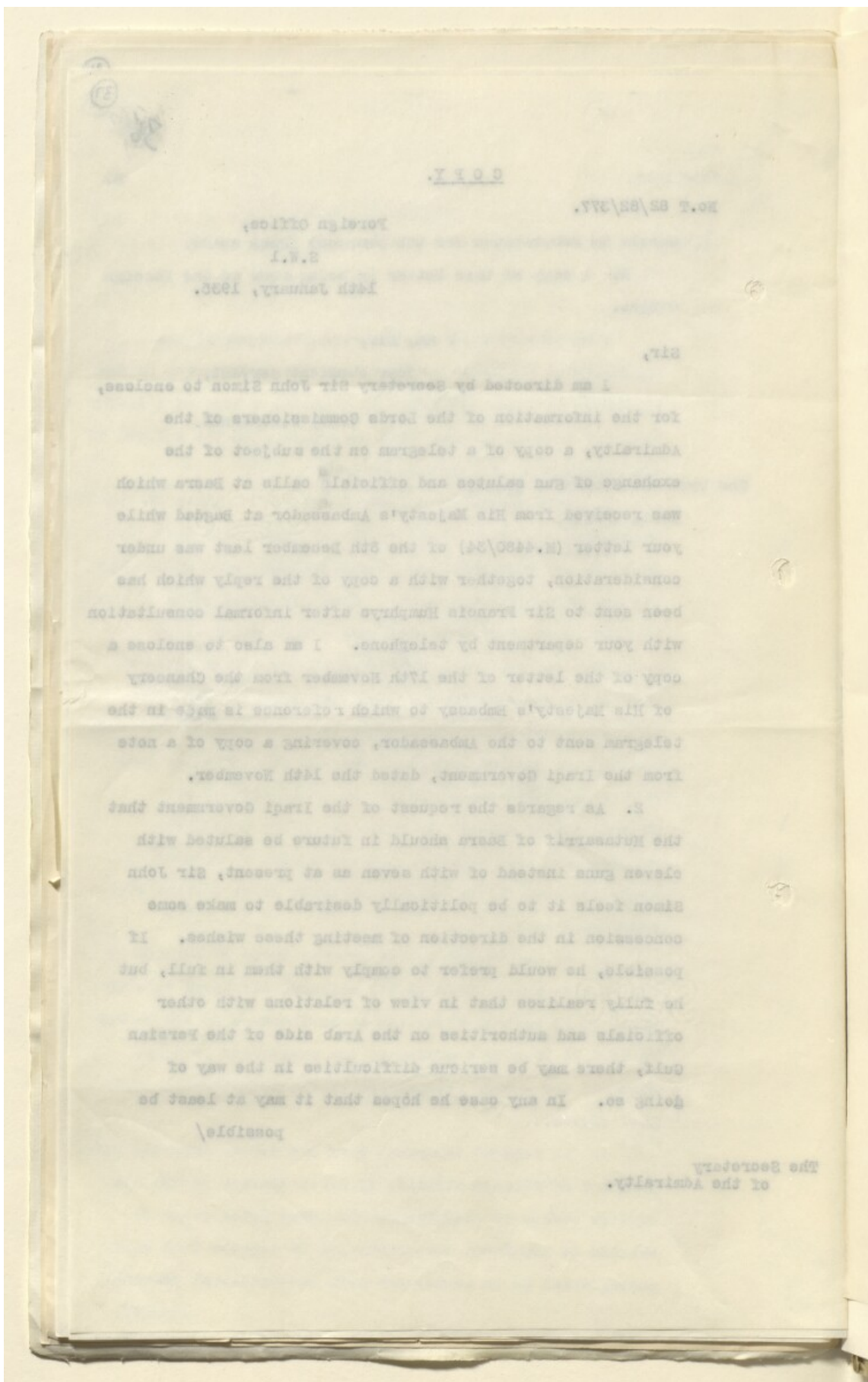
Sir,

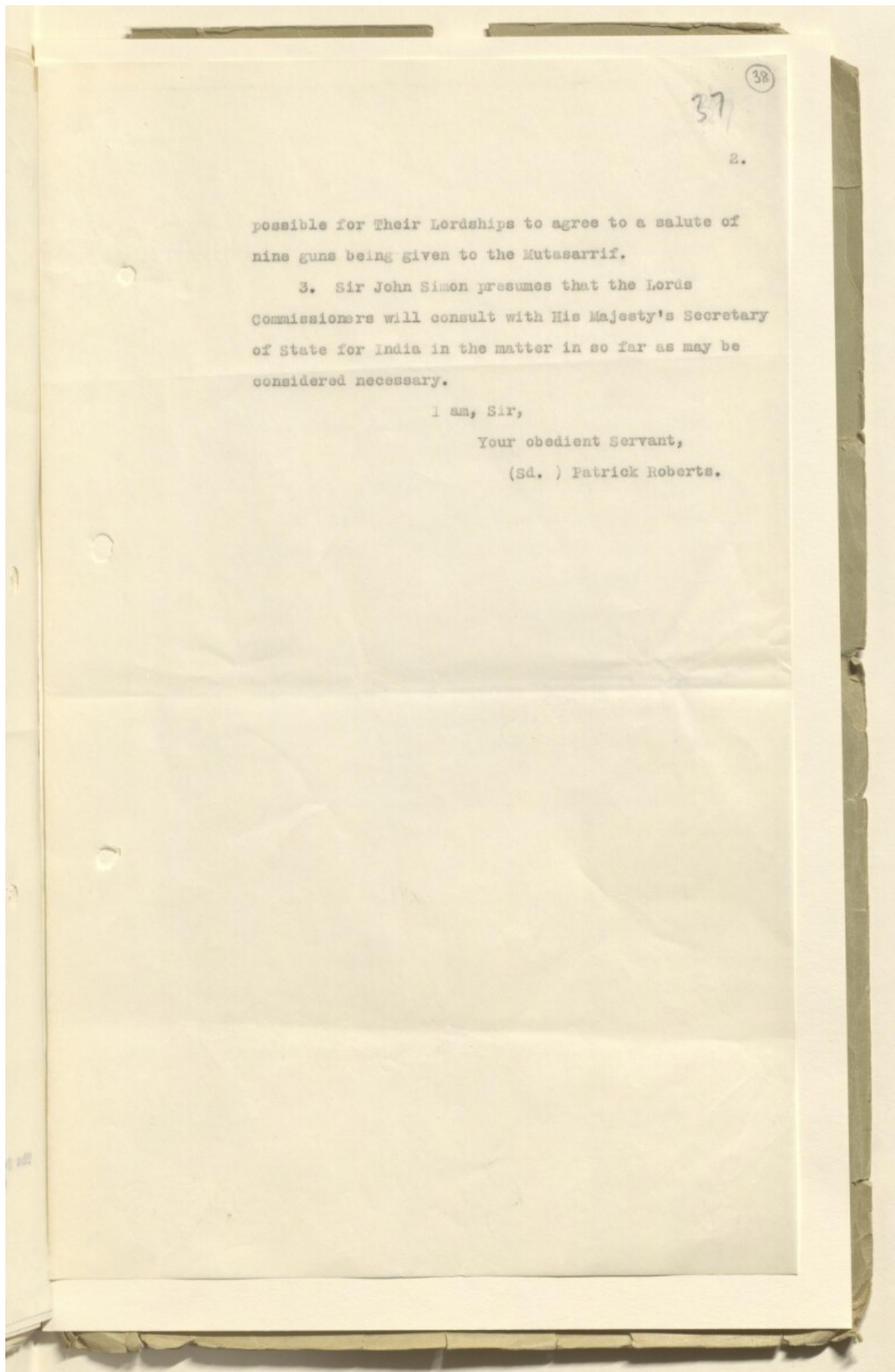
I am directed by Secretary Sir John Simon to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a telegram on the subject of the exchange of gun salutes and official calls at Basra which was received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad while your letter (M.4480/34) of the 8th December last was under consideration, together with a copy of the reply which has been sent to Sir Francis Humphrys after informal consultation with your department by telephone. I am also to enclose a copy of the letter of the 17th November from the Chancery of His Majesty's Embassy to which reference is made in the telegram sent to the Ambassador, covering a copy of a note from the Iraqi Government, dated the 14th November.

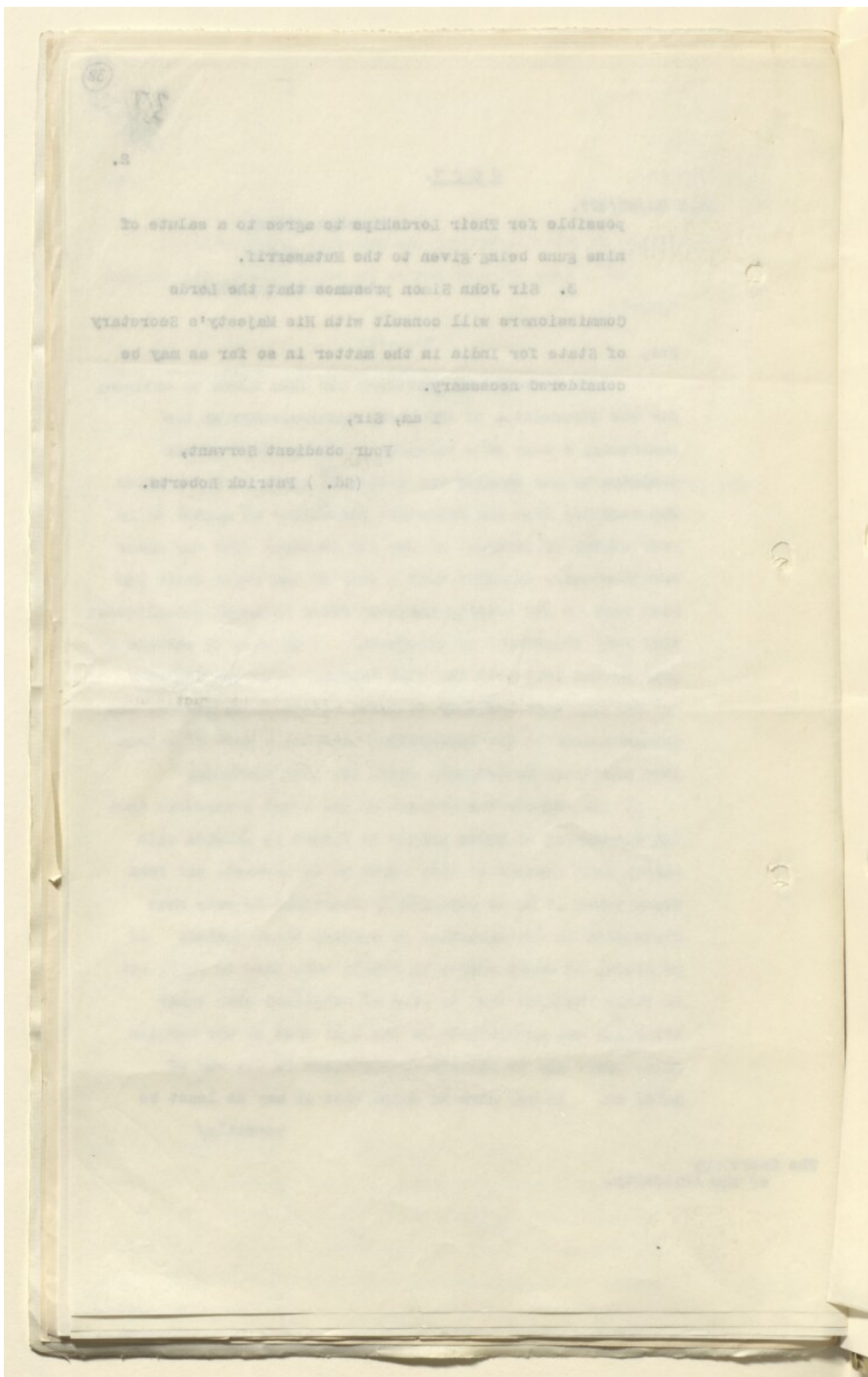
2. As regards the request of the Iraqi Government that the Mutasarrif of Basra should in future be saluted with eleven guns instead of with seven as at present, Sir John Simon feels it to be politically desirable to make some concession in the direction of meeting these wishes. If possible, he would prefer to comply with them in full, but he fully realizes that in view of relations with other officials and authorities on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf, there may be serious difficulties in the way of going so. In any case he hopes that it may at least be possible/

The Secretary  
of the Admiralty.

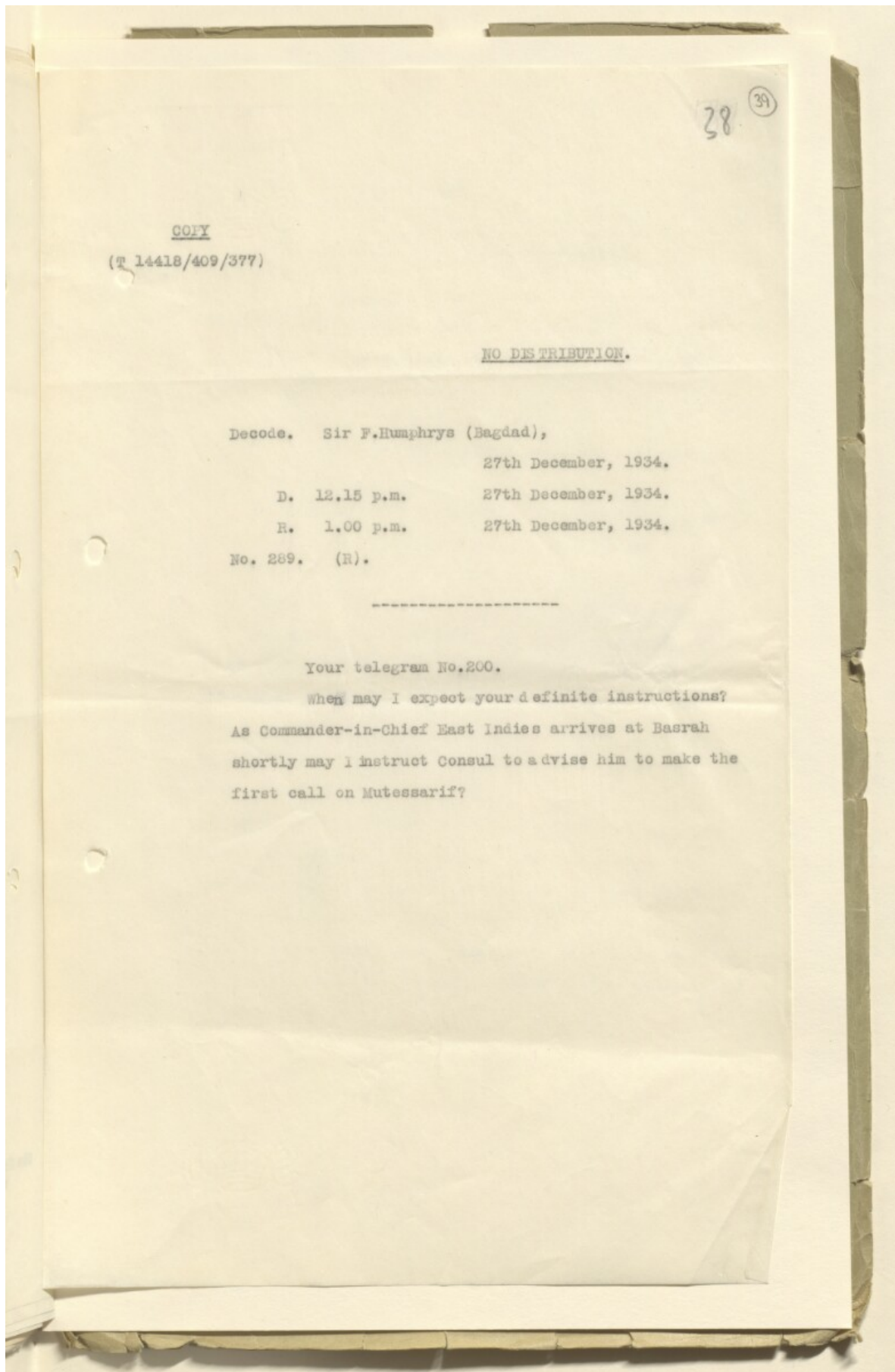


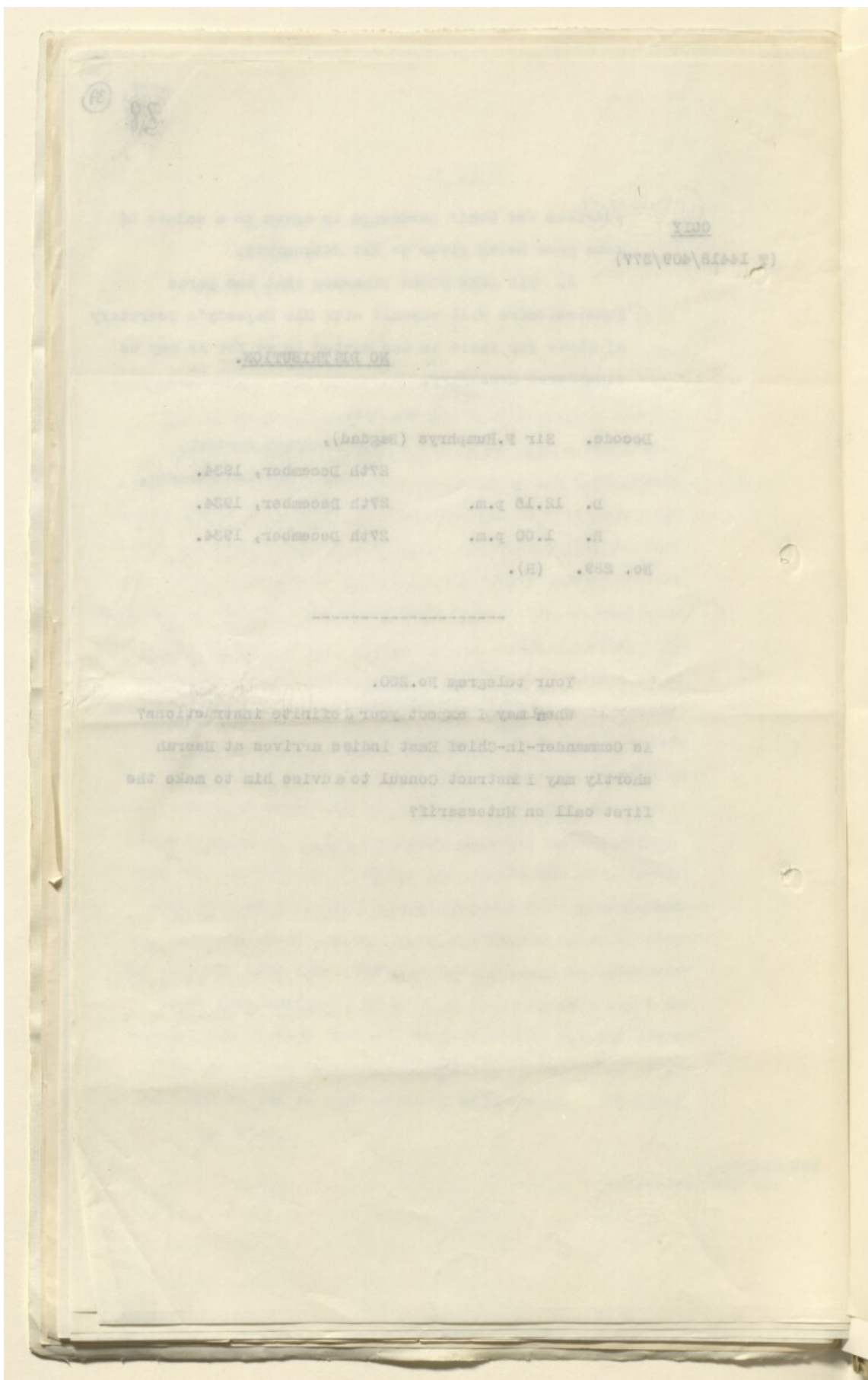














39 40  
C O P Y.

NO DISTRIBUTION.

(T 13787/409/377)

Code telegram to Sir F. Humphrys (Bagdad).

Foreign Office. 2nd January 1935. 7.30 p.m.

No.4. (R)  
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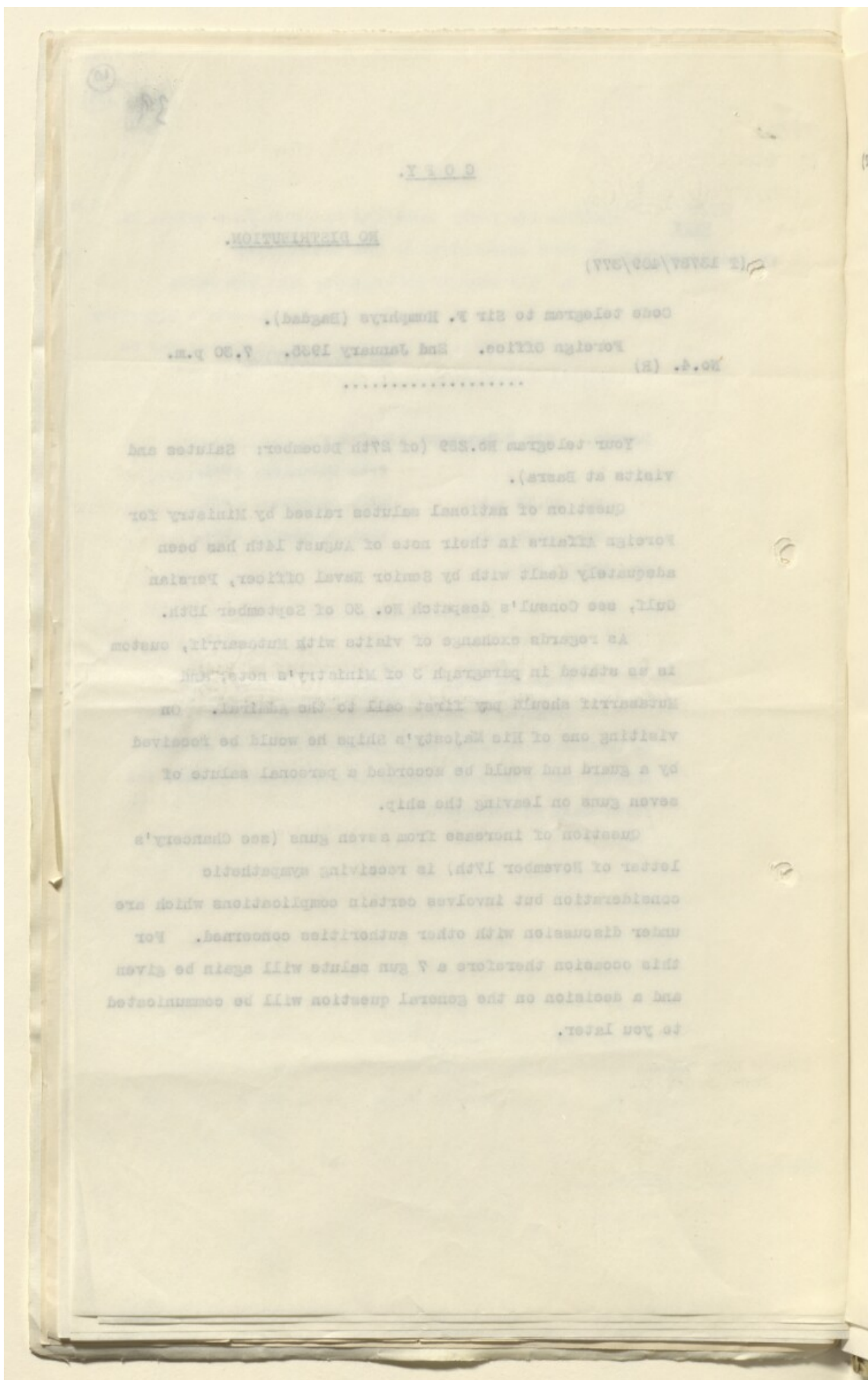
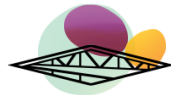
Your telegram No.289 (of 27th December: Salutes and visits at Basra).

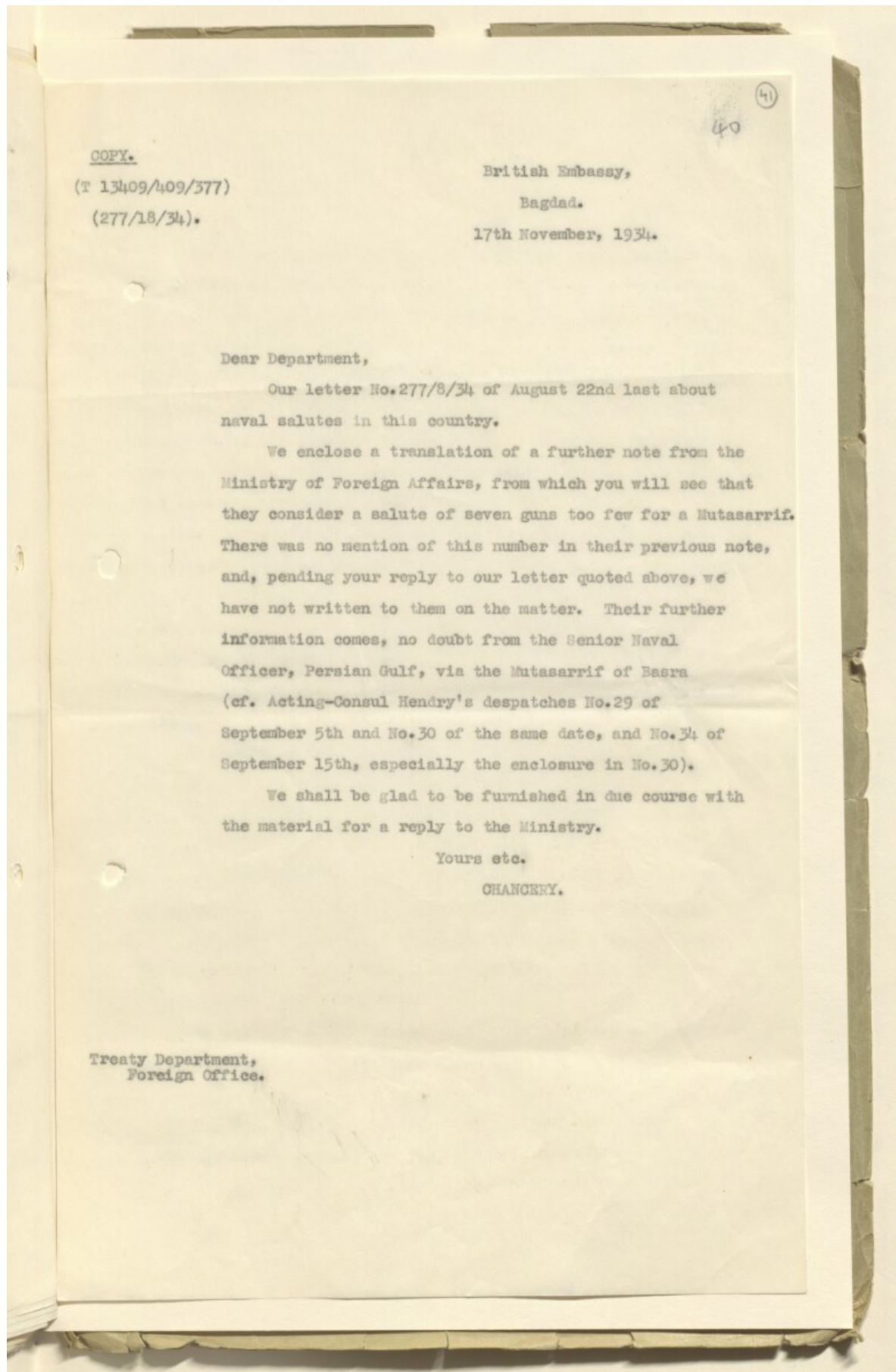
Question of national salutes raised by Ministry for Foreign Affairs in their note of August 14th has been adequately dealt with by Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, see Consul's despatch No. 30 of September 15th.

As regards exchange of visits with Mutasarrif, custom is as stated in paragraph 3 of Ministry's note, and Mutasarrif should pay first call to the Admiral. On visiting one of His Majesty's Ships he would be received by a guard and would be accorded a personal salute of seven guns on leaving the ship.

Question of increase from seven guns (see Chancery's letter of November 17th) is receiving sympathetic consideration but involves certain complications which are under discussion with other authorities concerned. For this occasion therefore a 7 gun salute will again be given and a decision on the general question will be communicated to you later.







COPY.

(T 13409/409/377)  
(277/18/34).

British Embassy,  
Bagdad.  
17th November, 1934.

Dear Department,

Our letter No.277/8/34 of August 22nd last about  
naval salutes in this country.

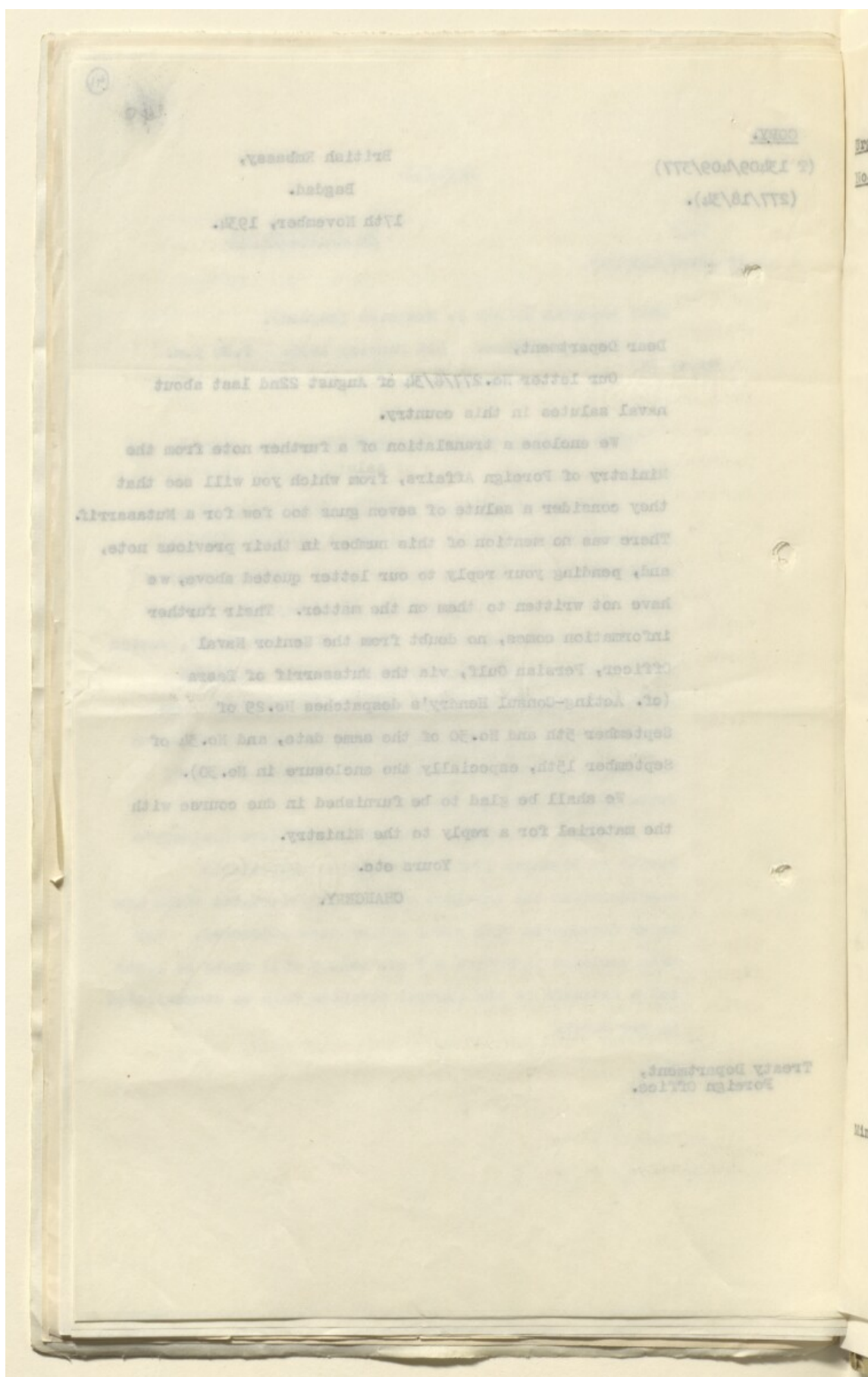
We enclose a translation of a further note from the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from which you will see that  
they consider a salute of seven guns too few for a Mutasarrif.  
There was no mention of this number in their previous note,  
and, pending your reply to our letter quoted above, we  
have not written to them on the matter. Their further  
information comes, no doubt from the Senior Naval  
Officer, Persian Gulf, via the Mutasarrif of Basra  
(cf. Acting-Consul Hendry's despatches No.29 of  
September 5th and No.30 of the same date, and No.34 of  
September 15th, especially the enclosure in No.30).

We shall be glad to be furnished in due course with  
the material for a reply to the Ministry.

Yours etc.

CHANCERY.

Treaty Department,  
Foreign Office.







C O P Y.

Urgent.

No. 8646.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs present their compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Bagdad, and, in continuation of their note No. 6046 dated 14th August, 1934, regarding salute firing by warships calling at the Port, have the honour to state that the British Naval Command have sanctioned the firing of only seven rounds in salute to the Governors of Abadan, Muhammerrah or Bunder Abbas and the same number in the case of the Mutasarrif of Basrah, whereas the minimum number of salute rounds, as provided for in British "second" (?standing) orders, is eleven.

2. As the Iraqi Government consider the rank of a Mutasarrif to be equivalent to that of Commodore, they consider that British warships should, when receiving a call from the Mutasarrif, Basrah Liwa, at the Port of Basrah, fire a salute of eleven rounds instead of seven.

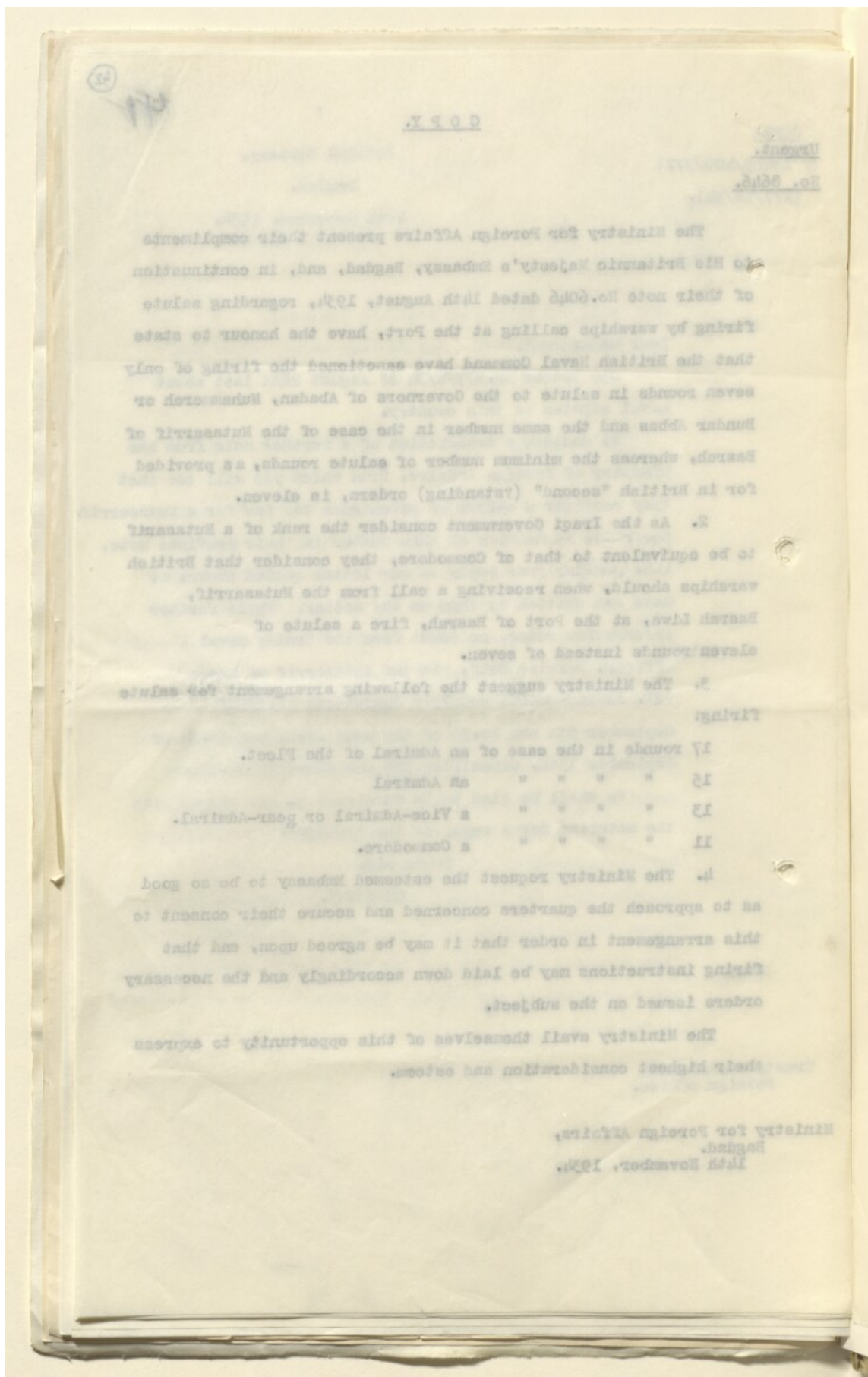
3. The Ministry suggest the following arrangement for salute firing:

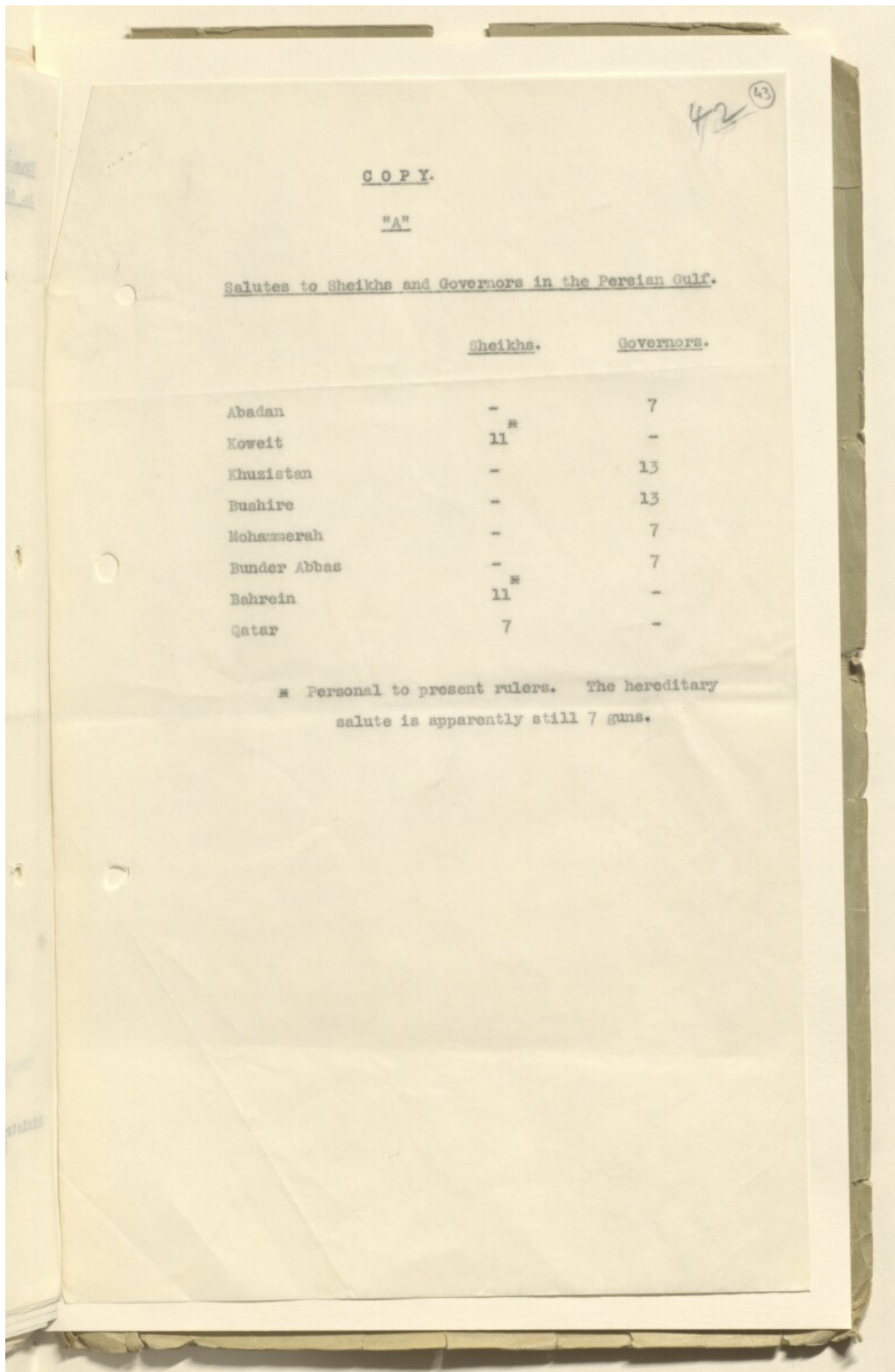
17 rounds in the case of an Admiral of the Fleet.	
15 " " " "	a Admiral
13 " " " "	a Vice-Admiral or Rear-Admiral.
11 " " " "	a Commodore.

4. The Ministry request the esteemed Embassy to be so good as to approach the quarters concerned and secure their consent to this arrangement in order that it may be agreed upon, and that firing instructions may be laid down accordingly and the necessary orders issued on the subject.

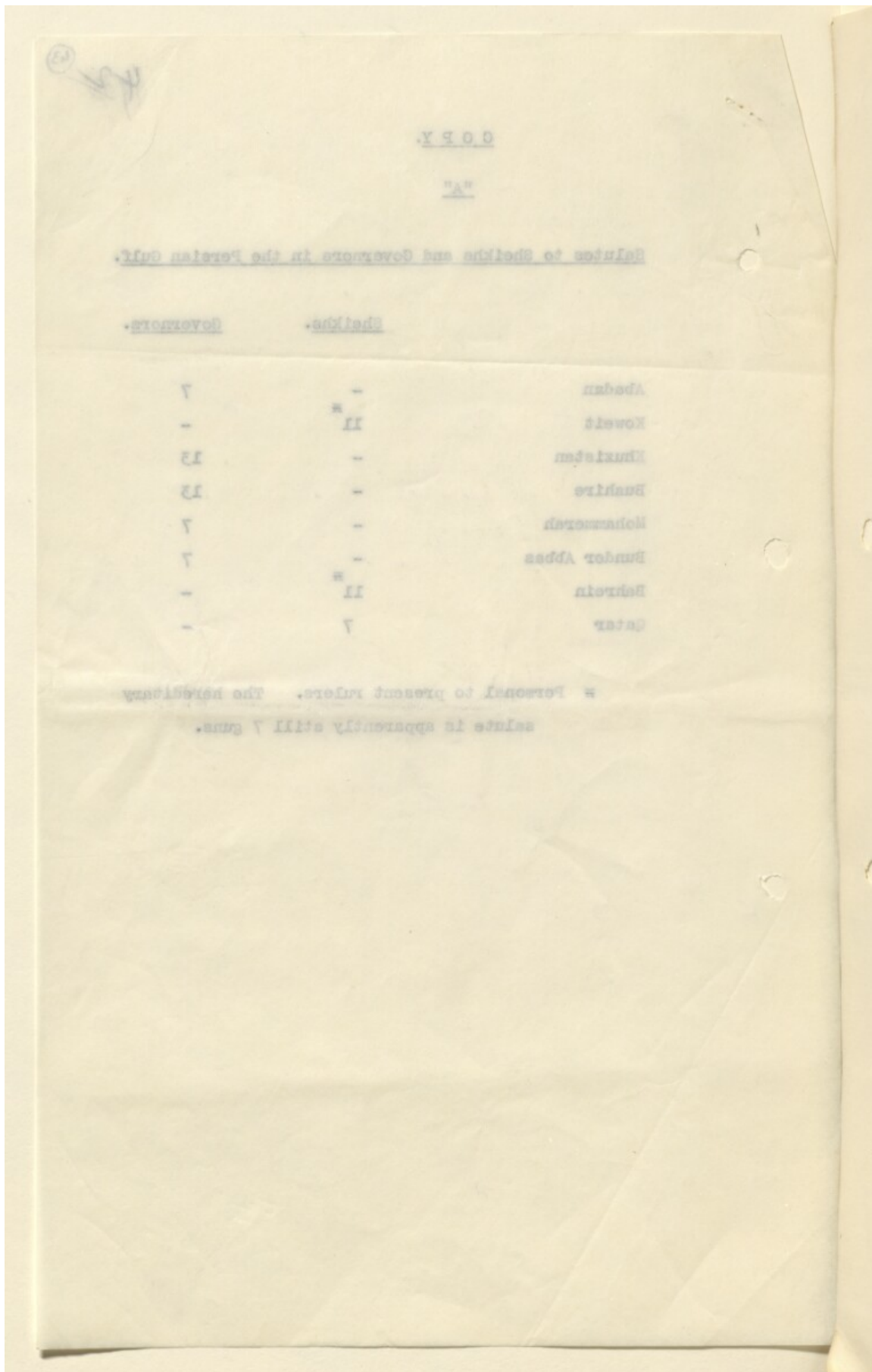
The Ministry avail themselves of this opportunity to express their highest consideration and esteem.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,  
Bagdad.  
14th November, 1934.











65  
12.5.35

No. 1823  
35/20

XIV/3

43

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 446 Dated 12.9.35

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent,  
Kuwait.

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1935.

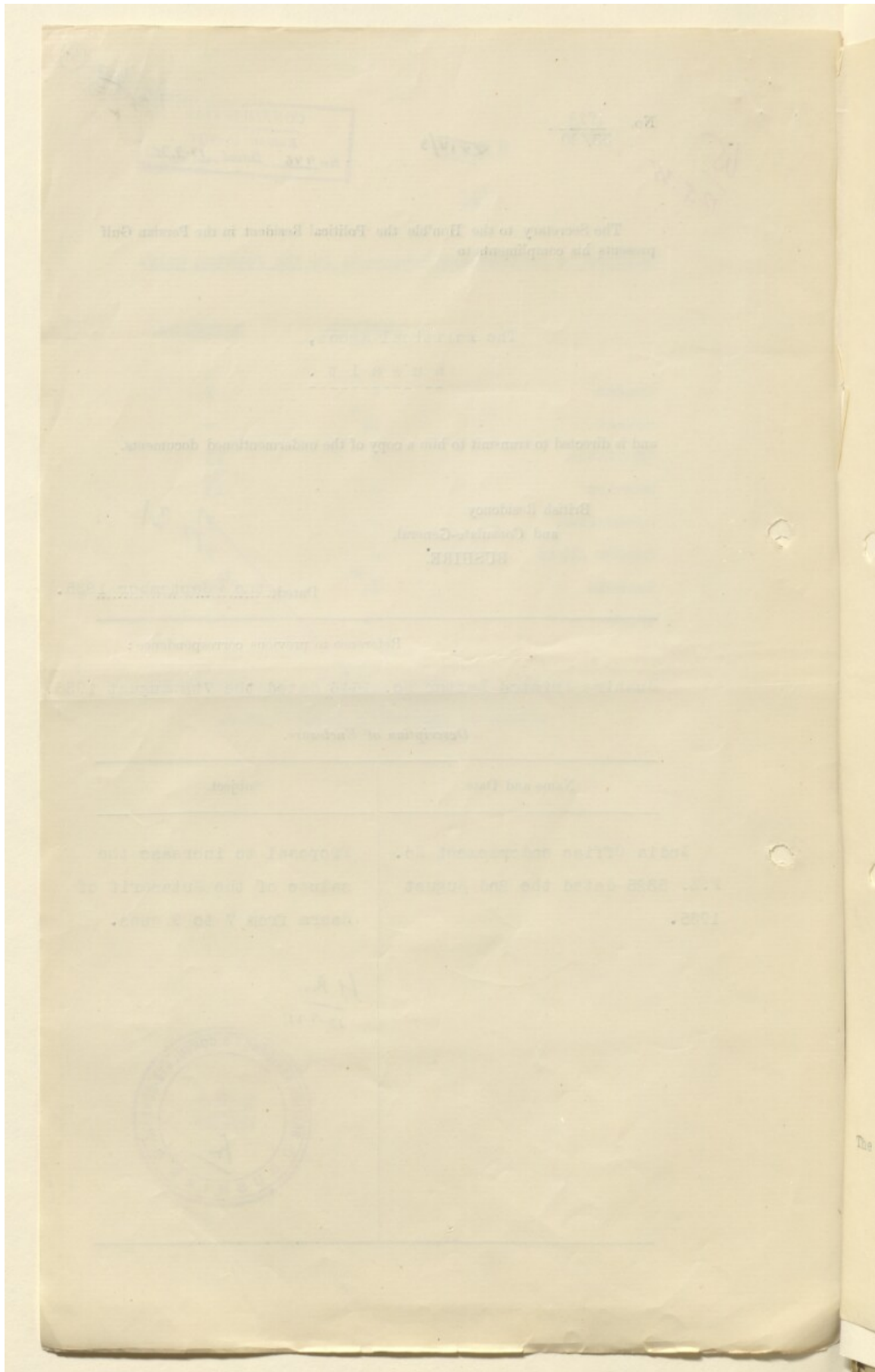
Reference to previous correspondence:  
Bushire Printed Letter No. 1616 dated the 7th August 1935.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office endorsement No. P.Z. 5325 dated the 2nd August 1935.	Proposal to increase the salute of the Mutasarif of Basra from 7 to 9 guns.

H.A.  
12.9.35

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL  
BUSHIRE







M.3417/35.

P.Z.  
5325.

2nd August, 1935.

(45)

44

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 14th January, No.T.82/82/377 on the subject of the exchange of gun salutes in 'Iraq, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that in the light on the considerations put forward in India Office letter of the 1st July, No. P.Z.3406/35, Their Lordships are disposed to agree with the Secretary of State for India that the best course would be to adhere to a salute of 7 guns for the Mutasarif of Basra, and They suggest that this should be justified on the ground that it is in accordance with the scale of salute accorded to similar authorities in the Persian Gulf.

As regards paragraph 3 of the letter from the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 14th November, 1934 (a copy of which was forwarded with your letter under reference), My Lords would be glad, provided the Secretary of State sees no objection, if the Royal Naval scale of salutes could be communicated to the Iraqi Government with a suggestion that this scale, which is in accordance with international practice, should be substituted for the proposed Iraqi scale.

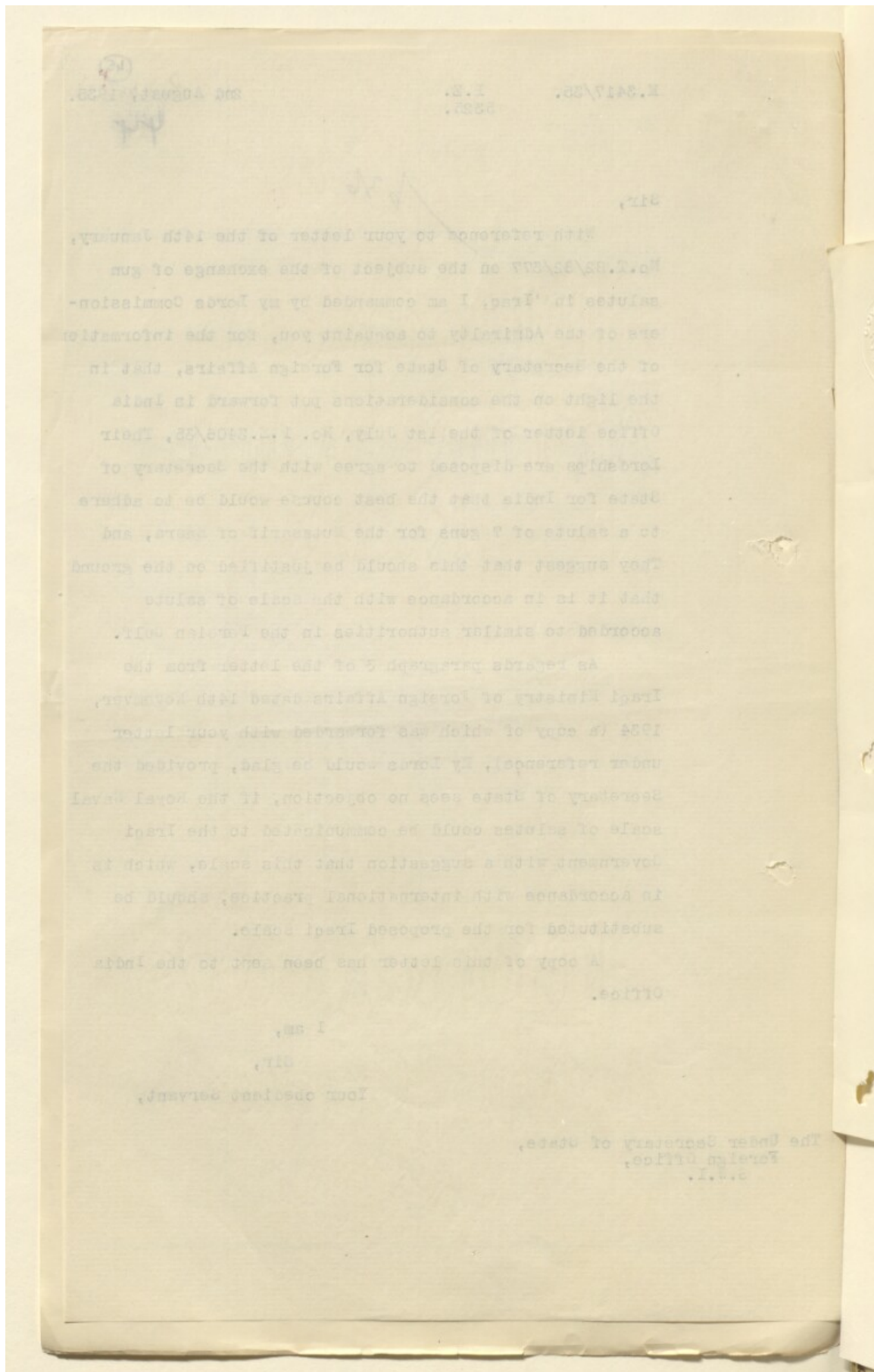
A copy of this letter has been sent to the India Office.

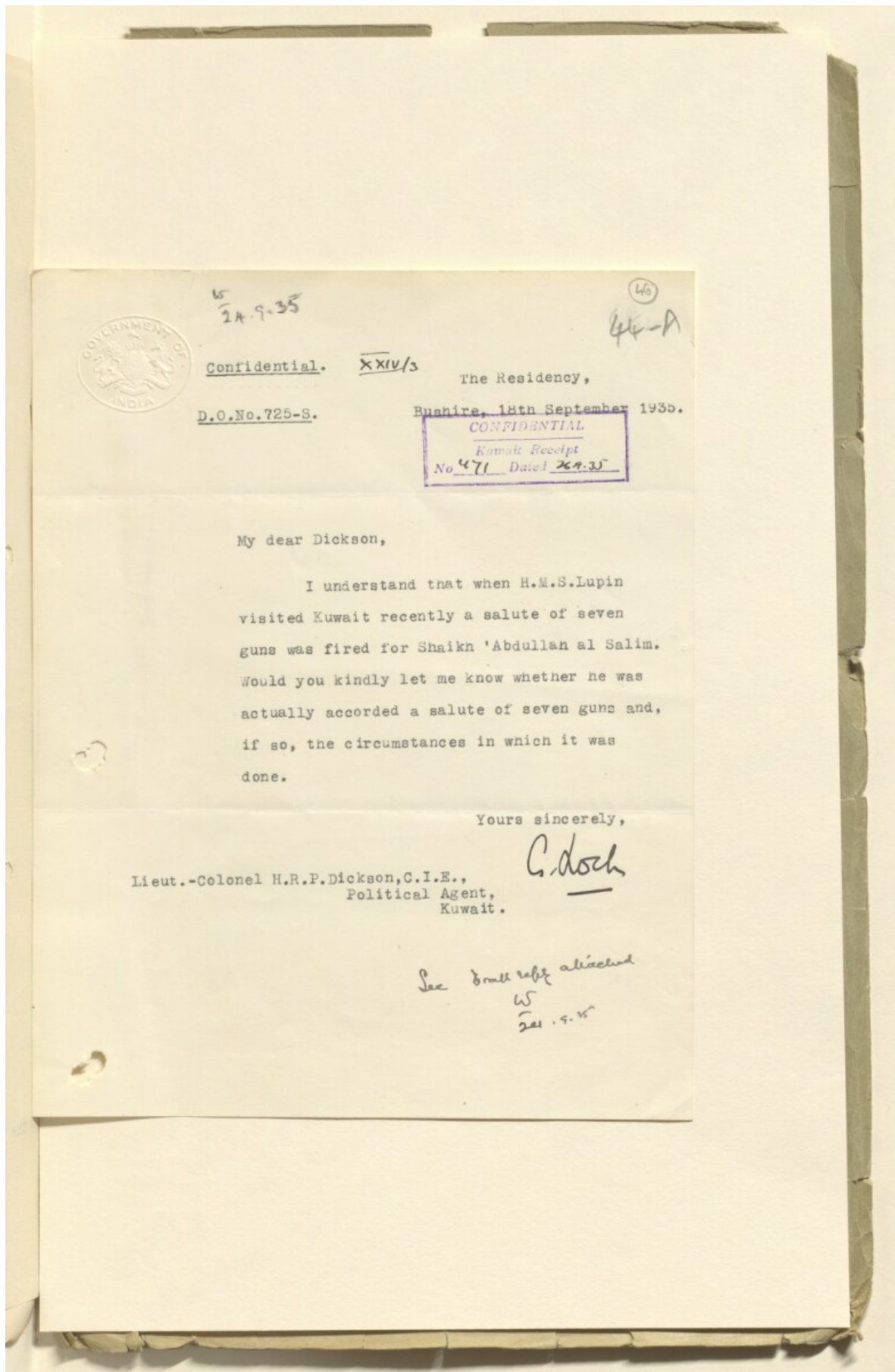
I am,

Sir,

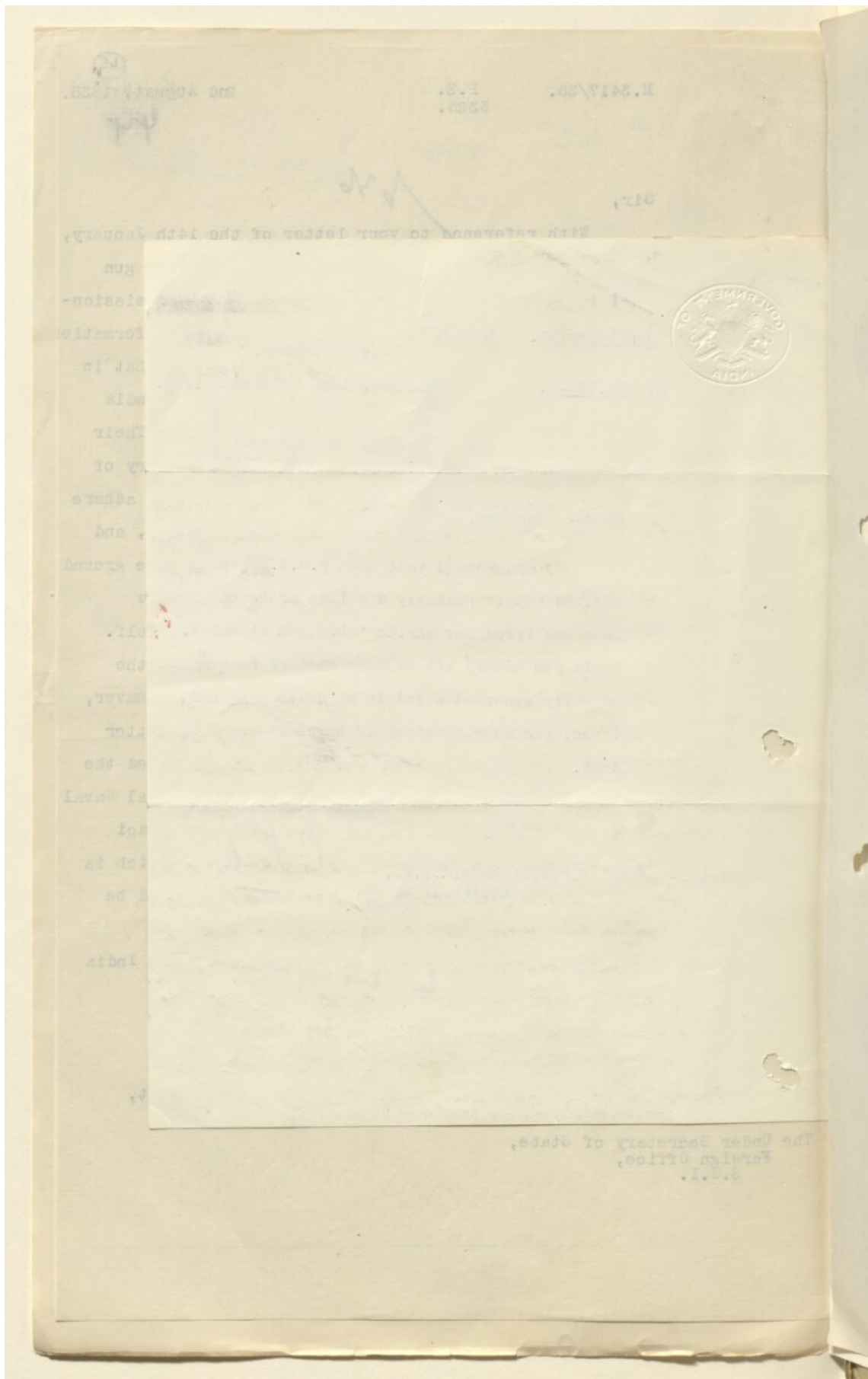
Your obedient Servant,

The Under Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
S.W.I.











By air to Bahrain.

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.C-288.

POLITICAL AGENCY, 44-B

KUWAIT.

The 26th September 1935.

Reference your Confidential D.O.No.725-S, dated 18th September 1935, re Shaikh Abdulla as Salim's salute.

2. The following are the circumstances of the case.

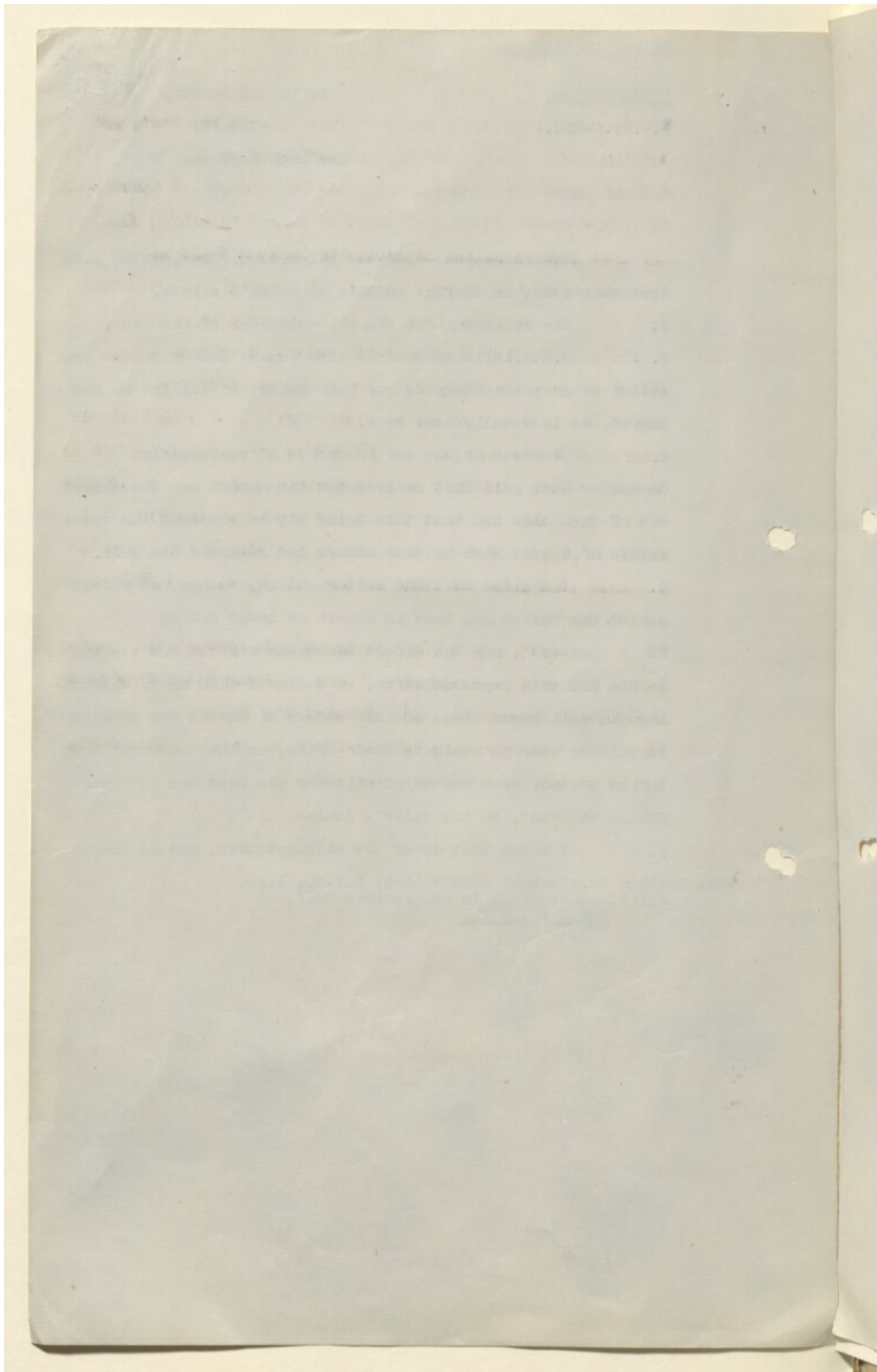
3. H.M.S. Lupin arrived on 12th August and Commander Back called on me preparatory to our both going and calling on the Shaikh, as is usually done here.

4. Over our drinks and in course of conversation Commander Back said that he presumed the Shaikh was the eldest son of the Ruler and that this being so, he proposed the usual salute of 5 guns when he came aboard and returned his call.

5. I replied that the acting Shaikh was not the eldest son of the Shaikh and that in Kuwait we never had an "Heir Apparent", and the eldest son never visited H.M.'s ships as his father's representative. I followed this up by expounding the well known views of Arab rulers of Kuwait who consider it unlucky ever to nominate their heirs, as they believed only in the ancient Arab custom of allowing the best man in the family to "win", on the ruler's demise.

6. I added that under the circumstances, and as Shaikh

The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Gordon Loch, C.I.E., I.A.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
E U S H I R E.







(48) 44-C

Shaikh Abdulla as Salim was the senior man in the State and had had "full powers" (of Shaikh) conferred on him by H.E. Sir Ahmad before the latter left for England, I considered we should treat him as the Shaikh of Kuwait in actual fact, and that when he called he should be given a 7 gun salute (Shaikh Ahmad gets 11 guns personal to himself, as you know).

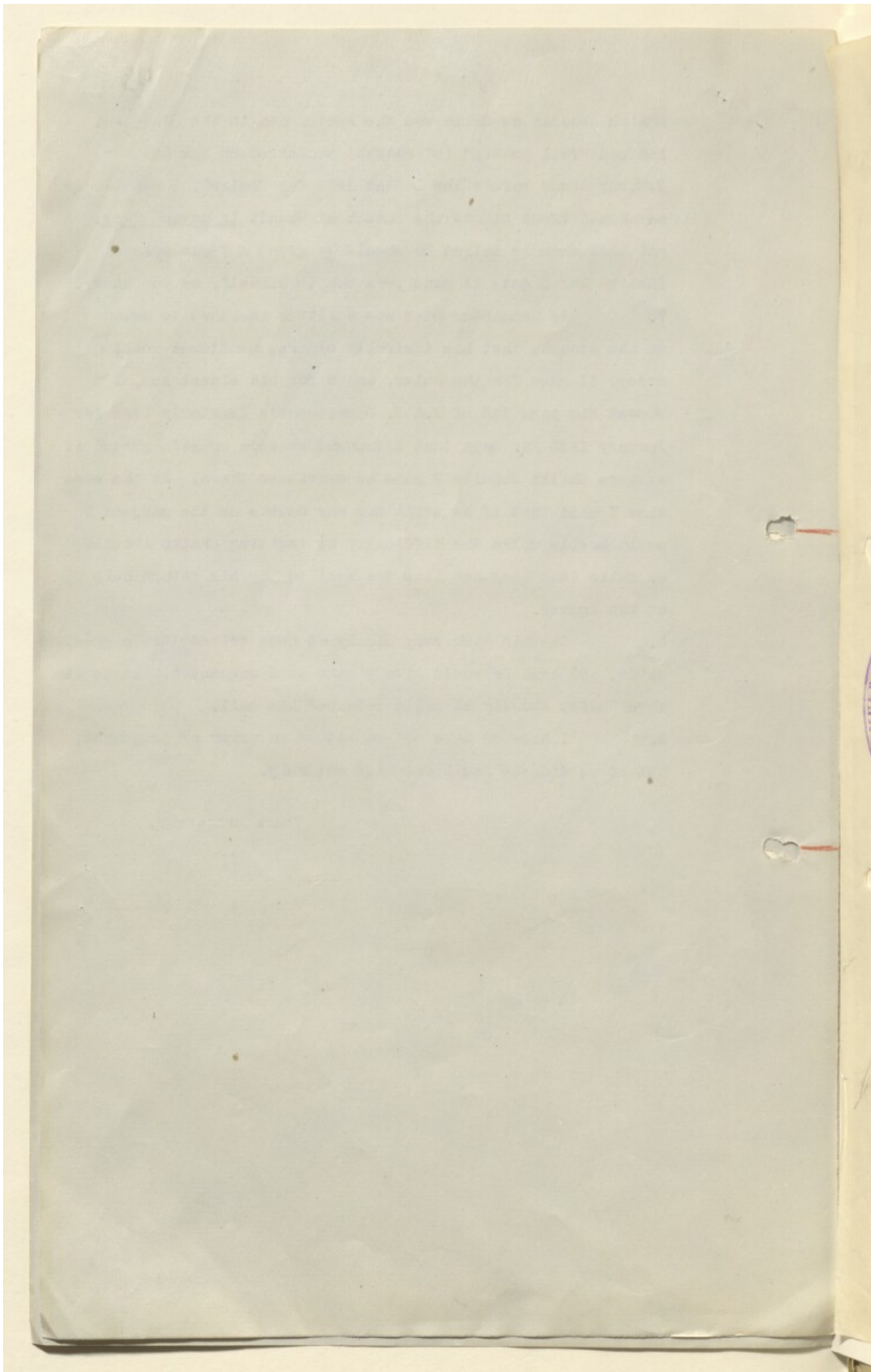
7. As Commander Back was a little inclined to demur on the grounds that his Admiralty orders, mentioned nothing except 11 guns for the Ruler, and 5 for his eldest son, I showed him page 148 of F. & P. Department's Quarterly List for January 1935 and said that I thought we were on safe ground if we gave Shaikh Abdulla 7 guns as mentioned there. At the same time I said that if he still had any doubts on the subject I could easily solve the difficulty by inviting Shaikh Abdulla as Salim (who does not like the sea) to pay his return call at the Agency.

8. Captain Back very nicely at once waived this suggestion aside, and said he would give 7 guns as I suggested. This he did when Shaikh Abdulla al Salim returned his call.

9. I hope we have not committed an error of judgement, but if we did the fault was mine entirely.

Yours sincerely,

LS





CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 940-S of 1935.

TV 15

12-12.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 641 Dated 12.12.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated... 5th. December. 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence :

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. 939-S of 5th December 1935 to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, with enclosures.	Status of the Rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait.

\*To (2) only.

file





CONFIDENTIAL

No. 98-2 of 1935.

12

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait  
No. 641  
Date 12.12.35

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his com-  
pliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.  
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned doc-  
ument (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE

Dated... 25th December 1935.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. 98-2 of 25th December 1935 to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, with enclosure.	Status of the Salutes of Bahrain and Kuwait.

To (2)  
only.



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 939-S of 1935.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 5th December, 1935.

From - The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Subject: Status of the Rulers of Bahrain  
and Kuwait.

Sir,

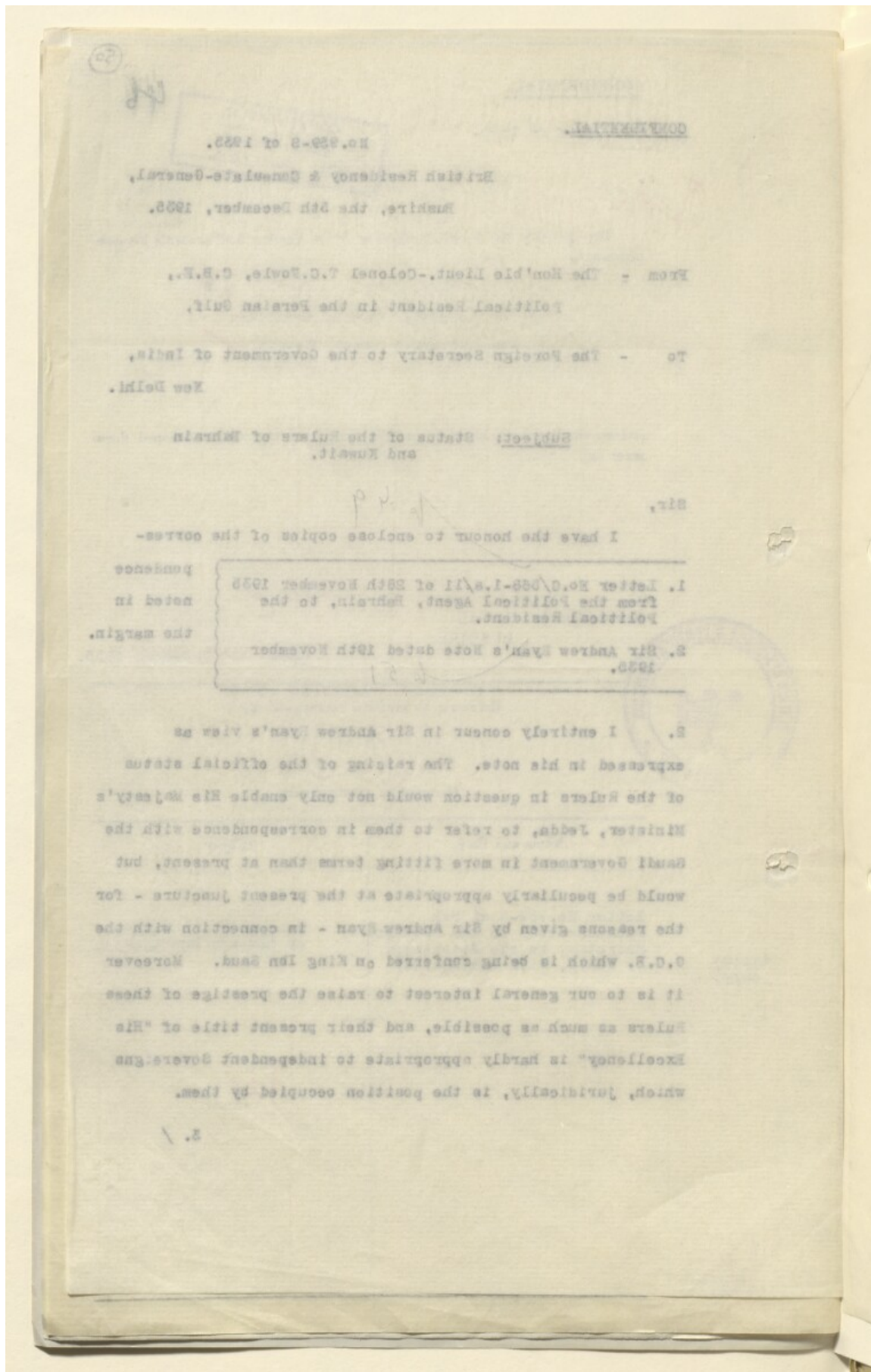
I have the honour to enclose copies of the corres-

1. Letter No.C/568-1.a/11 of 28th November 1935  
from the Political Agent, Bahrain, to the  
Political Resident.
2. Sir Andrew Ryan's Note dated 19th November  
1935.

pondence  
noted in  
the margin.

2. I entirely concur in Sir Andrew Ryan's view as  
expressed in his note. The raising of the official status  
of the Rulers in question would not only enable His Majesty's  
Minister, Jedda, to refer to them in correspondence with the  
Saudi Government in more fitting terms than at present, but  
would be peculiarly appropriate at the present juncture - for  
the reasons given by Sir Andrew Ryan - in connection with the  
G.C.B. which is being conferred on King Ibn Saud. Moreover  
it is to our general interest to raise the prestige of these  
Rulers as much as possible, and their present title of "His  
Excellency" is hardly appropriate to independent Sovereigns  
which, juridically, is the position occupied by them.

3. /







-2-

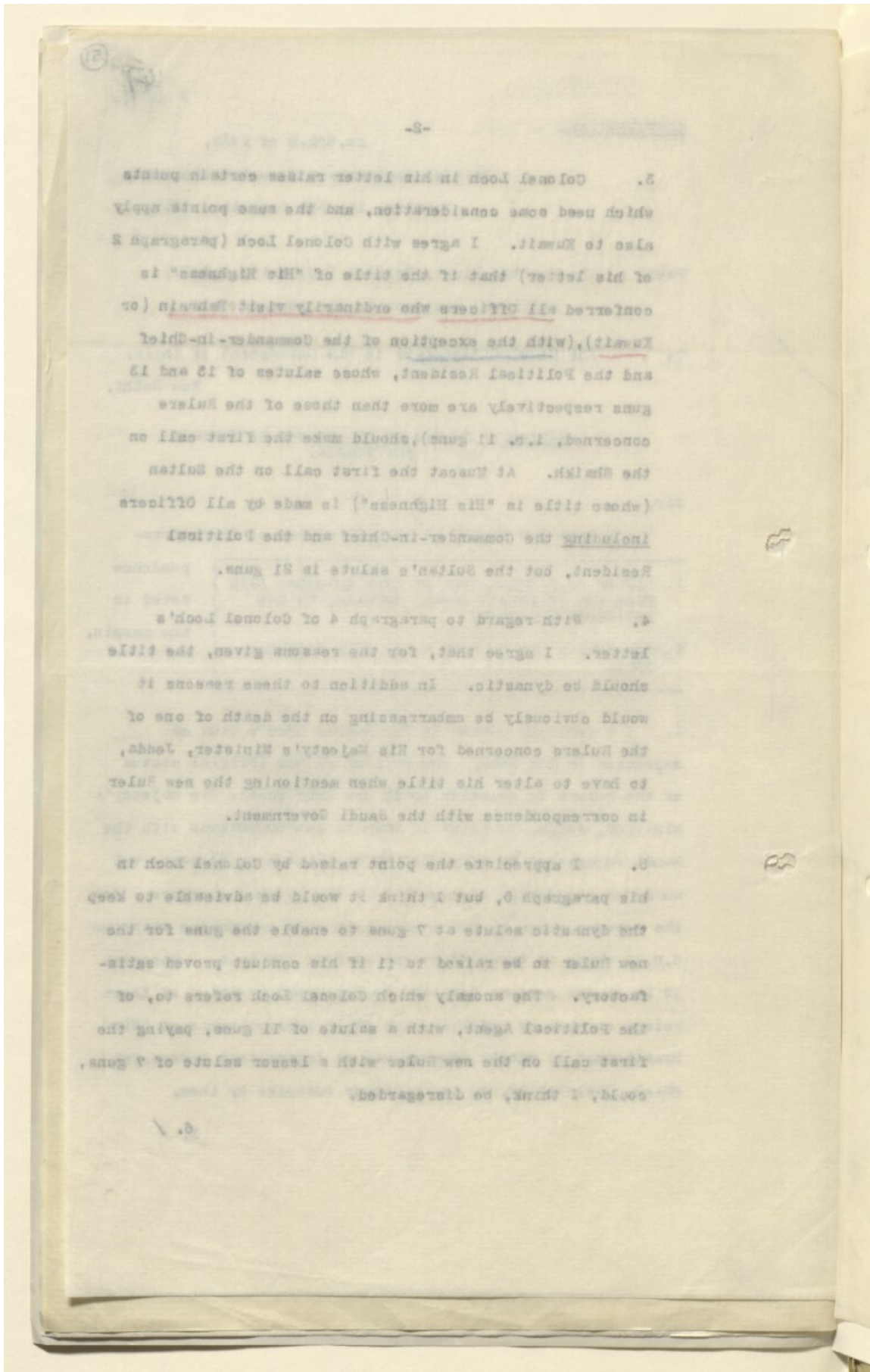
47 (51)

3. Colonel Loch in his letter raises certain points which need some consideration, and the same points apply also to Kuwait. I agree with Colonel Loch (paragraph 2 of his letter) that if the title of "His Highness" is conferred all Officers who ordinarily visit Bahrain (or Kuwait), (with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and the Political Resident, whose salutes of 15 and 13 guns respectively are more than those of the Rulers concerned, i.e. 11 guns), should make the first call on the Shaikh. At Muscat the first call on the Sultan (whose title is "His Highness") is made by all Officers including the Commander-in-Chief and the Political Resident, but the Sultan's salute is 21 guns.

4. With regard to paragraph 4 of Colonel Loch's letter. I agree that, for the reasons given, the title should be dynastic. In addition to these reasons it would obviously be embarrassing on the death of one of the Rulers concerned for His Majesty's Minister, Jedda, to have to alter his title when mentioning the new Ruler in correspondence with the Saudi Government.

5. I appreciate the point raised by Colonel Loch in his paragraph 5, but I think it would be advisable to keep the dynastic salute at 7 guns to enable the guns for the new Ruler to be raised to 11 if his conduct proved satisfactory. The anomaly which Colonel Loch refers to, of the Political Agent, with a salute of 11 guns, paying the first call on the new Ruler with a lesser salute of 7 guns, could, I think, be disregarded.

6. /





-3-

6. Presumably from the point of view of the Government of India there is no objection to the present Rulers being accorded the style of "His Highness" since - vide Government of India letter No.121-H, dated the 22nd September 1925 - those in India with 11 guns are entitled to this style of address, and the slight exception to this rule by which a new Ruler would only receive 7 guns but still be styled "His Highness" could doubtless be overlooked in the special circumstances ruling in the Persian Gulf.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Political Agents, Bahrain and Kuwait.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

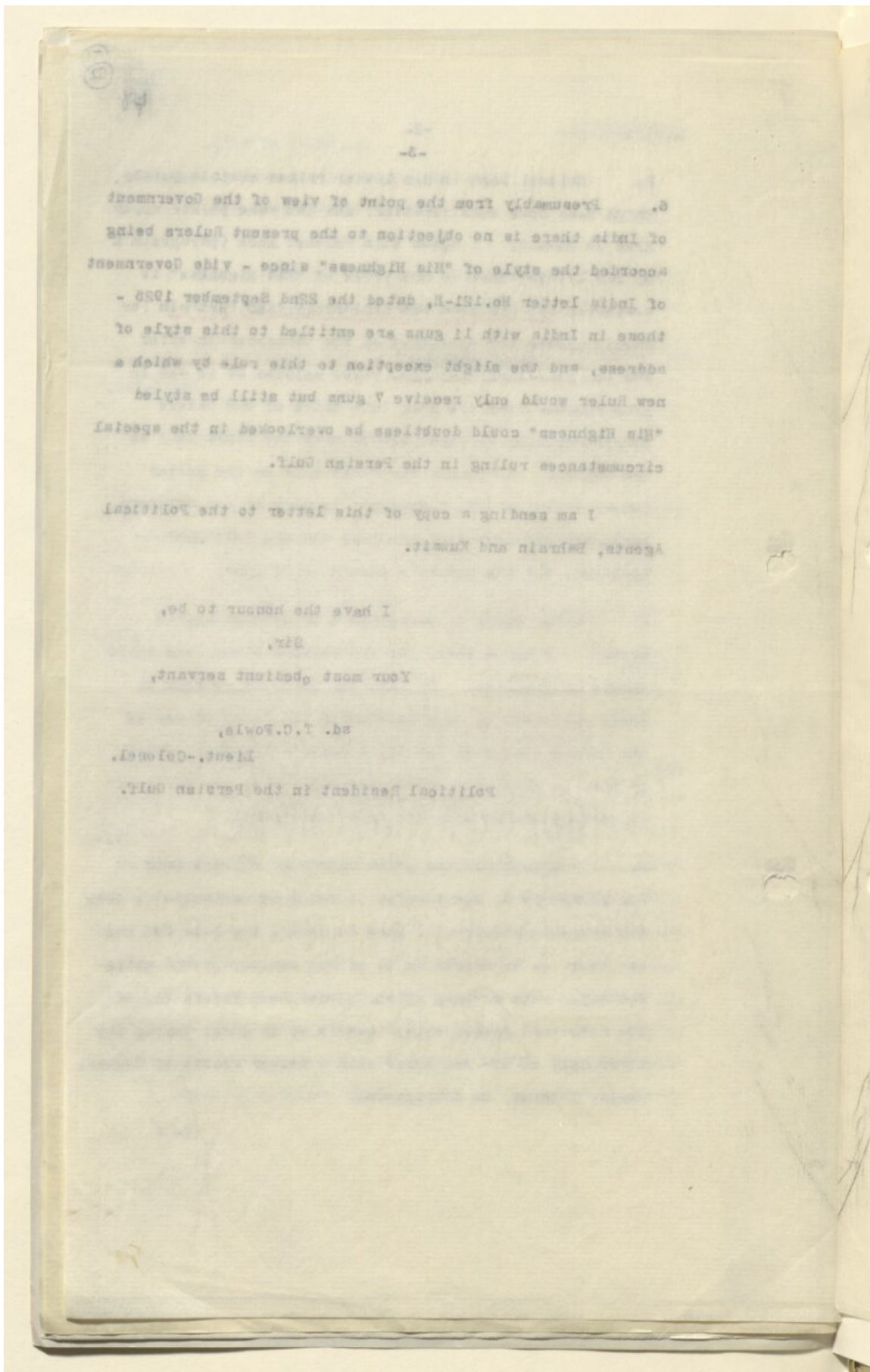
Your most obedient servant,

sd. T.C.Fowle,

Lieut.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







Confidential.

No.C/566-1.a/11.

The Agency,  
Bahrain.

28th November, 1935.

My dear Fowle,

I enclose in original Sir Andrew Ryan's note of the 19th November 1935 about conferring an higher title than "His Excellency" upon the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

2. I should welcome an higher title for the Shaikh of Bahrain.

3. There would, however, be certain implications: for example, that calls would be paid first upon the Shaikh in the case of all Officers (who ordinarily visit Bahrain), except the Honourable the Political Resident and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

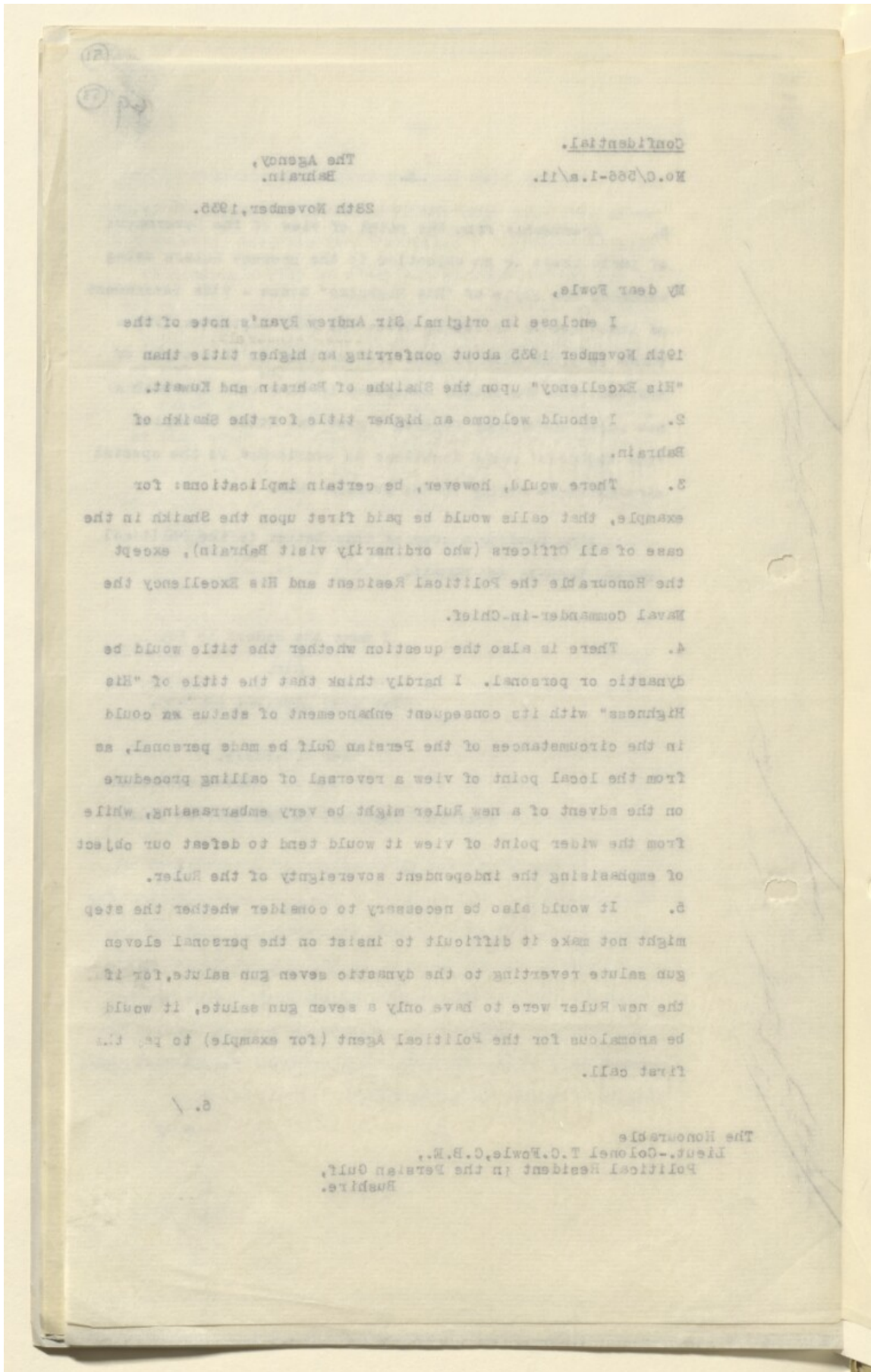
4. There is also the question whether the title would be dynastic or personal. I hardly think that the title of "His Highness" with its consequent enhancement of status ~~xx~~ could in the circumstances of the Persian Gulf be made personal, as from the local point of view a reversal of calling procedure on the advent of a new Ruler might be very embarrassing, while from the wider point of view it would tend to defeat our object of emphasising the independent sovereignty of the Ruler.

5. It would also be necessary to consider whether the step might not make it difficult to insist on the personal eleven gun salute reverting to the dynastic seven gun salute, for if the new Ruler were to have only a seven gun salute, it would be anomalous for the Political Agent (for example) to pay the first call.

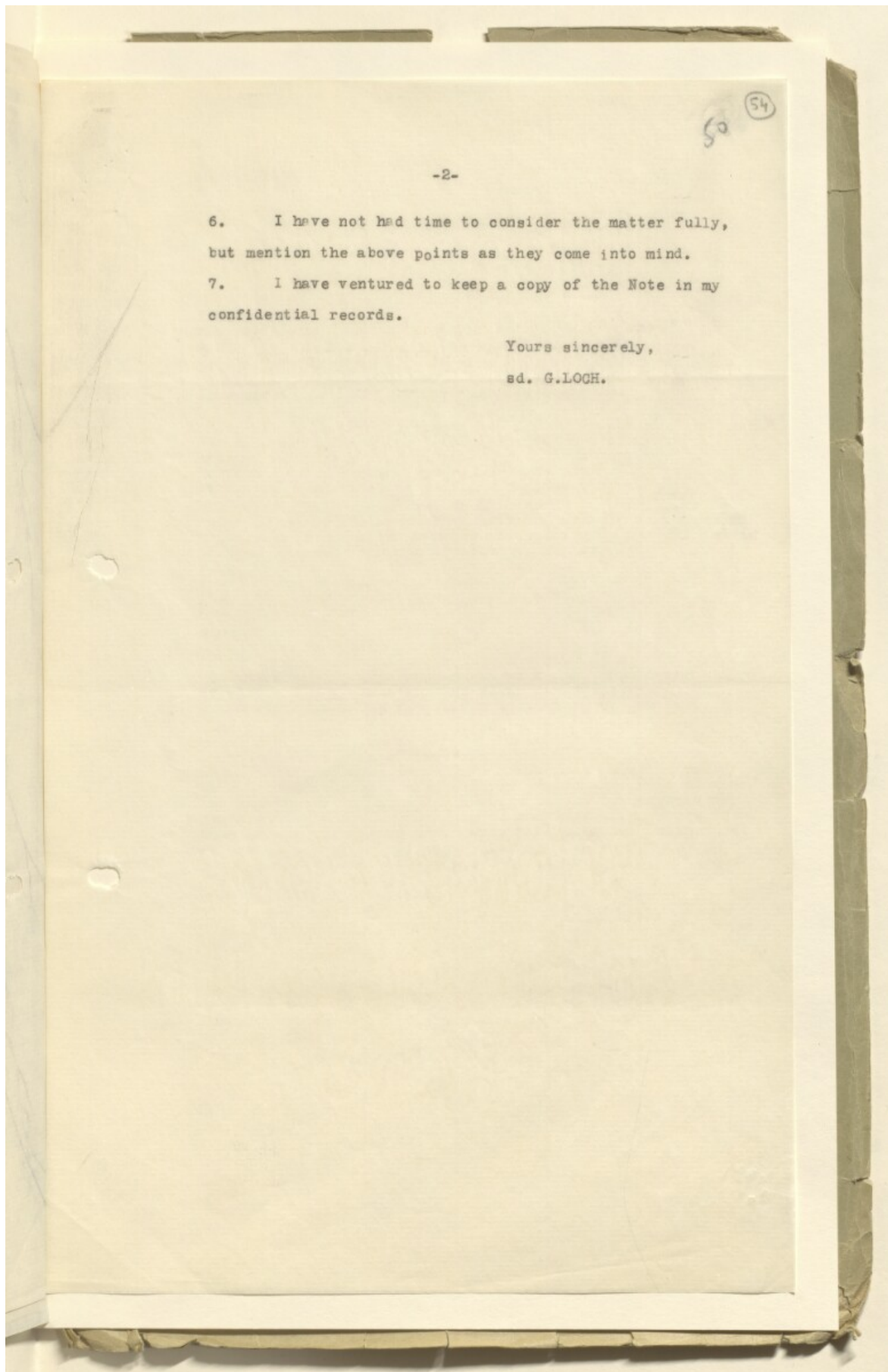
6. /

The Honourable  
Lieut.-Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.









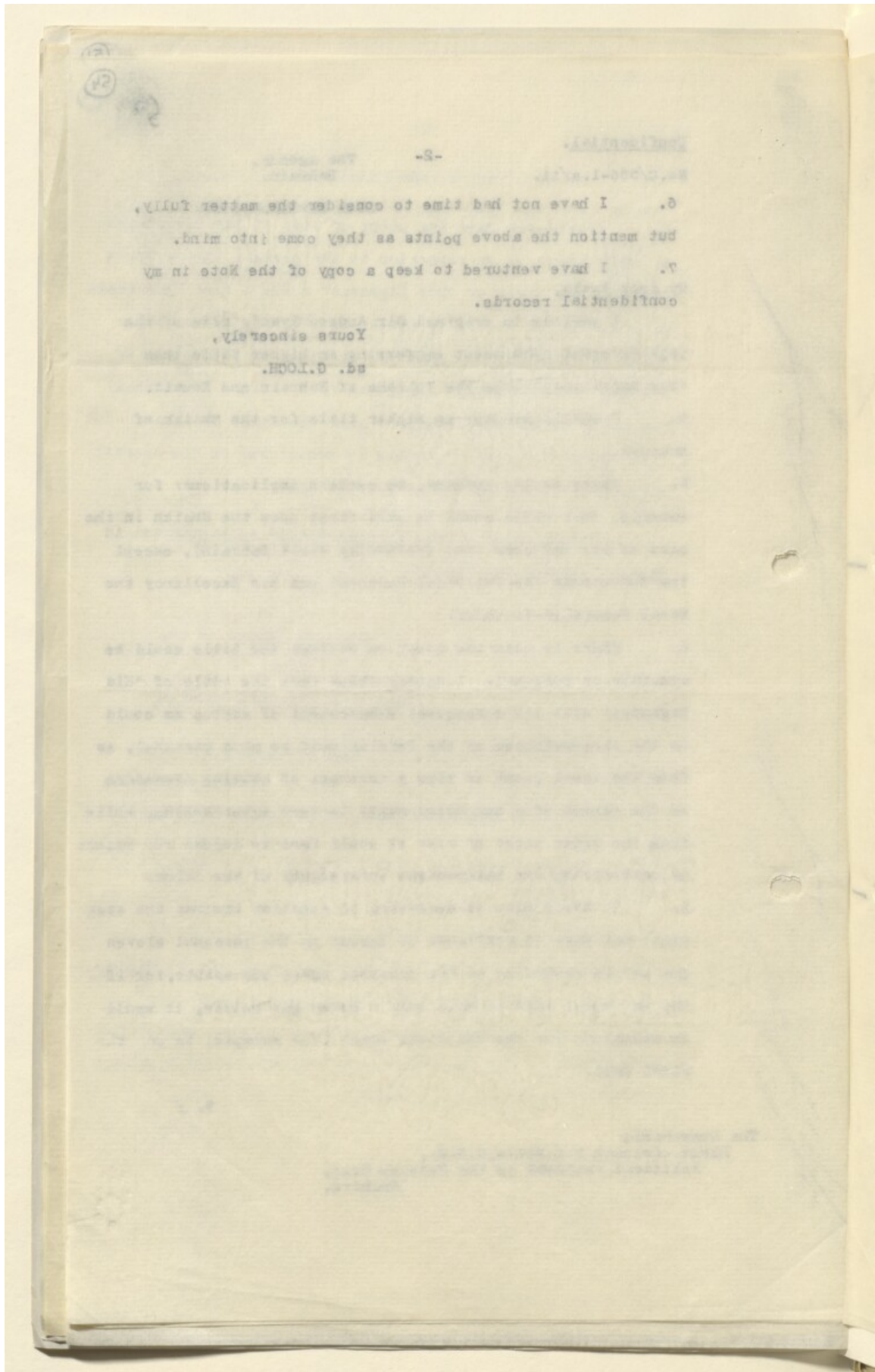
-2-

6. I have not had time to consider the matter fully,  
but mention the above points as they come into mind.

7. I have ventured to keep a copy of the Note in my  
confidential records.

Yours sincerely,

sd. G. LOCH.





55  
Confidential.

The Honourable the Political Resident.

It may be worth while to put in writing the suggestion I mentioned this morning about the status of the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain, although it is entirely personal to myself and I have not had occasion to speak on the subject to the Foreign Office. Other views may possibly be held there but I think they would in the main be guided by the opinion of the India Office and Government of India.

We have had increasing reasons to emphasise vis-a-vis Ibn Saud the importance which we attach to the Eastern Arabian Shaikhs and especially the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain as independent rulers bound to us by special ties. It has for some time seemed to me unfortunate that in correspondence with the Saudi Government I should have to refer to these two Shaikhs as 'His Excellency' merely using a title which normally applies to subordinate persons and in Eastern usage to persons of quite small account. My suggestion is that His Majesty's Government should in some appropriate way confer on them the official status of "His Highness", the Arabic equivalent of which would be "Somu" i.e. the title borne by the Amir of Trans Jordan and, I understand the Sultan of Muscat.

I approach the subject from one point of view only and there may be objections unknown to me, from other points of view. I may, however, put forward two considerations, which might make the suggestion acceptable at the present time :-

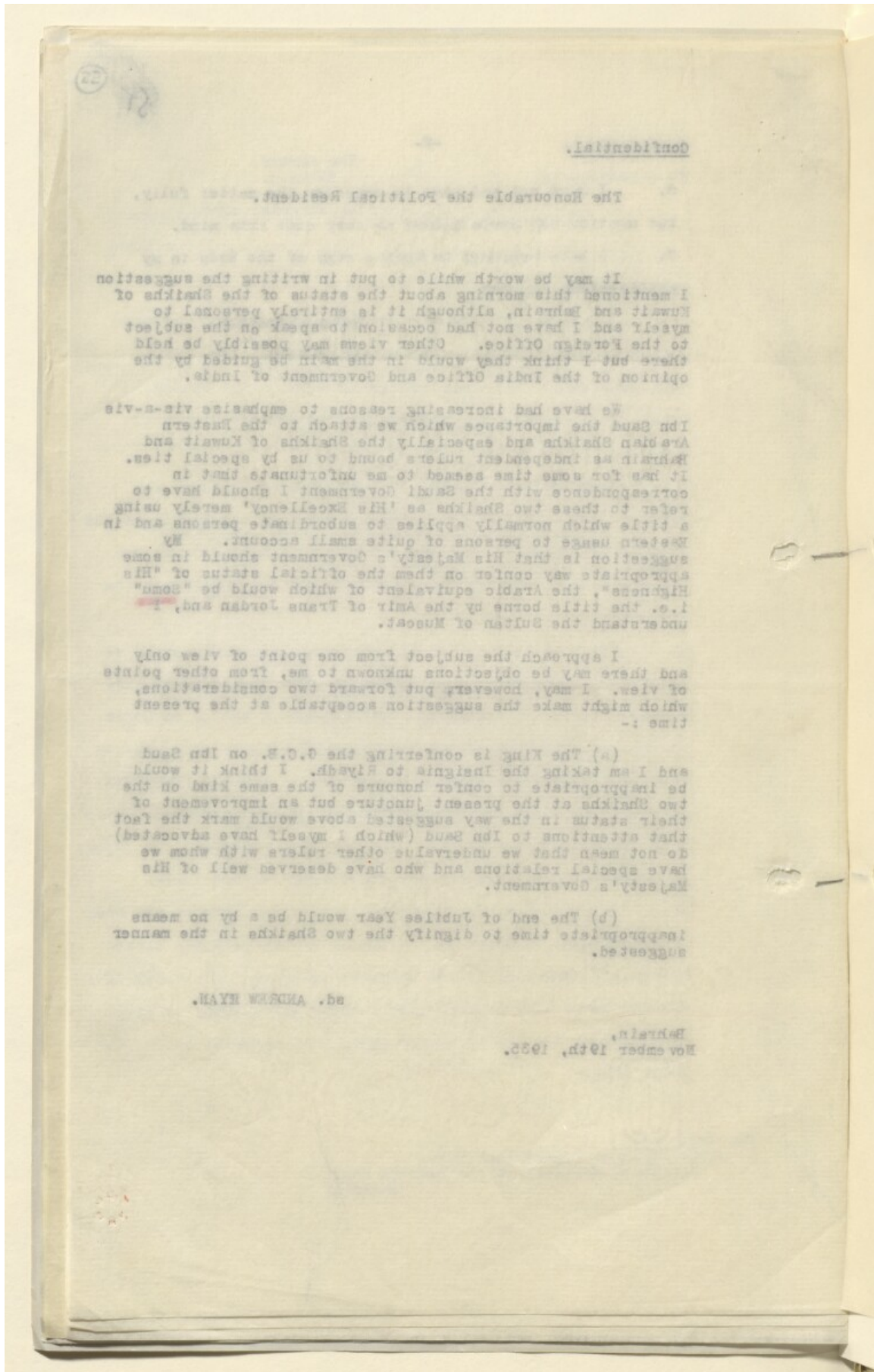
(a) The King is conferring the G.C.B. on Ibn Saud and I am taking the Insignia to Riyadh. I think it would be inappropriate to confer honours of the same kind on the two Shaikhs at the present juncture but an improvement of their status in the way suggested above would mark the fact that attentions to Ibn Saud (which I myself have advocated) do not mean that we undervalue other rulers with whom we have special relations and who have deserved well of His Majesty's Government.

(b) The end of Jubilee Year would be a by no means inappropriate time to dignify the two Shaikhs in the manner suggested.

sd. ANDREW HYAN.

Bahrain,  
November 19th, 1935.







56 52

Extract from Jedda letter to Foreign Office,  
No. 352 of 10th December, 1935.  
(2930/332/197)  
Received under Bushire P.L.No.C/1 of 15th Jany,  
1936 (I.R.No.38, D/17.1.36).  
Original on File I/1-4, page 168.

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X X X X

7. I ventured to discuss with Colonel Fowle and the Political Agents, quite privately and without in any way pre-judging your views, a suggestion of my own that it would strengthen the position vis a vis Ibn Saud in discussions affecting Kuwait (and Bahrain), if means could be found to confer upon the Shaikh (and on the Shaikh of Bahrain, for similar reasons) the title of "His Highness". As I explained to the Political Resident, I am well aware that this suggestion may present difficulty from other points of view, but I have long felt that, in correspondence with the Saudi Government, in which I have so often to impress on them the importance attached by His Majesty's Govt. to the position of the Shaikh of Kuwait (and that of the Shaikh of Bahrain) as an independent ruler, I should have to use the title of "His Excellency", which, however respectable, is normally borne by subjects and which moreover, has nowhere been so belittled by indiscriminate use as in the Near and Middle East.

8. I am sending copies of this despatch and enclosure to Government of India, Bushire and Kuwait.

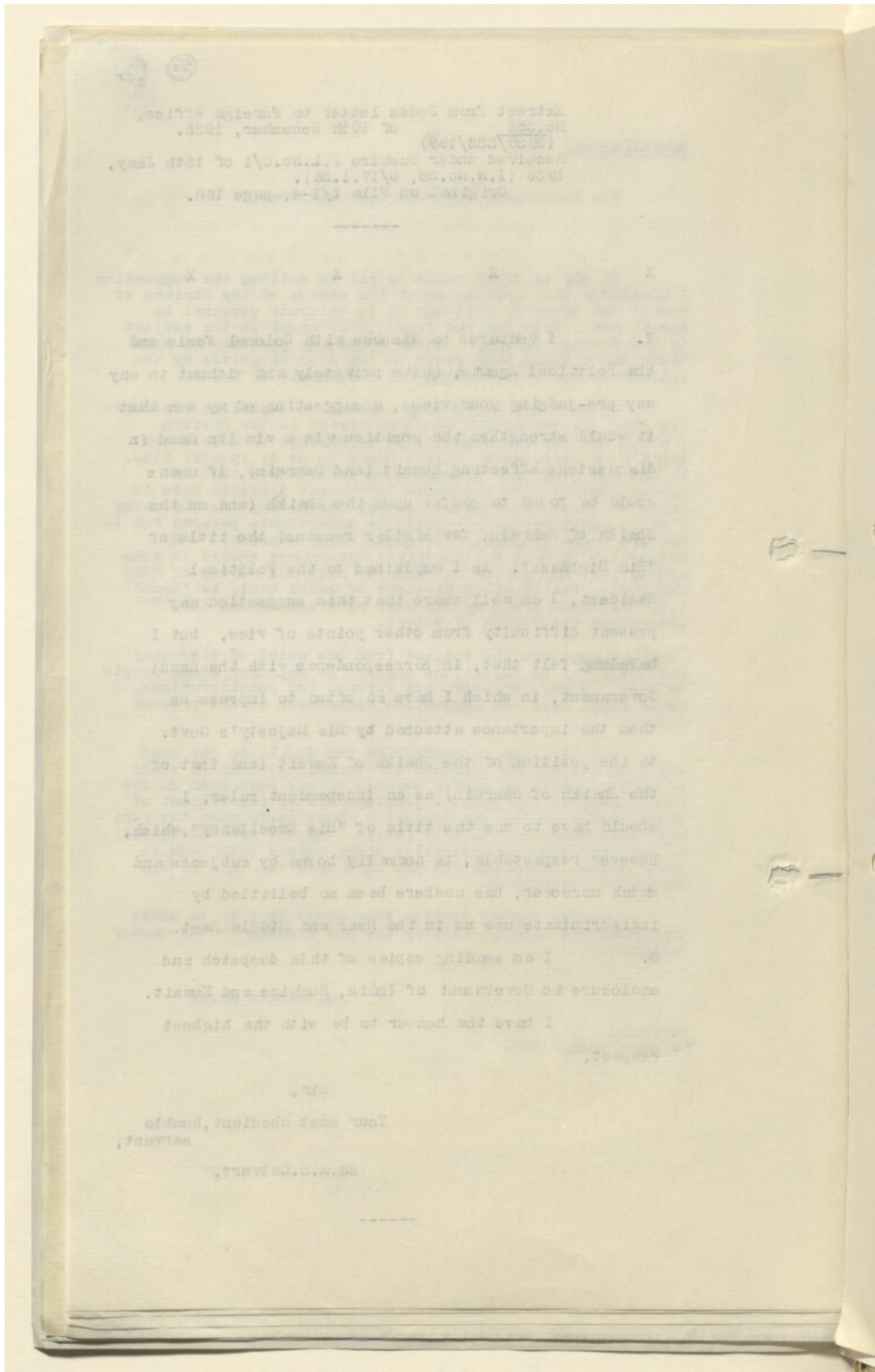
I have the honour to be with the highest respect,

Sir,

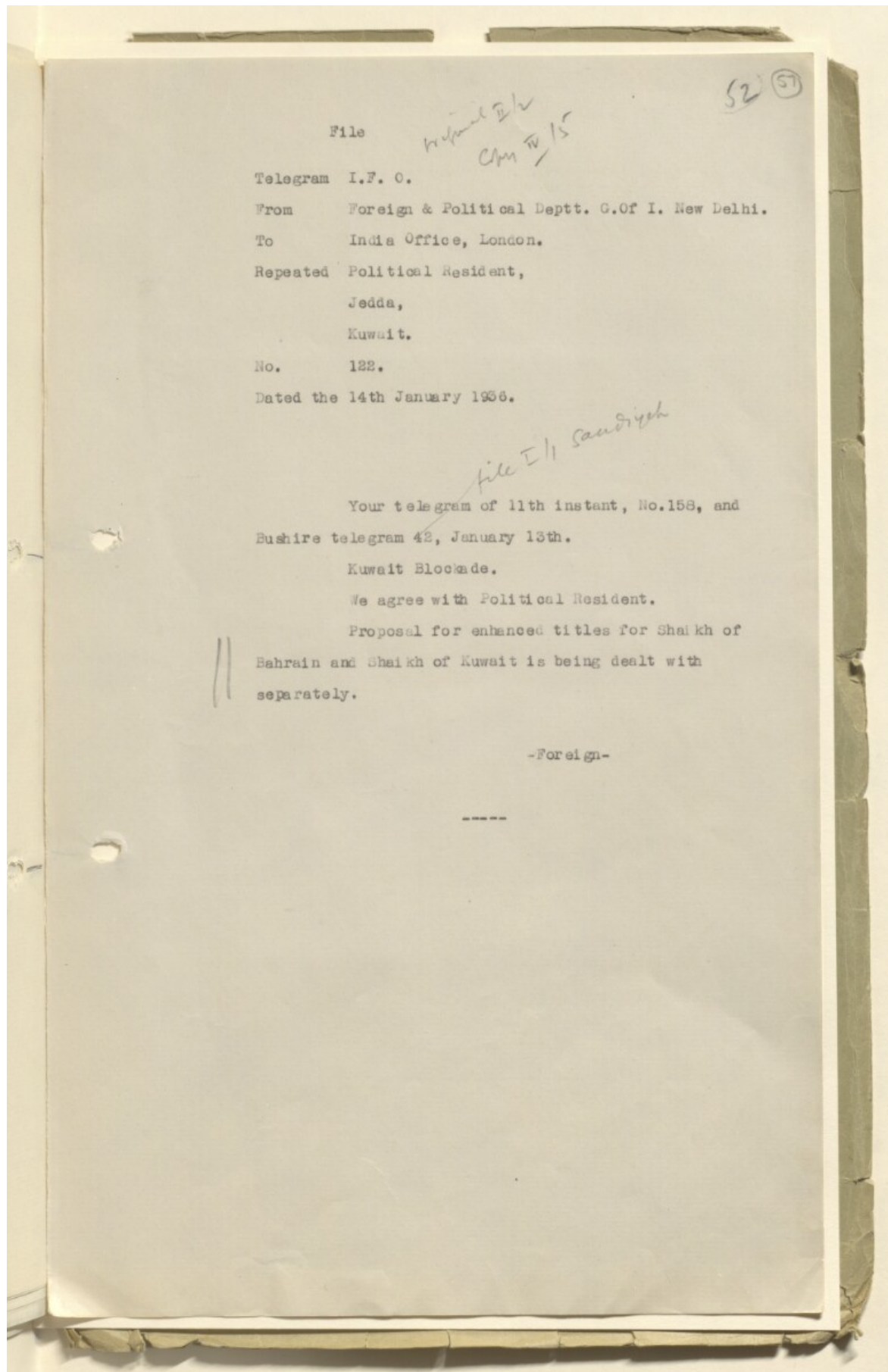
Your most obedient, humble  
servant,

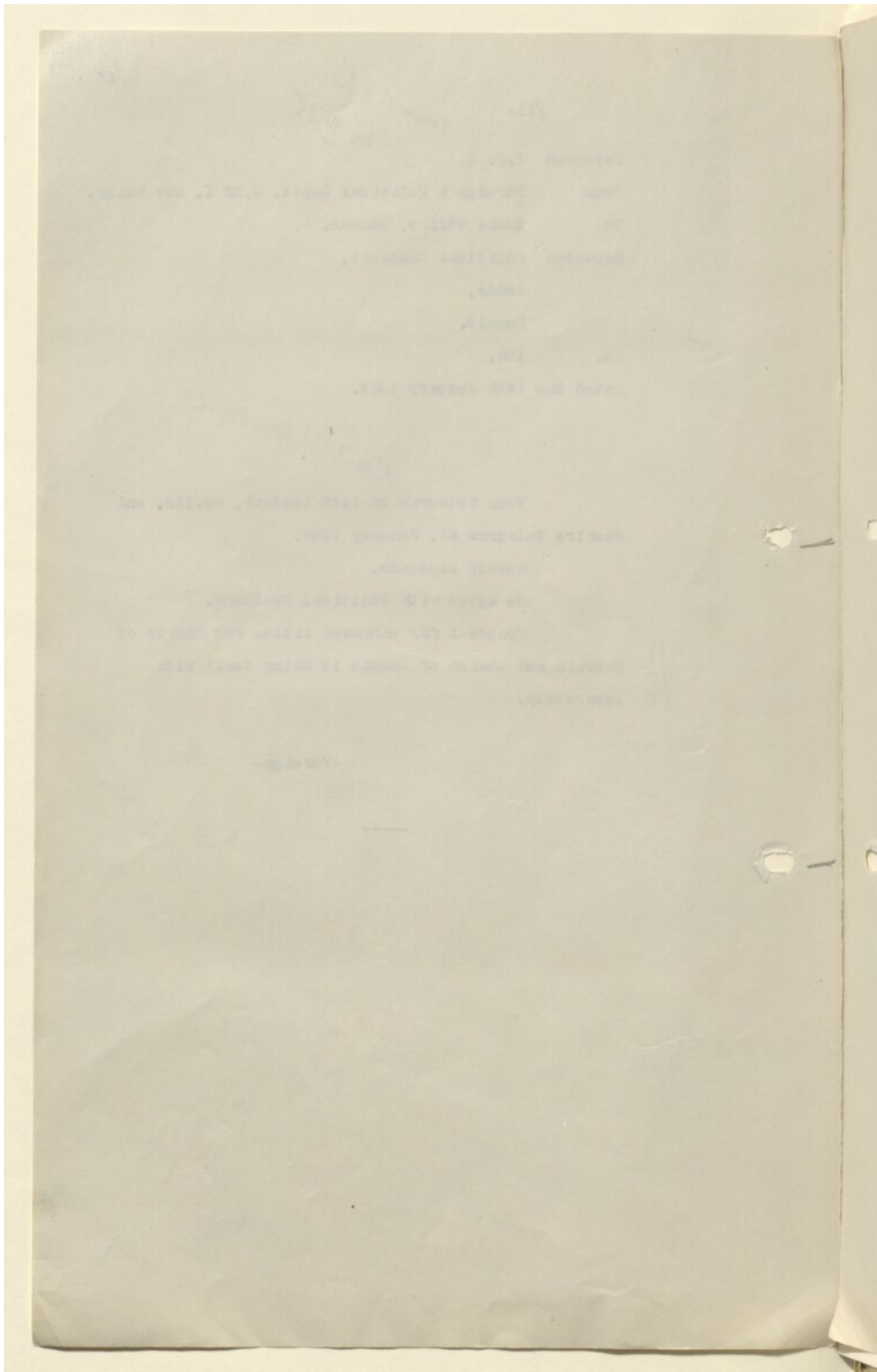
Sd.A.S. Calvert.

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Original on I/1-4.

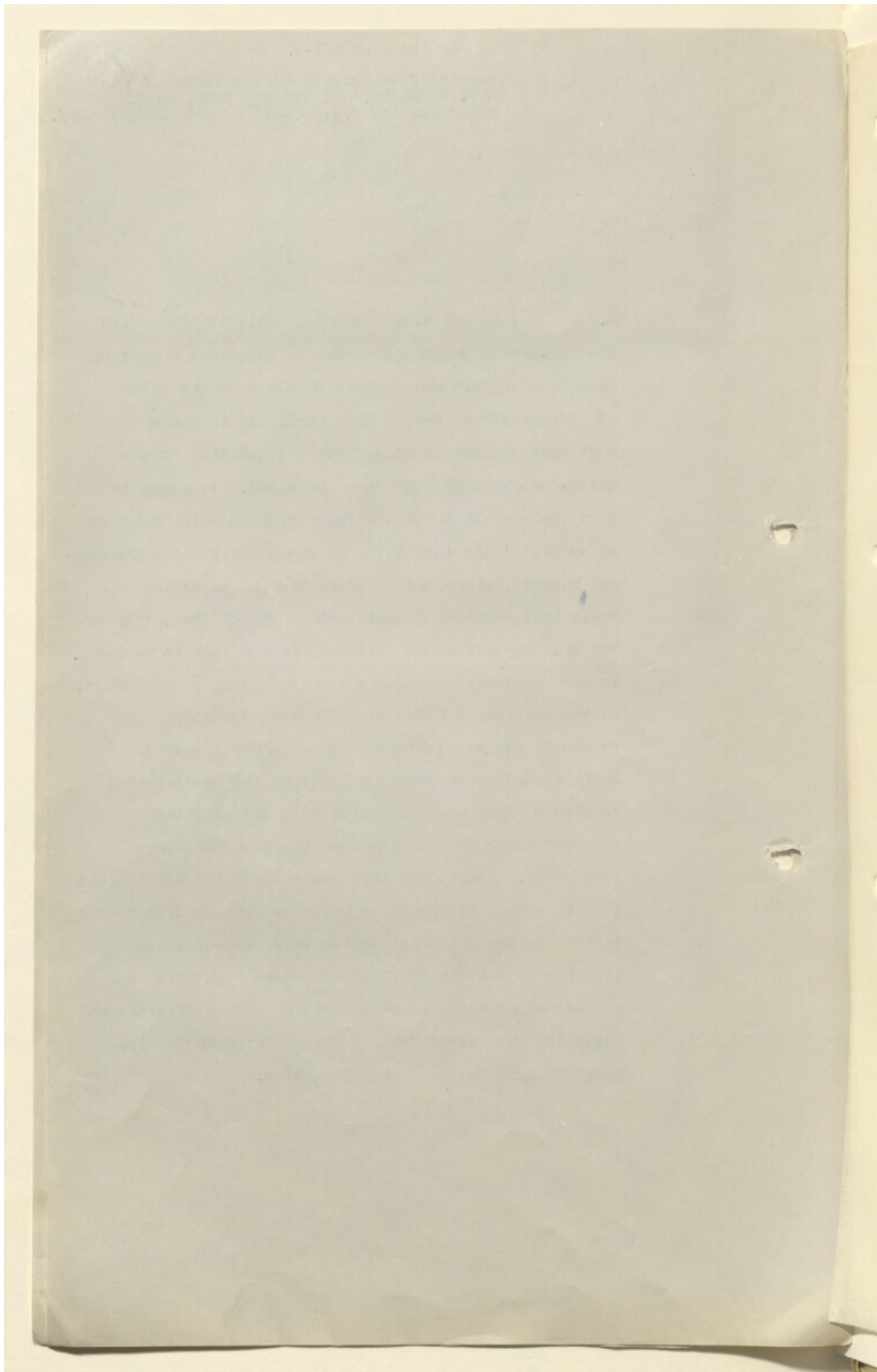
(Extract from Foreign Office letter  
E 7570/206/25, 8th January 1936, read.  
under Bushire P.L.No.C-14 of 19th January '36).

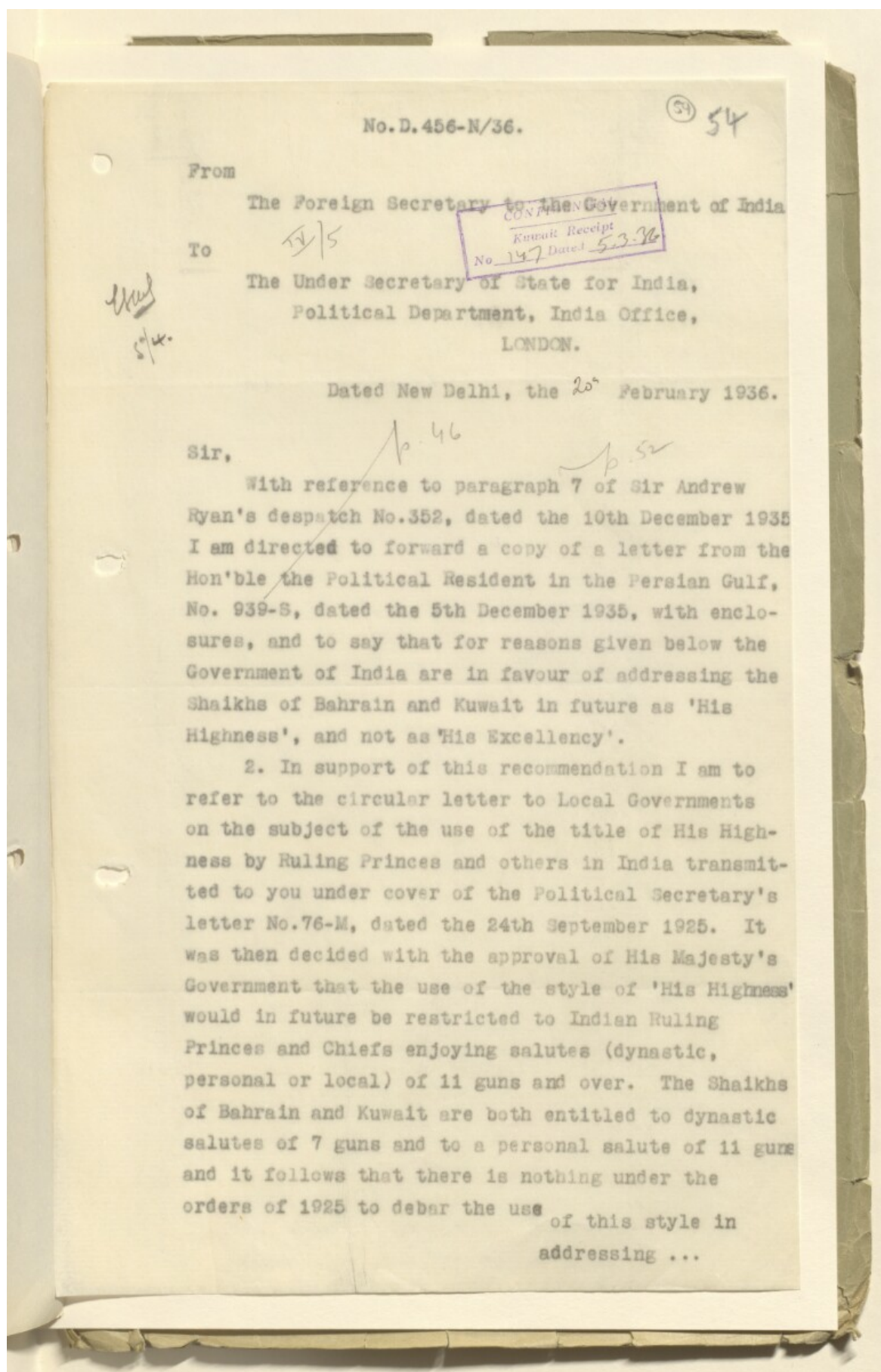
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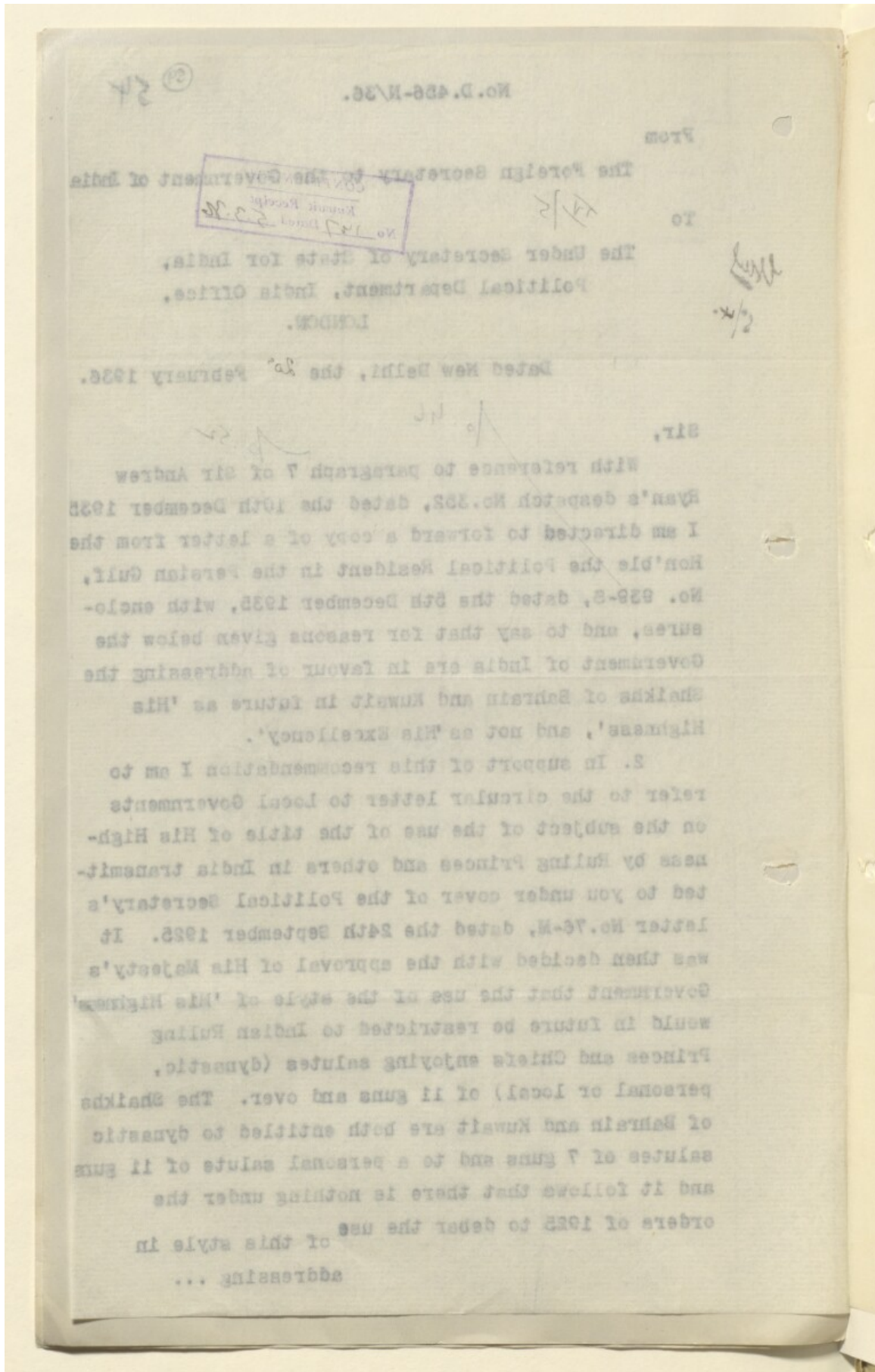
4. I am not sure whether I entirely agree with the suggestion which Ryan makes in paragraph 7 that the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain should have the title of "Highness" conferred upon them. It is not so much that suggestion itself which I question as the motive on which it appears to be based. It seems to us that there would be considerable risk in doing anything to emphasise the importance of these Shaikhs "as independent rulers", since, although we wish to emphasise their independence of Saudi Arabia and of Iraq, I think you will agree that we certainly do not wish to weaken in any way their dependence on His Majesty's Government. On the contrary I think we are all in agreement that we should aim at tightening up our control over the Shaikhs; and it is surely as part of this policy that we have so long been insisting that all political correspondence between them and Ibn Saud must pass through us. Apart from this general consideration might it not be very difficult to accord a rise in dignity to the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain without doing likewise to the Shaikh of Qatar, whose reputation and conduct seems very far from meriting such a distinction? Moreover, the lesser Trucial fry would probably also begin to agitate for a rise in status.

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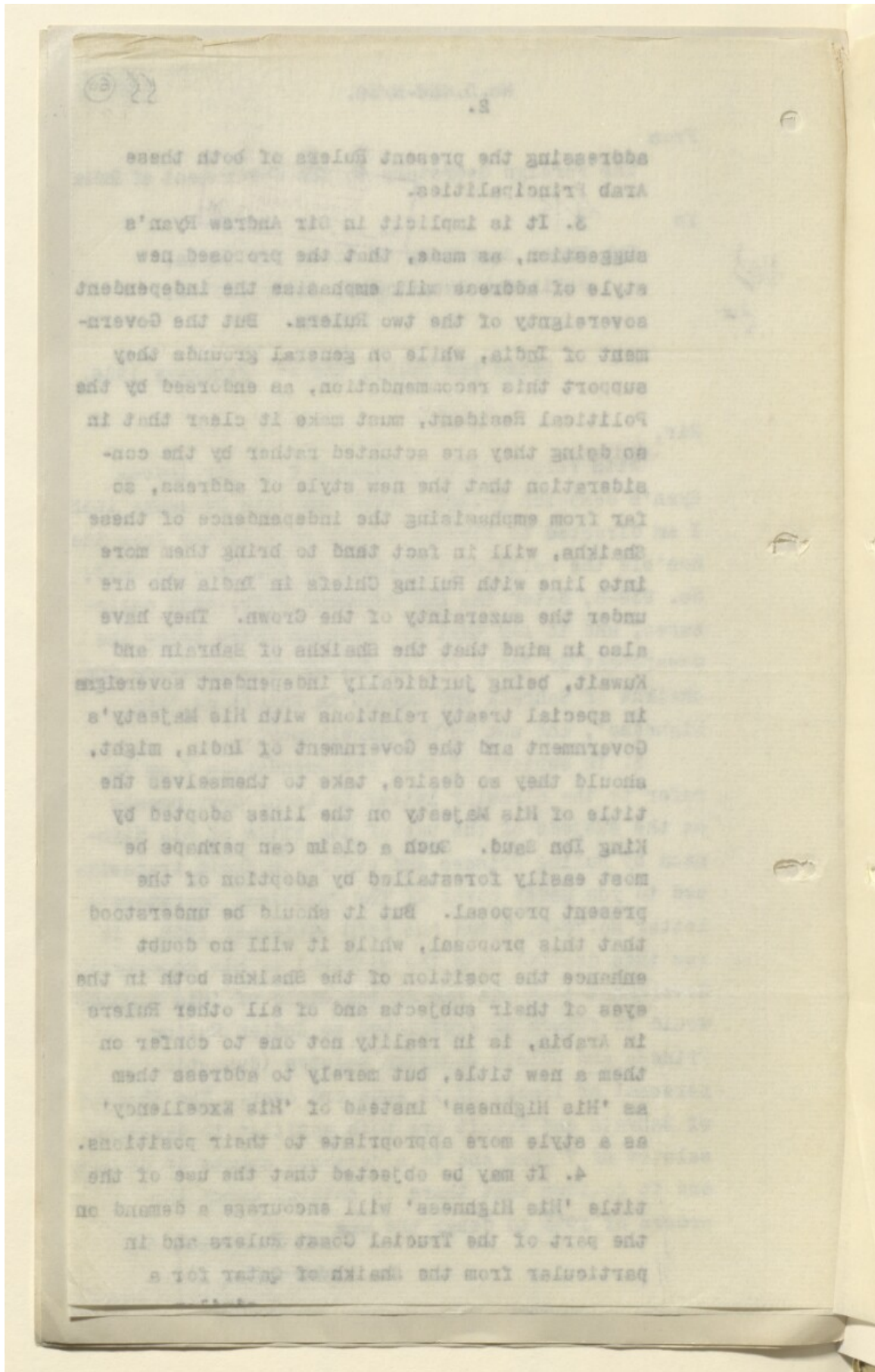


2.

addressing the present Rulers of both these Arab Principalities.

3. It is implicit in Sir Andrew Ryan's suggestion, as made, that the proposed new style of address will emphasise the independent sovereignty of the two Rulers. But the Government of India, while on general grounds they support this recommendation, as endorsed by the Political Resident, must make it clear that in so doing they are actuated rather by the consideration that the new style of address, so far from emphasising the independence of these Shaikhs, will in fact tend to bring them more into line with Ruling Chiefs in India who are under the suzerainty of the Crown. They have also in mind that the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait, being juridically independent sovereigns in special treaty relations with His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, might, should they so desire, take to themselves the title of His Majesty on the lines adopted by King Ibn Saud. Such a claim can perhaps be most easily forestalled by adoption of the present proposal. But it should be understood that this proposal, while it will no doubt enhance the position of the Shaikhs both in the eyes of their subjects and of all other Rulers in Arabia, is in reality not one to confer on them a new title, but merely to address them as 'His Highness' instead of 'His Excellency' as a style more appropriate to their positions.

4. It may be objected that the use of the title 'His Highness' will encourage a demand on the part of the Trucial Coast Rulers and in particular from the Shaikh of Qatar for a







3.

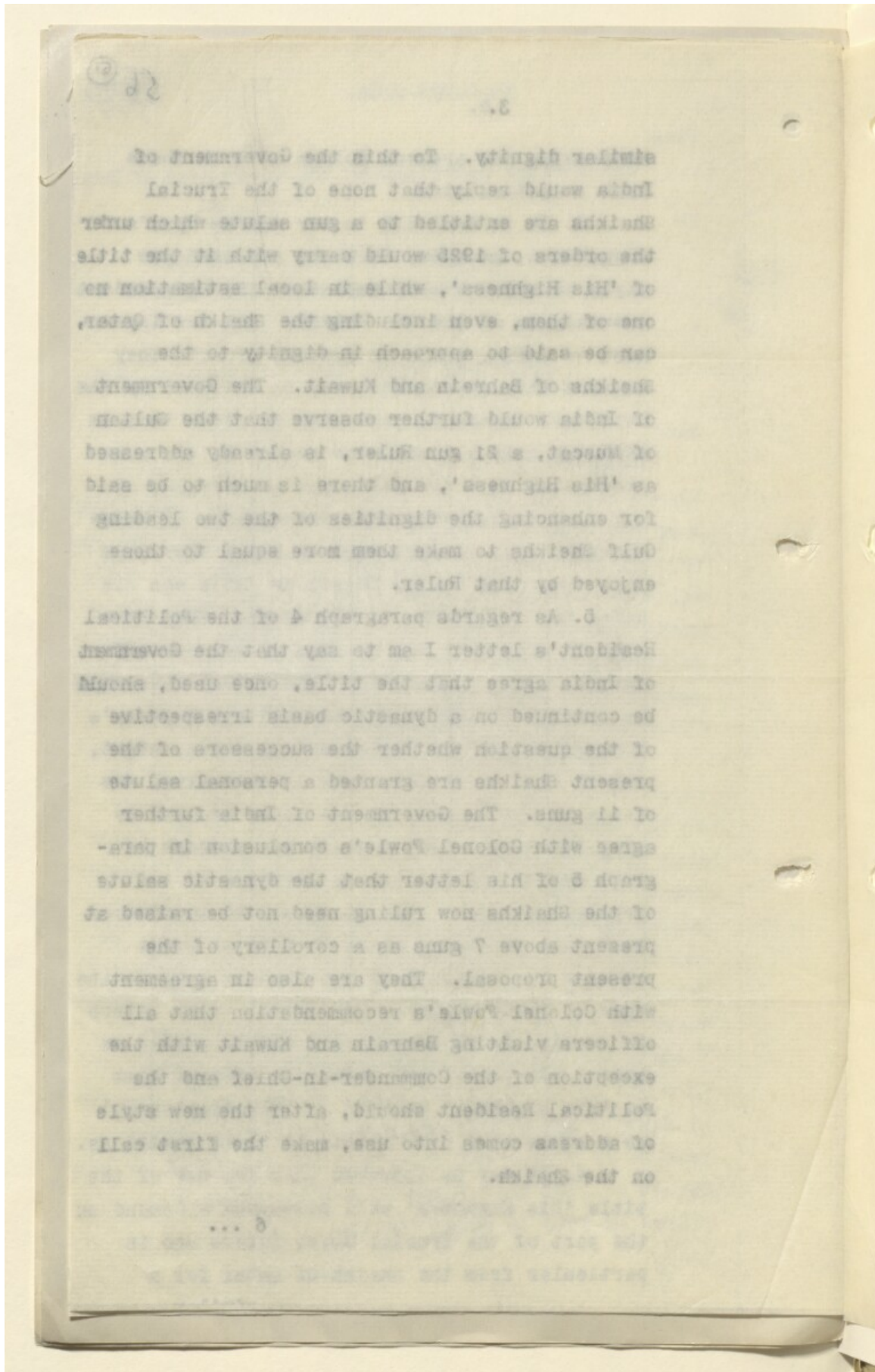
56 (51)

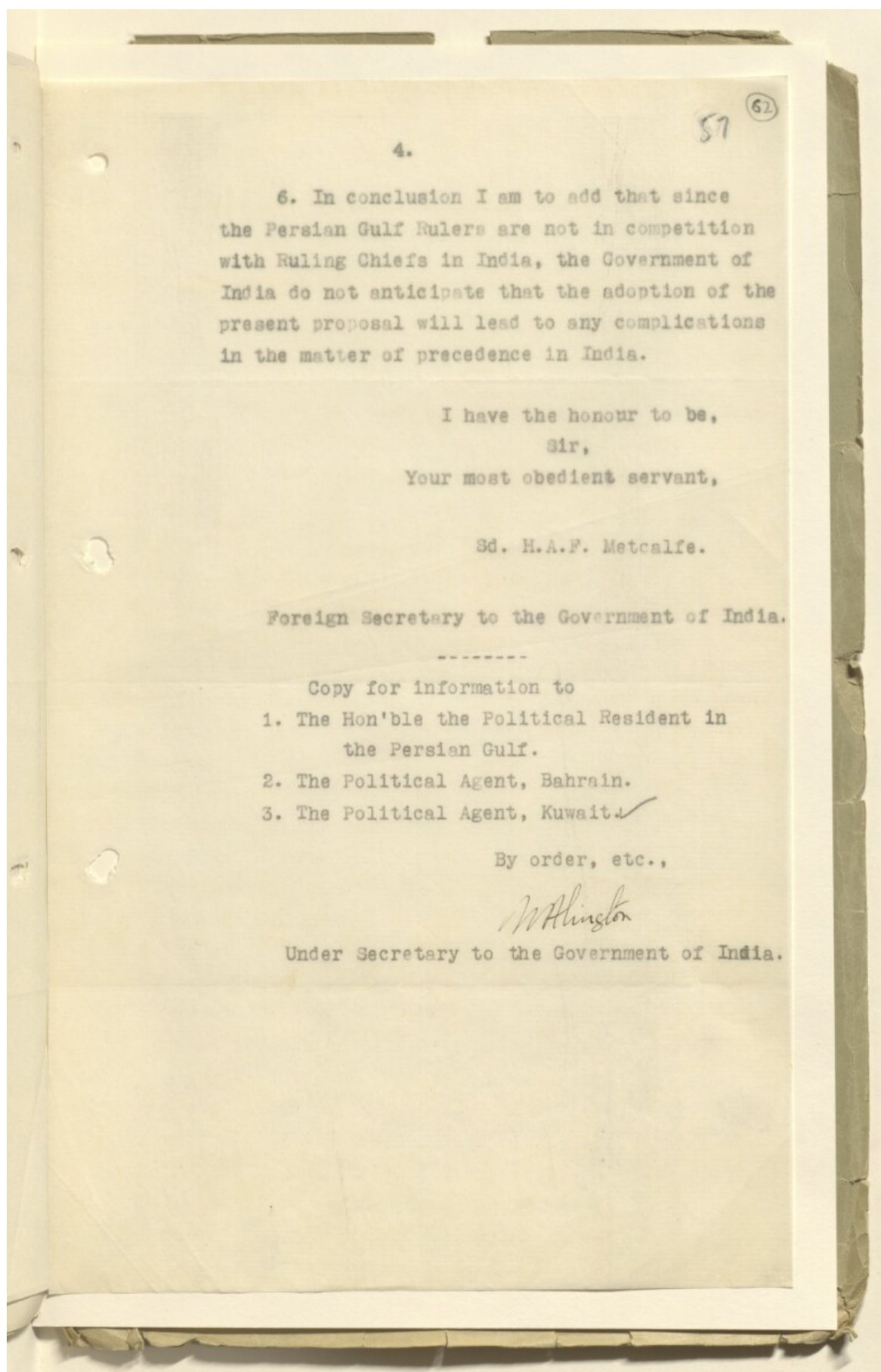
similar dignity. To this the Government of India would reply that none of the Trucial Shaikhs are entitled to a gun salute which under the orders of 1925 would carry with it the title of 'His Highness', while in local estimation no one of them, even including the Shaikh of Qatar, can be said to approach in dignity to the Sheikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait. The Government of India would further observe that the Sultan of Muscat, a 21 gun Ruler, is already addressed as 'His Highness', and there is much to be said for enhancing the dignities of the two leading Gulf Sheikhs to make them more equal to those enjoyed by that Ruler.

5. As regards paragraph 4 of the Political Resident's letter I am to say that the Government of India agree that the title, once used, should be continued on a dynastic basis irrespective of the question whether the successors of the present Shaikhs are granted a personal salute of 11 guns. The Government of India further agree with Colonel Fowle's conclusion in paragraph 5 of his letter that the dynastic salute of the Shaikhs now ruling need not be raised at present above 7 guns as a corollary of the present proposal. They are also in agreement with Colonel Fowle's recommendation that all officers visiting Bahrain and Kuwait with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and the Political Resident should, after the new style of address comes into use, make the first call on the Shaikh.

6 ...







4.

6. In conclusion I am to add that since the Persian Gulf Rulers are not in competition with Ruling Chiefs in India, the Government of India do not anticipate that the adoption of the present proposal will lead to any complications in the matter of precedence in India.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. H.A.F. Metcalfe.

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

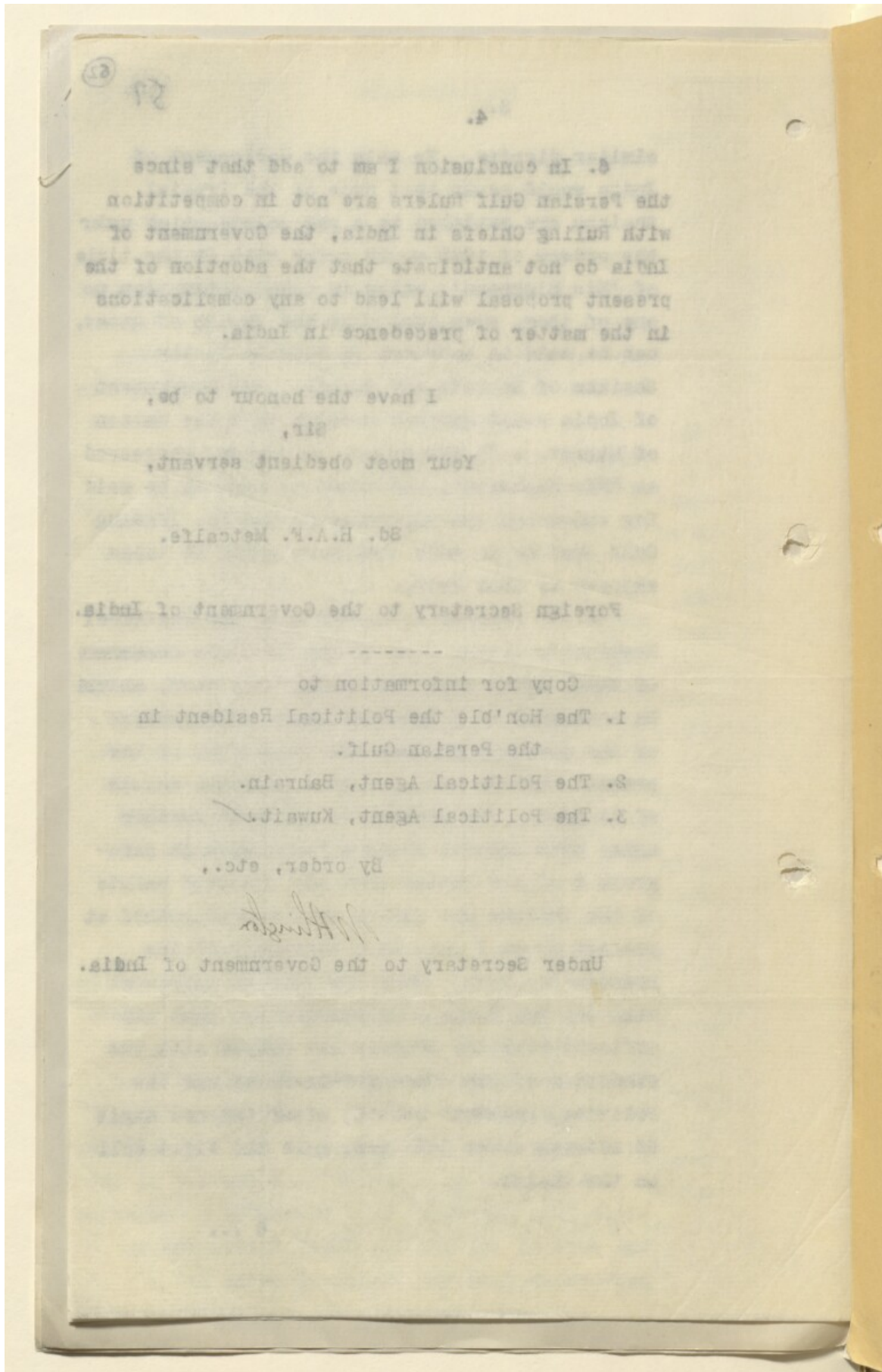
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Copy for information to

1. The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

By order, etc.,

*W. H. H. H. H.*

Under Secretary to the Government of India.







58 63

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
CONFIDENTIAL. DEPARTMENT.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Receipt  
No 162 Date 23.3.36.

## EXPRESS LETTER

[N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been despatched.]

Office of the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S. FOWLE.

From - Political Resident,  
Bushire.

To - Political Agent, Muscat.  
Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. C/32 of 1936. Dated 10th March 1936.

Subject: Salutes to Arab Rulers.

I enclose herewith correspondence noted in the margin.

1. Extract from Senior Naval Officer's Report of Proceedings No. 36/587 of 6th September 1935.
2. Letter No. 41/453 of 21st September 1935 from the Senior Naval Officer, with enclosure.
3. Memorandum No. C-330 of 19th October 1935 to the Senior Naval Officer.
4. Letter No. 9/453 of 25th February 1936 from the Senior Naval Officer, with enclosure.

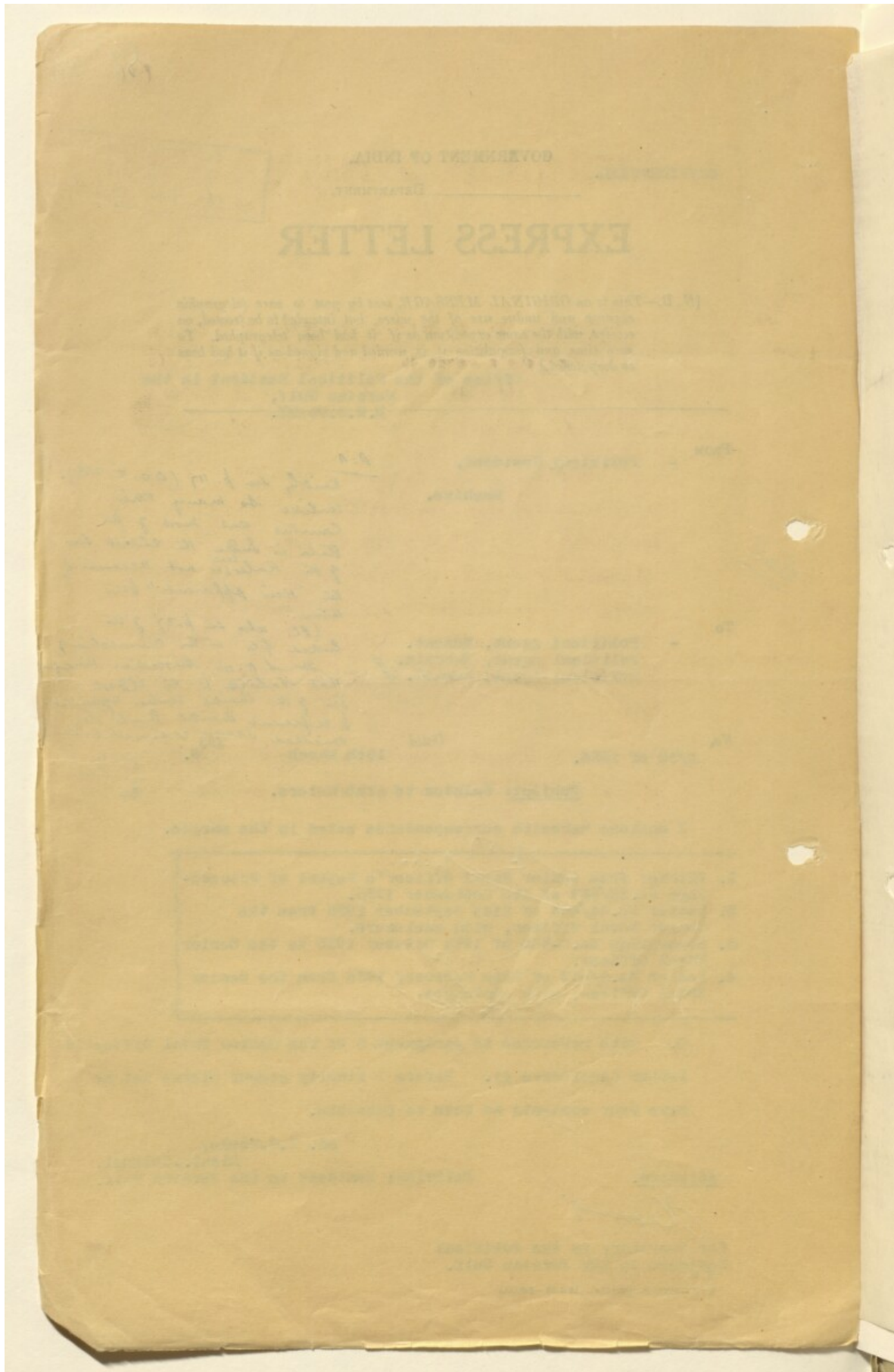
2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Senior Naval Officer's letter (enclosure 4). Before I finally concur please let me have your comments as soon as possible.

sd. T.C.Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.  
*T. Cronin*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

MFP-7888&P-(M-1814)-(1-2-25-2-4)/000.

*P. A.  
Kindly see p. 117 (D.O. C-286).  
Unlike so many other  
countries and most of the  
Rulers in India, the eldest son  
of the Ruler is not necessarily  
the "Heir Apparent" (as  
it were).  
(Pl. also see p. 37 of the  
linked file in this connection).  
The S. A. O's suggestion therefore  
that Salutes to the eldest  
son of the Ruler (when appointed  
to represent Ruler) should be  
omitted, seems reasonable H.  
H. A.*







54 59

Extract from Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf's Report  
of Proceedings No. 36/587 of 6th September 1936.

x x x x x x

36. "LUPIN". No. 6a dated 17th August paragraph 7.

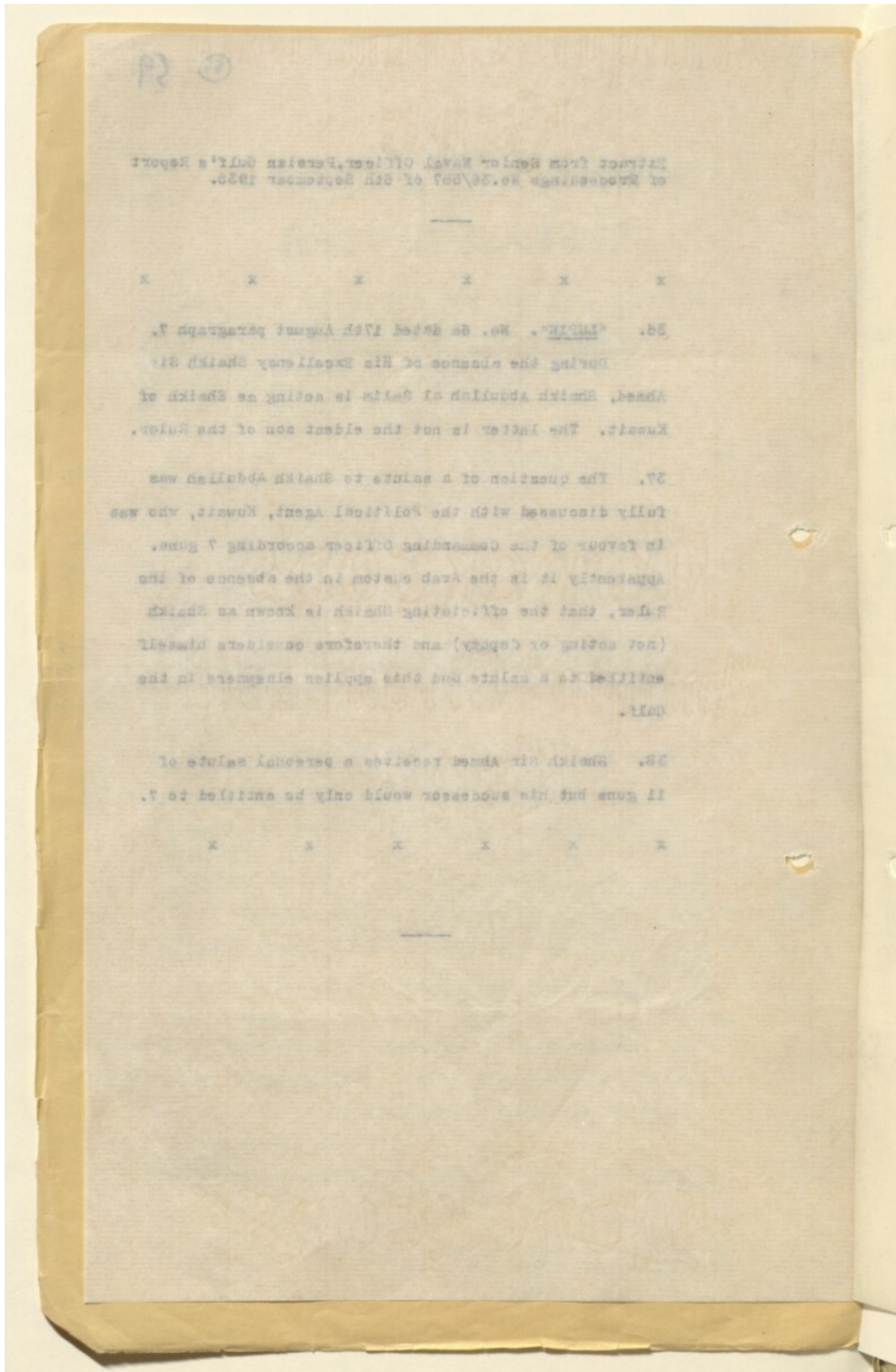
During the absence of His Excellency Shaikh Sir  
Ahmed, Shaikh Abdullah al Salim is acting as Shaikh of  
Kuwait. The latter is not the eldest son of the Ruler.

37. The question of a salute to Shaikh Abdullah was  
fully discussed with the Political Agent, Kuwait, who was  
in favour of the Commanding Officer according 7 guns.  
Apparently it is the Arab custom in the absence of the  
Ruler, that the officiating Shaikh is known as Shaikh  
(not acting or deputy) and therefore considers himself  
entitled to a salute and this applies elsewhere in the  
Gulf.

38. Shaikh Sir Ahmed receives a personal salute of  
11 guns but his successor would only be entitled to 7.

x x x x x x







From - The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S. Shereham at Masirah.

Date - 21st September 1935. No. 41/453.

To - The Honourable the Officiating Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

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SALUTES TO SHAIKHS' DEPUTIES.  
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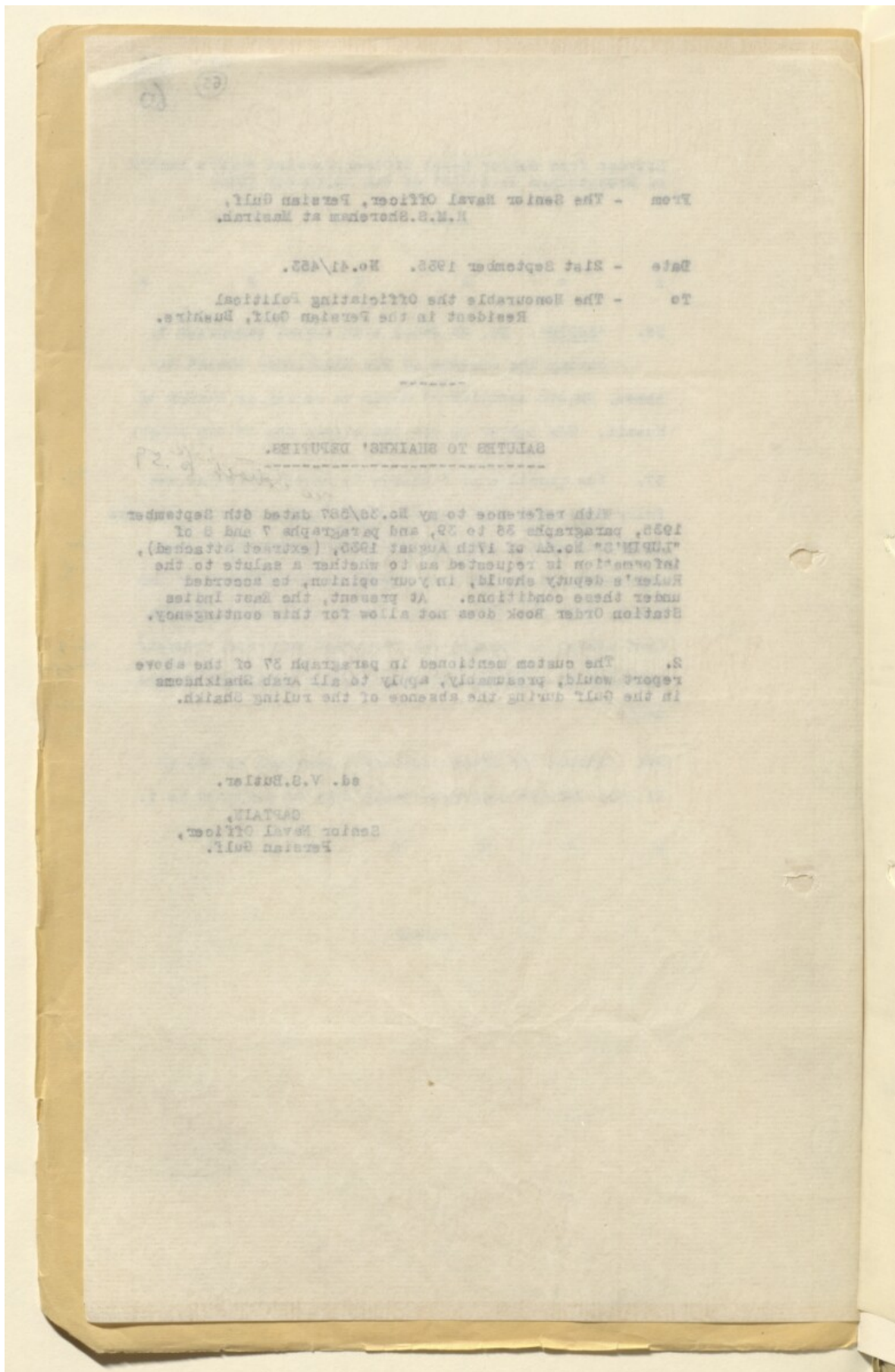
*see extract p. 59*  
With reference to my No. 36/587 dated 6th September 1935, paragraphs 36 to 39, and paragraphs 7 and 8 of "LUPIN'S" No. 6A of 17th August 1935, (extract attached), information is requested as to whether a salute to the Ruler's deputy should, in your opinion, be accorded under these conditions. At present, the East Indies Station Order Book does not allow for this contingency.

2. The custom mentioned in paragraph 37 of the above report would, presumably, apply to all Arab Shaikhdoms in the Gulf during the absence of the ruling Shaikh.

sd. V.S. Butler.

CAPTAIN,  
Senior Naval Officer,  
Persian Gulf.









61 66  
Extract.

Letter of Proceedings, 1st-15th August 1935.

(Lapin's No.6/A of 17th August 1935).

x x x x x

KUWAIT.

7. The Commanding Officer called on the Political Agent and the Shaikh of Kuwait: both of these calls were returned next day and salutes of 11 and 7 guns were fired respectively.

8. His Excellency Shaikh Sir Ahmed al-Jabir al-Sabah is soon expected back from his visit to England. Shaikh Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah is at present holding the position of Shaikh of Kuwait. Shaikh Abdullah very kindly invited the Commanding Officer and two officers to have an arab dinner with him in front of his house situated in the bay east of the town.

x x x x x





⑤ 62  
Confidential.

No.C-330 of 1935.  
Office of the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Camp, KUWAIT, dated 19th October 1935.

To  
The Senior Naval Officer,  
Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S.Shoreham.

Memorandum. p. 60

With reference to your memorandum No.41/53 of 21st  
September 1935.

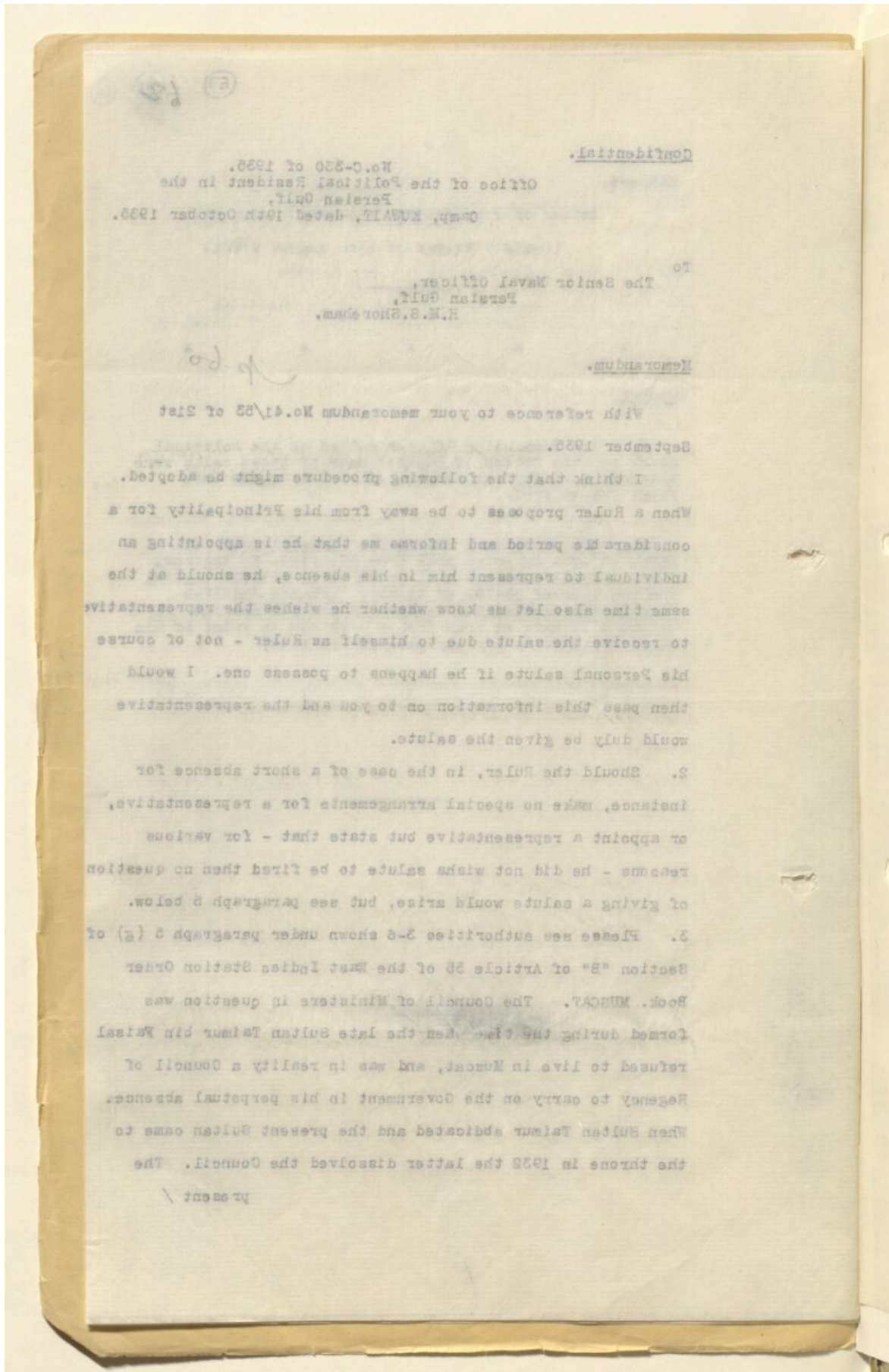
I think that the following procedure might be adopted.  
When a Ruler proposes to be away from his Principality for a  
considerable period and informs me that he is appointing an  
individual to represent him in his absence, he should at the  
same time also let me know whether he wishes the representative  
to receive the salute due to himself as Ruler - not of course  
his Personal salute if he happens to possess one. I would  
then pass this information on to you and the representative  
would duly be given the salute.

2. Should the Ruler, in the case of a short absence for  
instance, make no special arrangements for a representative,  
or appoint a representative but state that - for various  
reasons - he did not wish a salute to be fired then no question  
of giving a salute would arise, but see paragraph 5 below.

3. Please see authorities 3-6 shown under paragraph 5 (g) of  
Section "B" of Article 55 of the East Indies Station Order  
Book. MUSCAT. The Council of Ministers in question was  
formed during the time when the late Sultan Taimur bin Faisal  
refused to live in Muscat, and was in reality a Council of  
Regency to carry on the Government in his perpetual absence.  
When Sultan Taimur abdicated and the present Sultan came to  
the throne in 1932 the latter dissolved the Council. The

present /







63

68

-2-

present Sultan has a Council to the members of which he delegates various administrative duties, but they are not entitled to any salute either collectively or individually. If the suggestion in my preceding paragraph is adopted there would be no question of a Council receiving a salute. The only individual to receive one would be the individual who will represent the Sultan. If this individual is a member of the Ruling Family he will receive 13 guns, otherwise 9. The Sultan may appoint a Council to assist this individual, but that will be merely a matter of administrative convenience from the point of view of the Sultan. I suggest therefore that the authorities 3-6 referred to above be deleted from the Table.

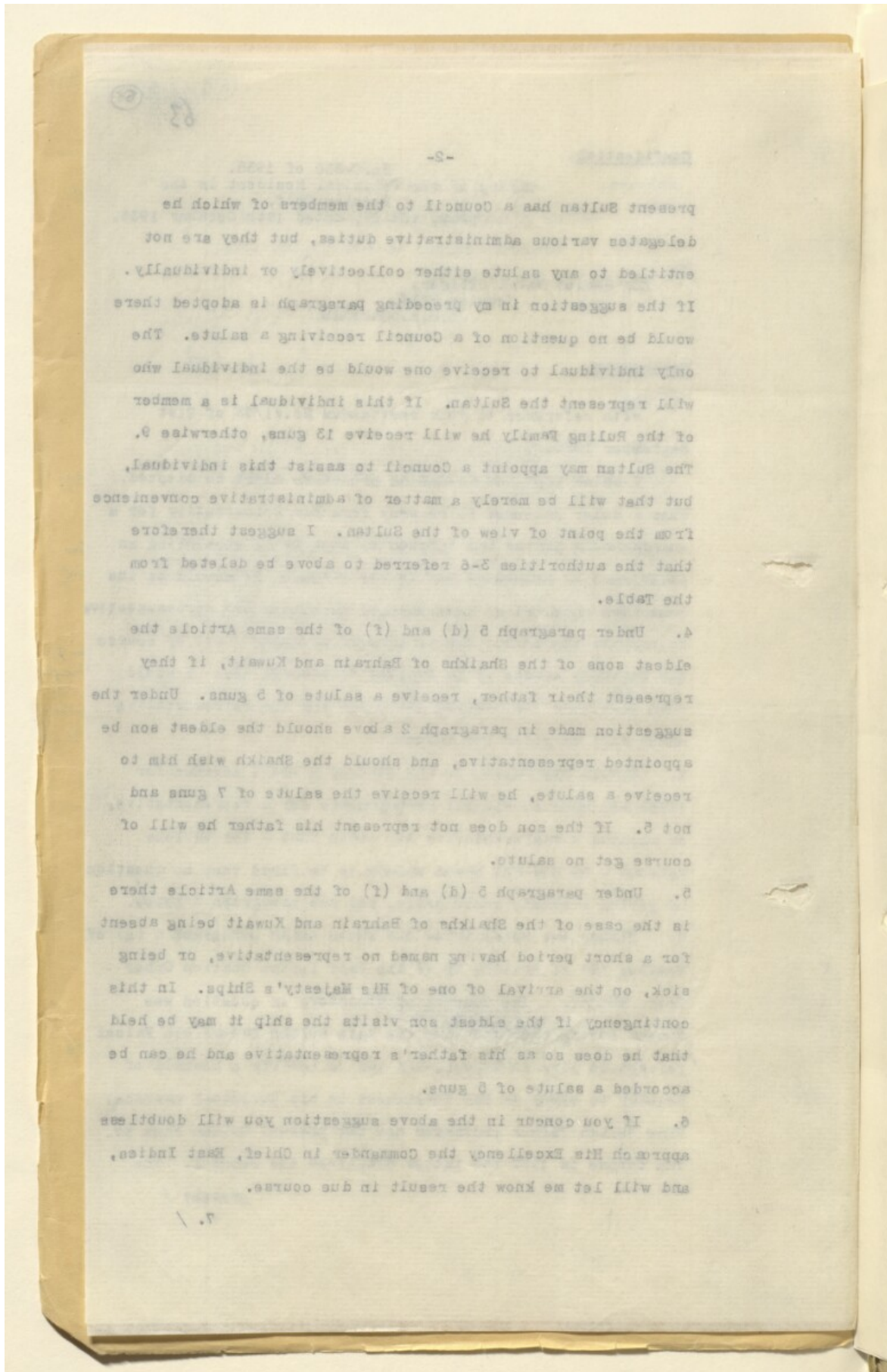
4. Under paragraph 5 (d) and (f) of the same Article the eldest sons of the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait, if they represent their father, receive a salute of 5 guns. Under the suggestion made in paragraph 2 above should the eldest son be appointed representative, and should the Shaikh wish him to receive a salute, he will receive the salute of 7 guns and not 5. If the son does not represent his father he will of course get no salute.

5. Under paragraph 5 (d) and (f) of the same Article there is the case of the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait being absent for a short period having named no representative, or being sick, on the arrival of one of His Majesty's Ships. In this contingency if the eldest son visits the ship it may be held that he does so as his father's representative and he can be accorded a salute of 5 guns.

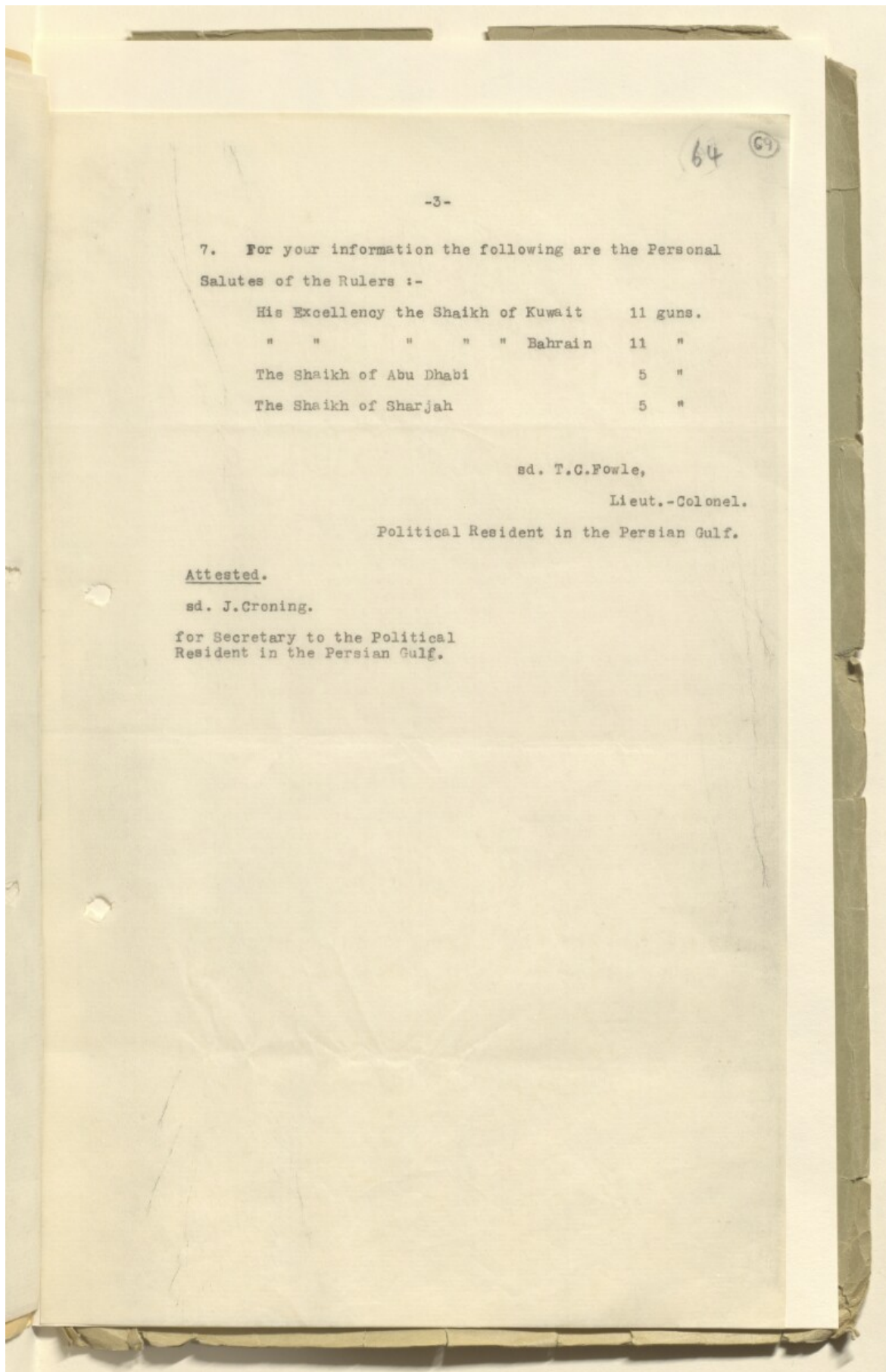
6. If you concur in the above suggestion you will doubtless approach His Excellency the Commander in Chief, East Indies, and will let me know the result in due course.

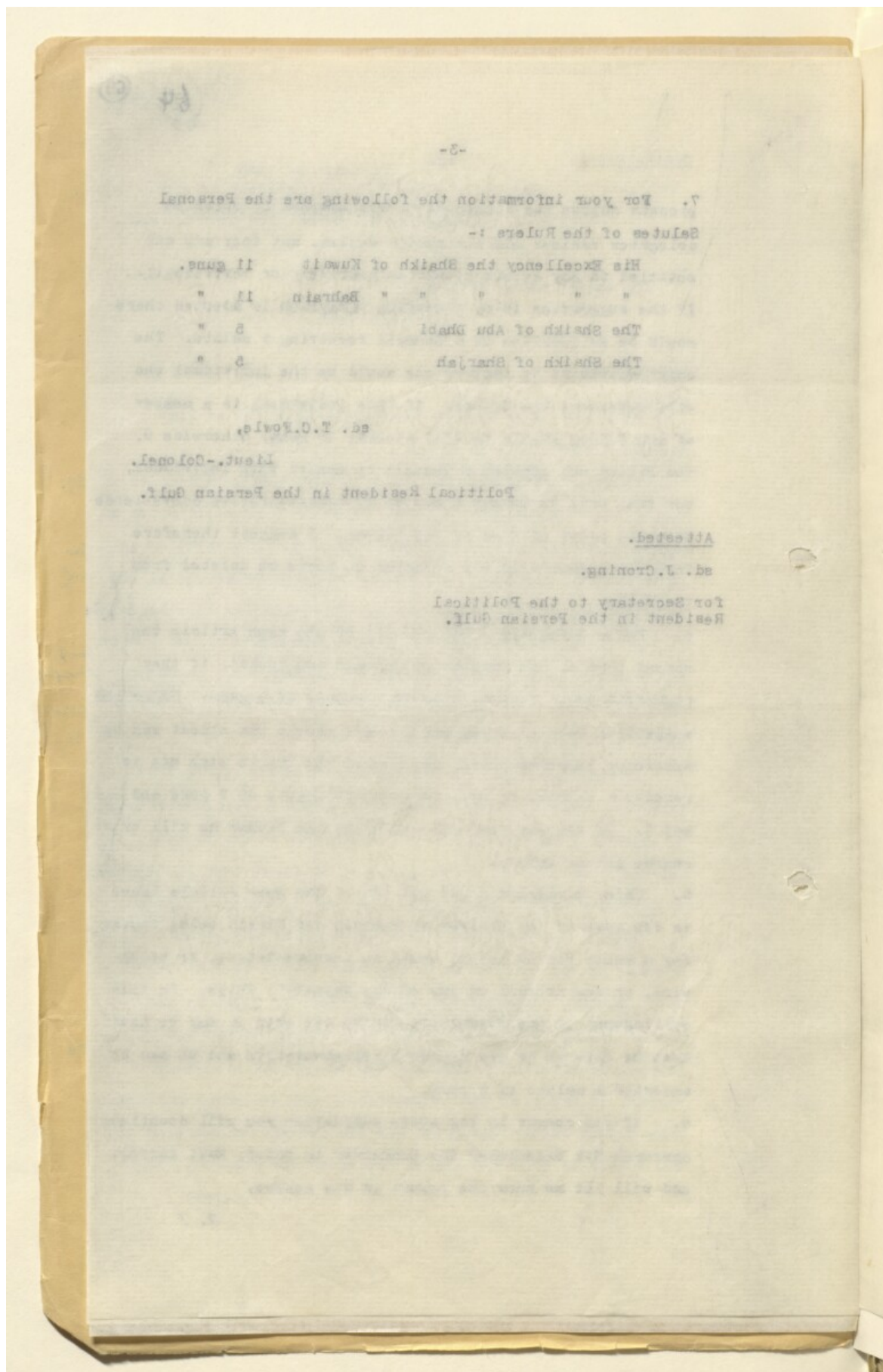
7. /













65 (70)  
COPY.

From .. The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S. Shoreham at Bombay.

Date ... 25th February 1936. No. 9/453.

To ... The Honourable the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

SALUTES TO SHAIKHS' DEPUTIES.  
-----  
p. 60

With reference to correspondence commencing with my No. 41/453 dated 21st September 1935, the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, has now informed me that he approves in principle the recommendations contained in my No. 219/453 dated 1st November 1935 and enclosure, a copy of which is attached. An amended article will be inserted in the revised East Indies Station Order Book in due course.

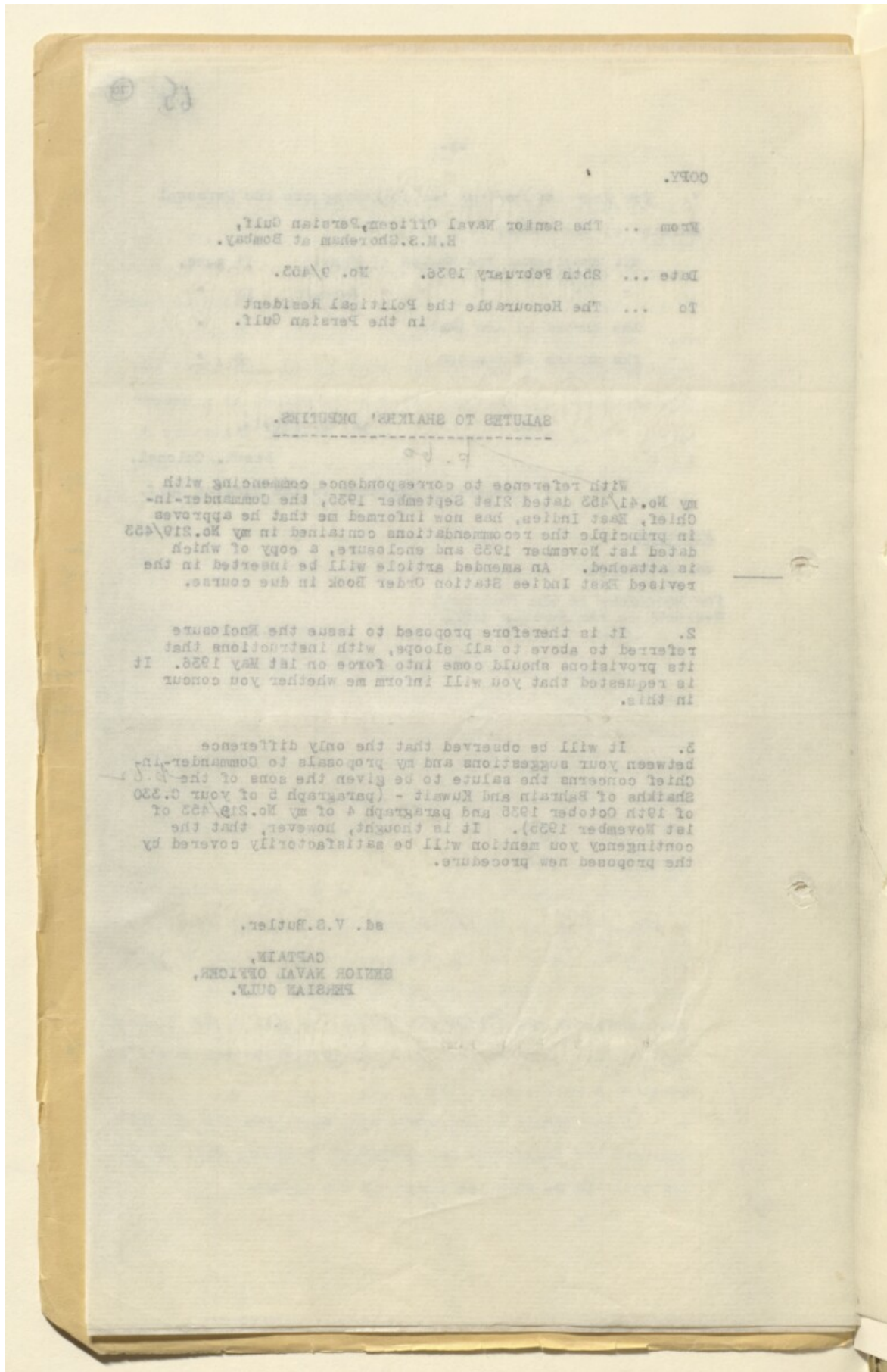
2. It is therefore proposed to issue the Enclosure referred to above to all sloops, with instructions that its provisions should come into force on 1st May 1936. It is requested that you will inform me whether you concur in this.

3. It will be observed that the only difference between your suggestions and my proposals to Commander-in-Chief concerns the salute to be given the sons of the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait - (paragraph 5 of your C.330 of 19th October 1935 and paragraph 4 of my No. 219/453 of 1st November 1935). It is thought, however, that the contingency you mention will be satisfactorily covered by the proposed new procedure.

sd. V.S. Butler.

CAPTAIN,  
SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER,  
PERSIAN GULF.







66 (71)  
Enclosure to S.N.O., P.G.'s No.9/453 of 25th February 1936.

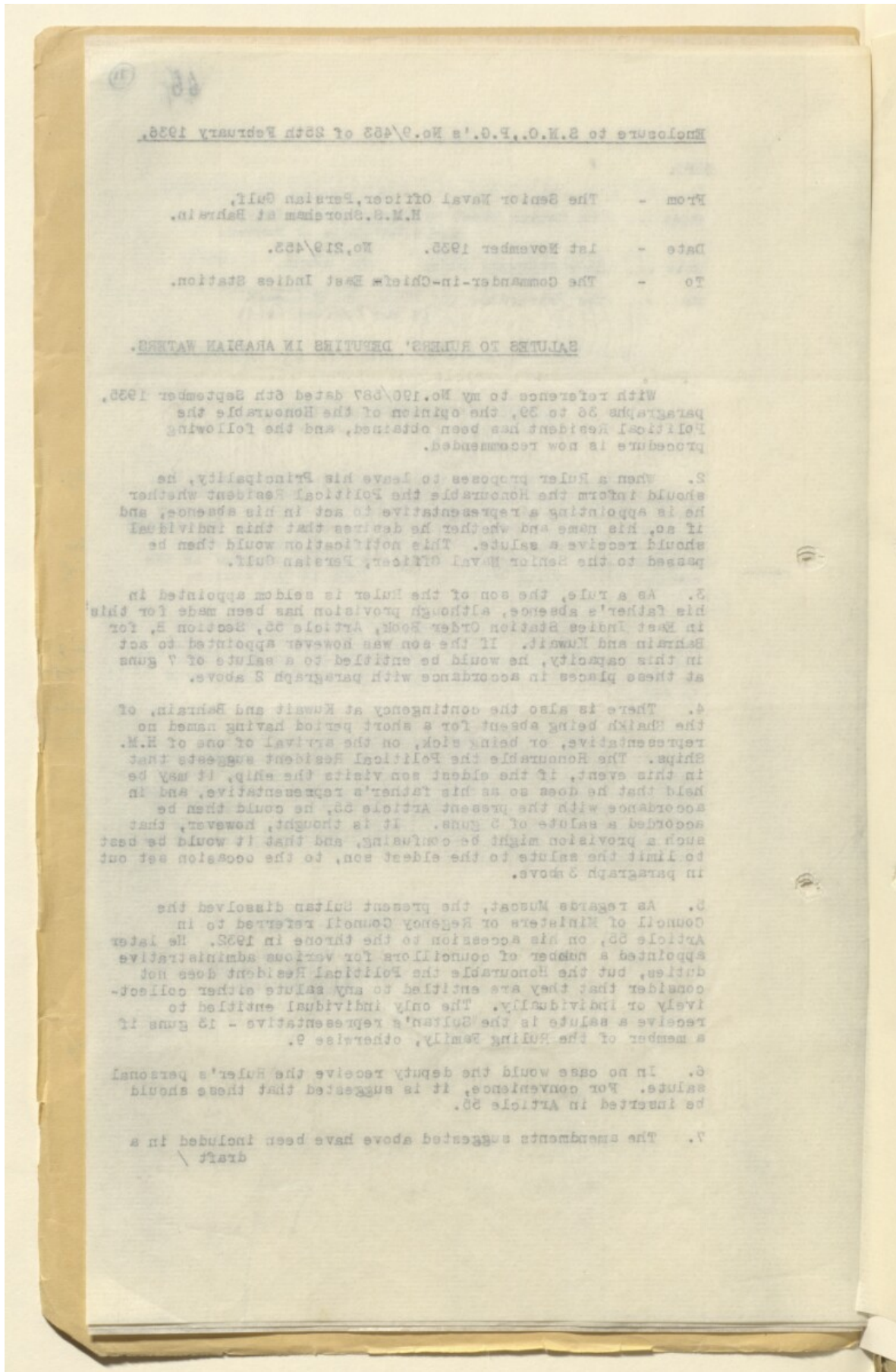
From - The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S. Shoreham at Bahrain.  
Date - 1st November 1935. No. 219/453.  
To - The Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station.

SALUTES TO RULERS' DEPUTIES IN ARABIAN WATERS.

With reference to my No. 190/587 dated 6th September 1935, paragraphs 36 to 39, the opinion of the Honourable the Political Resident has been obtained, and the following procedure is now recommended.

2. When a Ruler proposes to leave his Principality, he should inform the Honourable the Political Resident whether he is appointing a representative to act in his absence, and if so, his name and whether he desires that this individual should receive a salute. This notification would then be passed to the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.
3. As a rule, the son of the Ruler is seldom appointed in his father's absence, although provision has been made for this in East Indies Station Order Book, Article 55, Section B, for Bahrain and Kuwait. If the son was however appointed to act in this capacity, he would be entitled to a salute of 7 guns at these places in accordance with paragraph 2 above.
4. There is also the contingency at Kuwait and Bahrain, of the Shaikh being absent for a short period having named no representative, or being sick, on the arrival of one of H.M. Ships. The Honourable the Political Resident suggests that in this event, if the eldest son visits the ship, it may be held that he does so as his father's representative, and in accordance with the present Article 55, he could then be accorded a salute of 5 guns. It is thought, however, that such a provision might be confusing, and that it would be best to limit the salute to the eldest son, to the occasion set out in paragraph 3 above.
5. As regards Muscat, the present Sultan dissolved the Council of Ministers or Regency Council referred to in Article 55, on his accession to the throne in 1932. He later appointed a number of councillors for various administrative duties, but the Honourable the Political Resident does not consider that they are entitled to any salute either collectively or individually. The only individual entitled to receive a salute is the Sultan's representative - 13 guns if a member of the Ruling Family, otherwise 9.
6. In no case would the deputy receive the Ruler's personal salute. For convenience, it is suggested that these should be inserted in Article 55.
7. The amendments suggested above have been included in a draft /









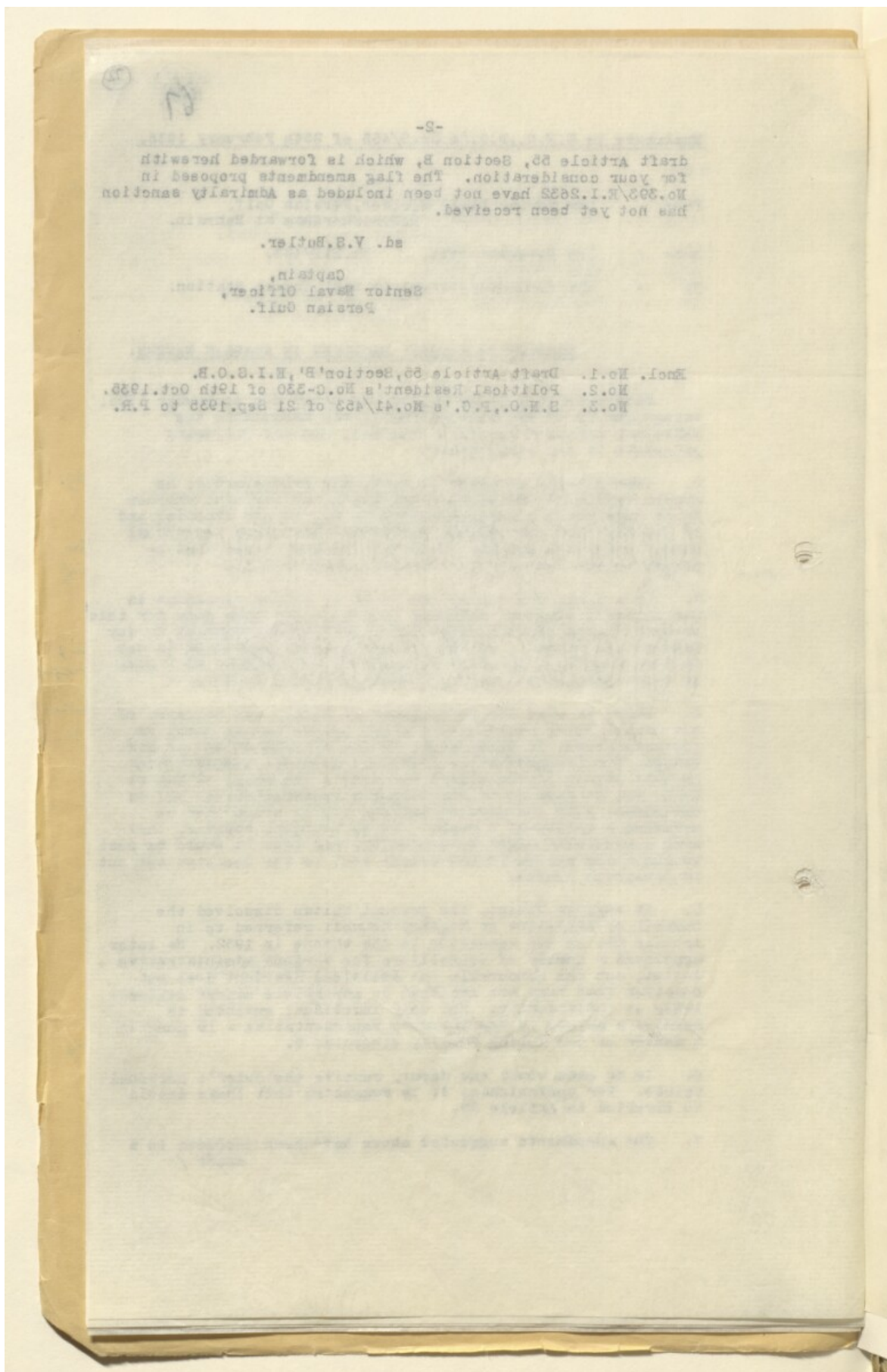
-2-

67 (72)  
draft Article 55, Section B, which is forwarded herewith  
for your consideration. The flag amendments proposed in  
No.393/E.I.2632 have not been included as Admiralty sanction  
has not yet been received.

sd. V.S.Butler.

Captain,  
Senior Naval Officer,  
Persian Gulf.

Encl. No.1. Draft Article 55, Section 'B', E.I.S.O.B.  
No.2. Political Resident's No.C-330 of 19th Oct.1935.  
No.3. S.N.O., P.G.'s No.41/453 of 21 Sep.1935 to P.R.





Draft.

SECTION 'B' - SALUTES IN ARABIAN WATERS.

Area in which salute is fired.	Authority.	Occasion.	No. of guns.	Honours.	Flag.
(a) ABU DHABI	1. Shaikh Shakbut bin Sultan (present Shaikh of Abu Dhabi).	Conclusion of each visit to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	5.	Alert.	Zanzibar at fore.
	2. Successor to present Shaikh, or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	3.	-do-	-do-
(b) ADEN.	-	As before.	-	-	-
(c) AJMAN.	Shaikh of Ajman or his official deputy during his absence.	-do- (as (a))	3.	-do-	-do-
(d) BAHRAIN.	1. H.E. Shaikh Sir Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, KCIE., CSI., (present Shaikh).	-do-	11.	Sergeant's guard.	Bahrain National Flag at fore.
	2. Successor to present Shaikh, or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	7.	-do-	-do-
	3. Political Agent or Off. P.A.	KR & A.I.	11.	Alert.	Viceroy's at fore.
(e) DEBAI.	1. Shaikh of Debai or his official deputy during his absence.	Conclusion of each visit to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	5.	Alert.	Zanzibar at fore.
	2. Shaikh Juma (personal).		1.		

(f) KUWAIT.....



.....TIAWUD(7)



-2-

Area in which salute is fired.	Authority.	Occasion	No. of guns	Honours.	Flag.
(f) KUWAIT.	1. H.E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed al Jabir as Sabah, KCIE., CSI.	Conclusion of each visit to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	11.	Sergeant's Guard.	Kuwait at fore.
	2. Official deputy to present Shaikh during his absence, or his successor.	-do-	7.	-do-	-do-
	3. Political Agent or Offg. P.A.	KR & AI.	11.	Alert.	Viceroy's at fore.
(g) MUSCAT.	1. Salute on arrival.	First arrival in each year, & after re-commissioning.	21.	Guard and Band.	Muscat at <del>fore</del> main.
	2. H.H. The Sultan of Muscat & Oman.	Official visit on 21. H.H. departure from ship.		Captain's Guard & Band.	Dress overall, Muscat at main for salute.
		Informal visit.	Nil.	Alert.	None.
	3. H.H. The Sultan's representative in his absence:- if a member of Ruling family .....	Conclusion of each visit to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	13.	Subaltern's Guard.	Muscat at fore.
	If not a member of Ruling family .....		9.	Sergeant's Guard.	-do-
	4. Political Agent & H.M. Consul, or Offg. P.A. & Consul.	KR & AI.	11.	Alert.	Viceroy's at fore.

Note. As before.

(h) QATAR.



.RATAP (H)





-3-

Area in which salute is fired.	Authority	Occasion	No. of guns	Honours.	Flag.
(h) QATAR.	Shaikh of Qatar or his official deputy during his absence.	Conclusion of each visit to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	7.	Sergeant's Guard.	Zanzibar at fore.
(i) RAS AL KHAIMAH.	Shaikh of Ras al Khaimah or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	3.	Alert.	-do-
(j) SHARJAH	1. Shaikh Sultan bin Suggar.	-do-	5.	-do-	-do-
	2. His successor, or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	3.	-do-	-do-
(k) UMM AL QAIWAIN.	Shaikh of Umm al Qaiwain or his official deputy in his absence.	-do-	3.	-do-	-do-

Note:- When a Ruler proposes to leave his Principality, Senior Naval Officer Persian Gulf will be informed whether an official deputy entitled to a salute has been appointed.



'File 4/5 Kuwait State: Shaikh of Kuwait, Status of and Salutes for' [75v]  
(150/370)

-3-

Area in which salute is fired.	Authority	Occasion	No. of Guns	Honours.	Flag.
(a) QATAR.	Shaikh of Qatar or his son of official rank - to H.M. Ship during stay in port.	Gondola- 7.		Sergeant's Guard. at fore.	
(b) RAS AL KHAIMAH.	Shaikh of Ras al Khaimah or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	3.	Alert.	-do-
(c) SHARJAH.	1. Shaikh Sultan bin Sagar. 2. His successor, or, or his official deputy during his absence.	-do-	3.	-do-	-do-
(d) UMM AL QAIWAIN.	Shaikh of Umm al Qaiwain or his official deputy in his absence.	-do-	3.	-do-	-do-

Note:- When a Ruler proposes to leave his Principality, Senior Naval Officer Persian Gulf will be informed whether an official deputy entitled to a salute has been appointed.



76 71

EXPRESS LETTER.

From :- Political Agent, Kuwait.

To :- Political Resident, Bushire.

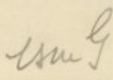
No. C-115.

KUWAIT, Date the 29th March -- 1936.

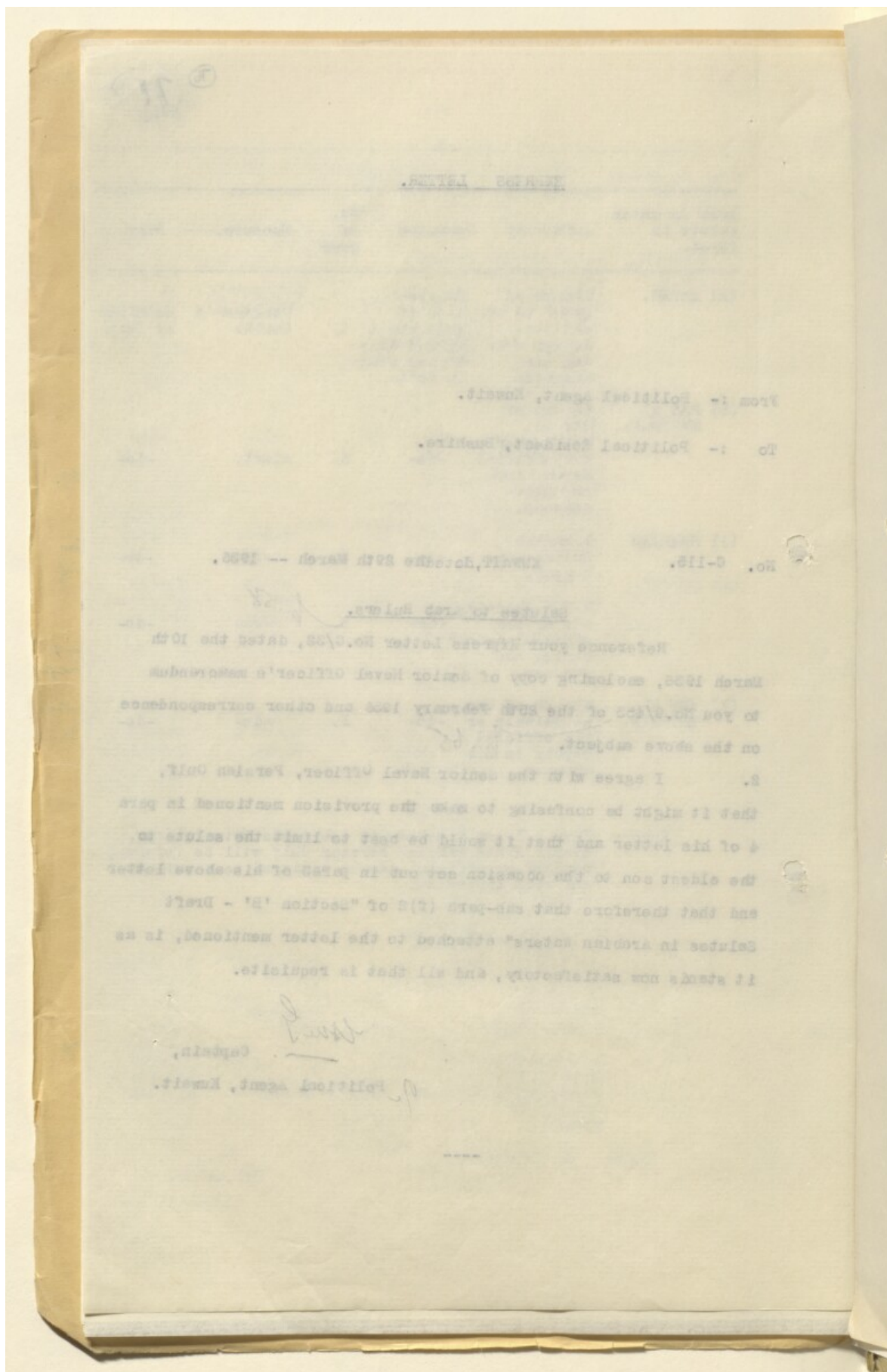
Salutes to Arab Rulers. p. 58

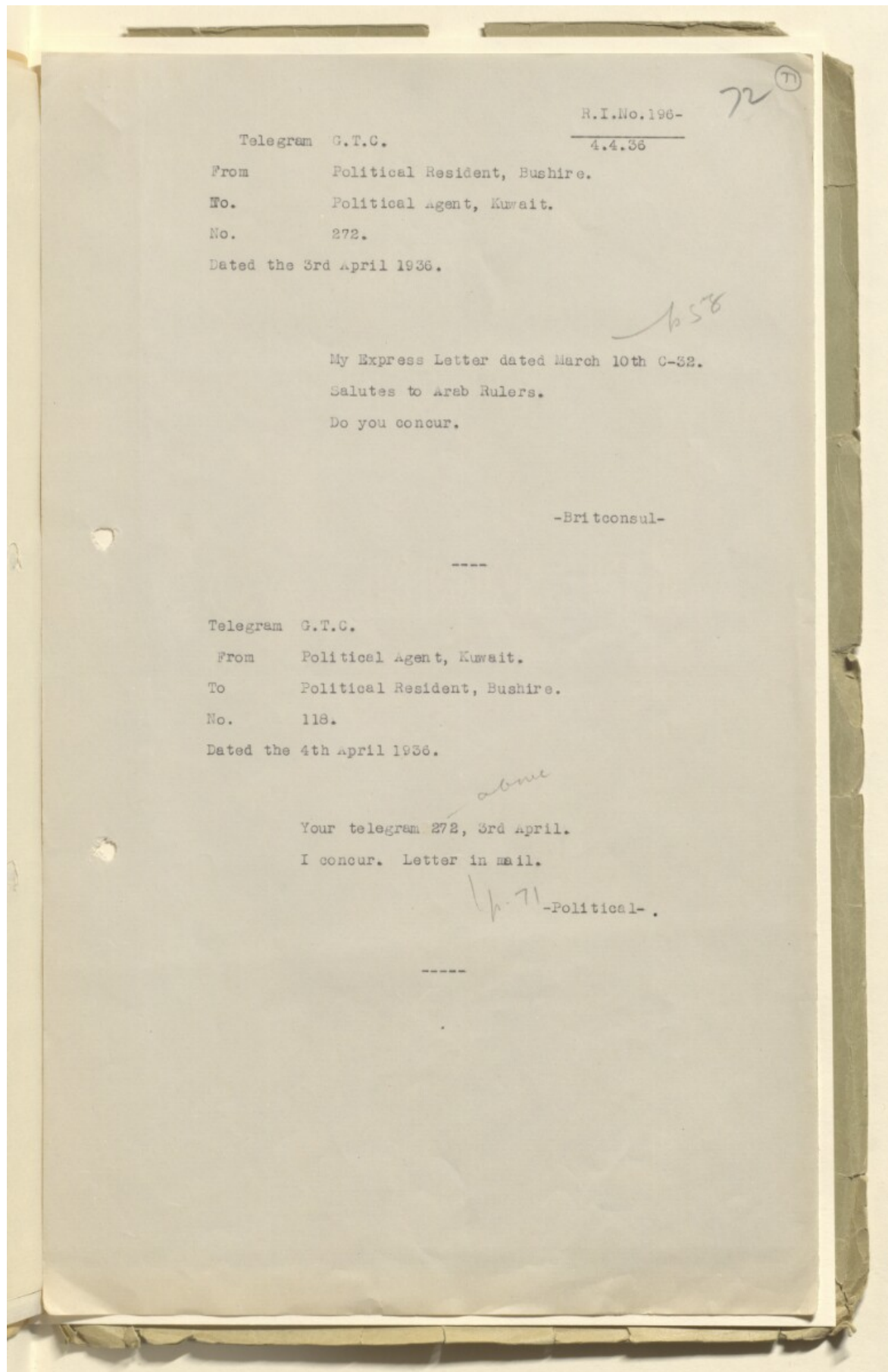
Reference your Express Letter No. C/32, dated the 10th March 1936, enclosing copy of Senior Naval Officer's memorandum to you No. 9/453 of the 25th February 1936 and other correspondence on the above subject. p. 65

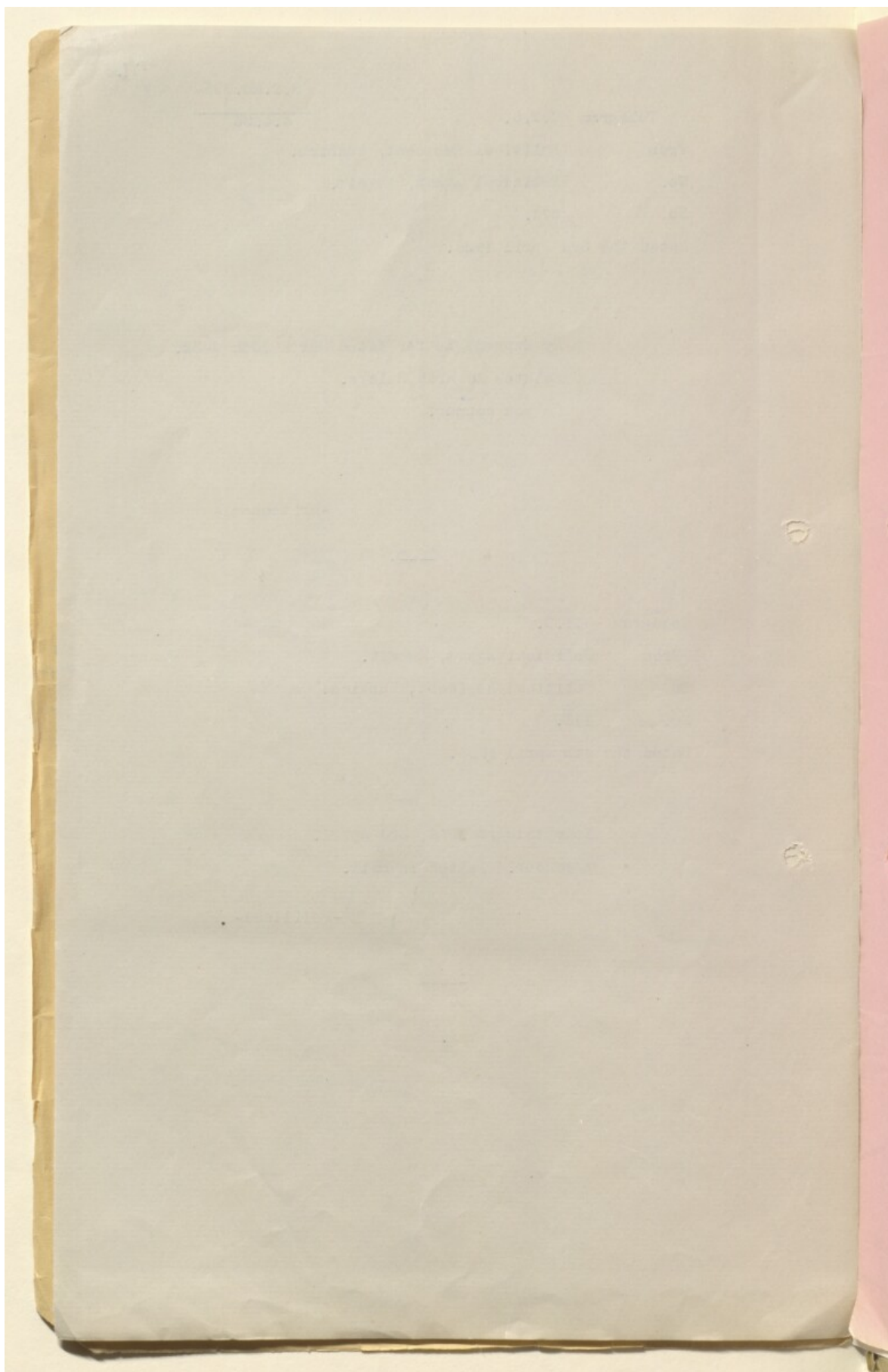
2. I agree with the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, that it might be confusing to make the provision mentioned in para 4 of his letter and that it would be best to limit the salute to the eldest son to the occasion set out in para 3 of his above letter and that therefore that sub-para (f) 2 of "Section 'B' - Draft Salutes in Arabian Waters" attached to the letter mentioned, is as it stands now satisfactory, and all that is requisite.

  
Captain,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.













CONFIDENTIAL.

No.241-S of 1936.

TV 15

R.I. No. 222

-14.4.36.

73 (76)

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait.
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Muscat.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (16).

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE.

Dated... 6th April, 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence: p. 58

Political Resident's Express letter No.C/32 of  
10th March 1936.

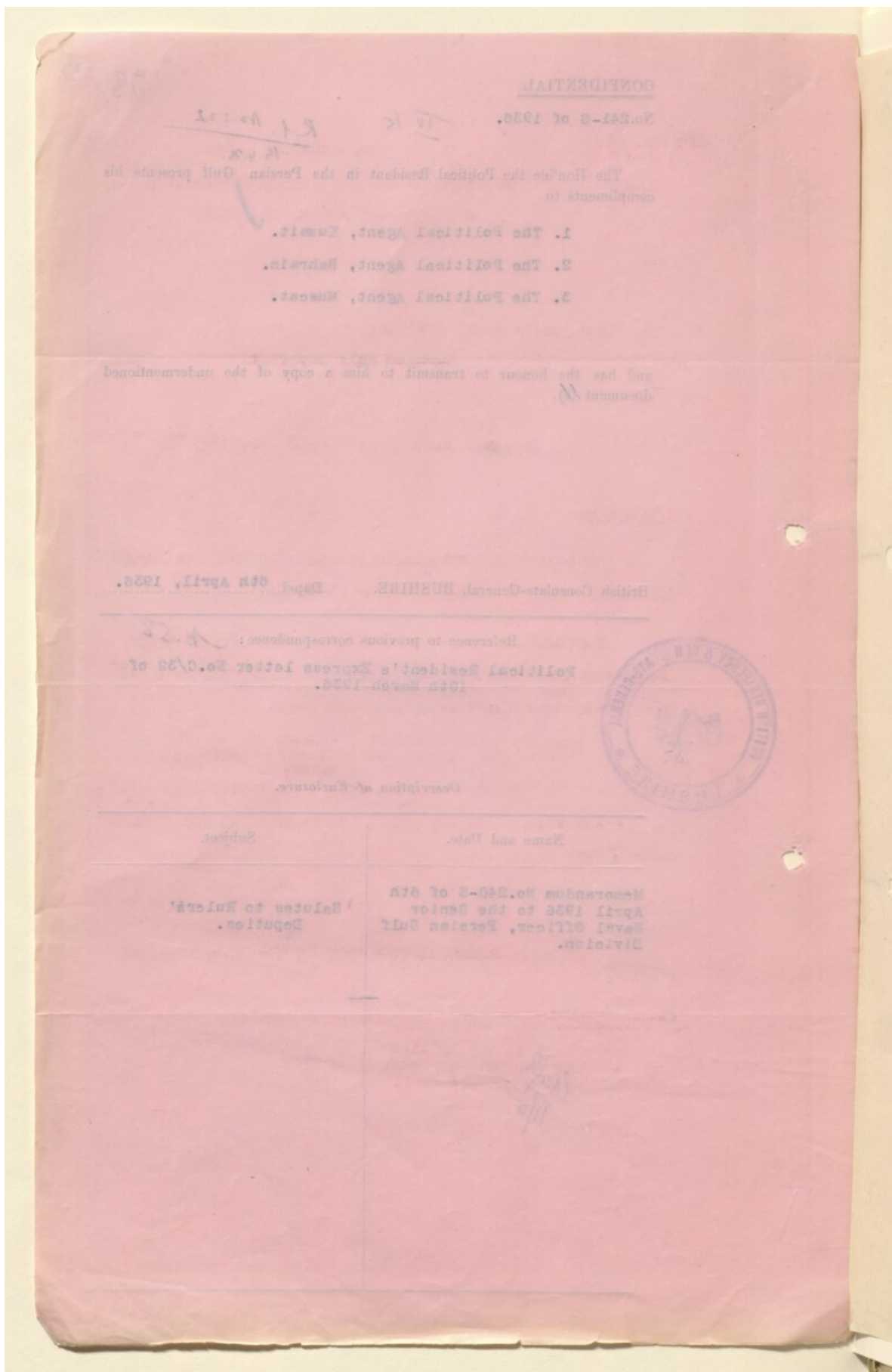


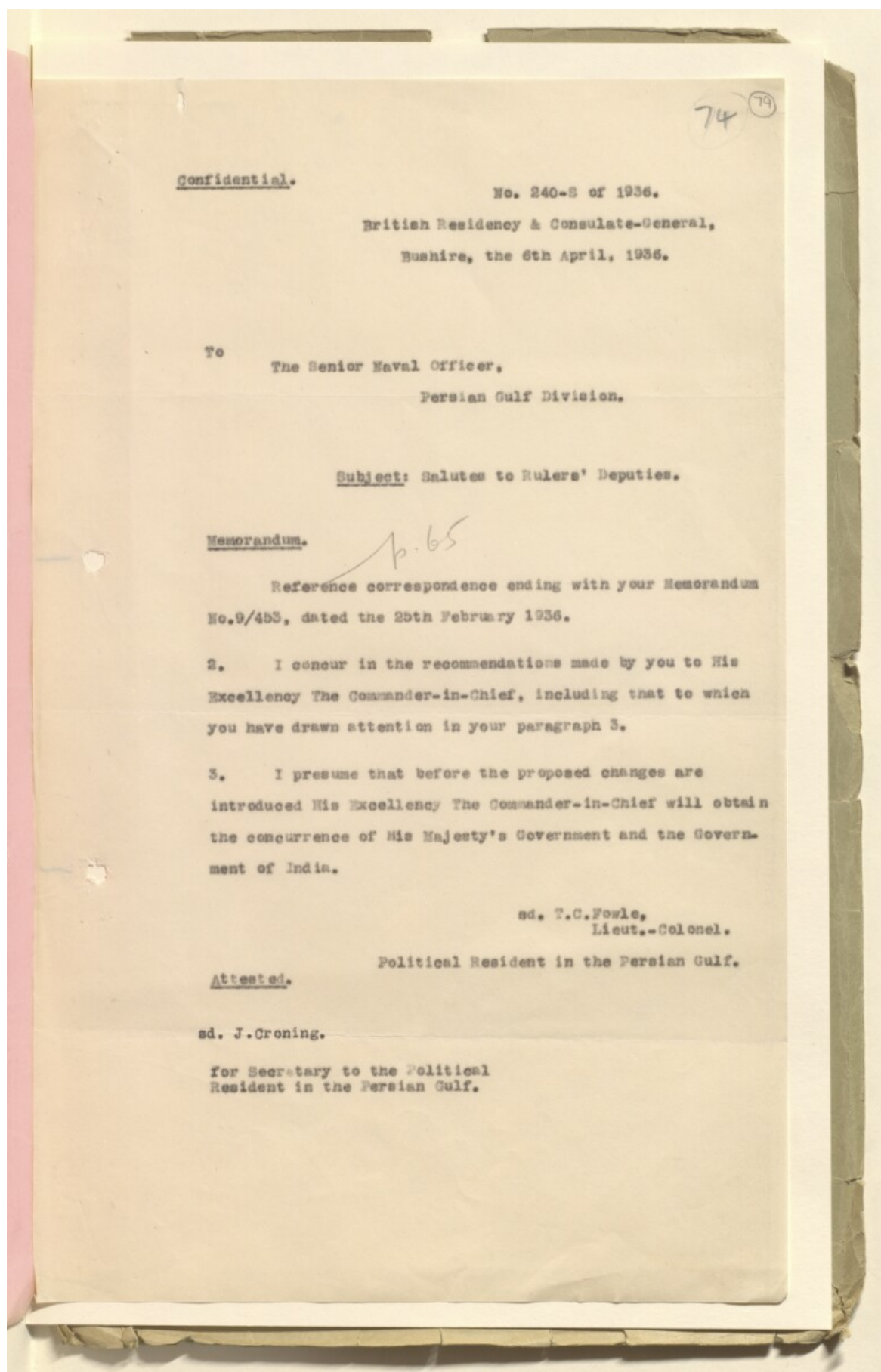
Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Memorandum No.240-S of 6th April 1936 to the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division.	Salutes to Rulers' Deputies.
11/4	



'File 4/5 Kuwait State: Shaikh of Kuwait, Status of and Salutes for' [78v]  
(156/370)





Confidential.

No. 240-S of 1936.

British Residency & Consulate-General,

Bushire, the 6th April, 1936.

To  
The Senior Naval Officer,  
Persian Gulf Division.

Subject: Salutes to Rulers' Deputies.

Memorandum.

Reference correspondence ending with your Memorandum  
No. 9/453, dated the 25th February 1936.

2. I concur in the recommendations made by you to His  
Excellency The Commander-in-Chief, including that to which  
you have drawn attention in your paragraph 3.

3. I presume that before the proposed changes are  
introduced His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief will obtain  
the concurrence of His Majesty's Government and the Govern-  
ment of India.

sd. T.C. Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.

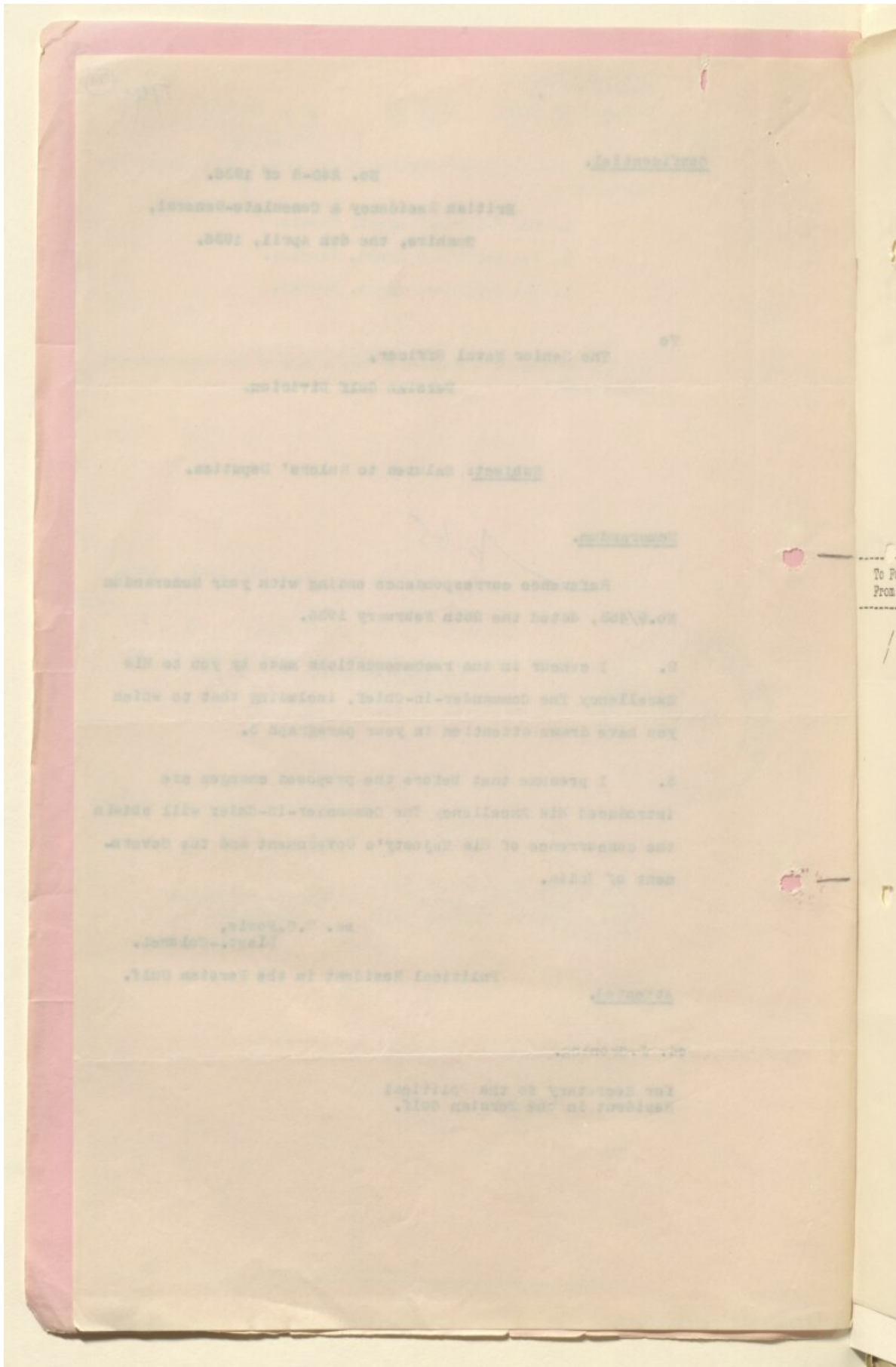
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

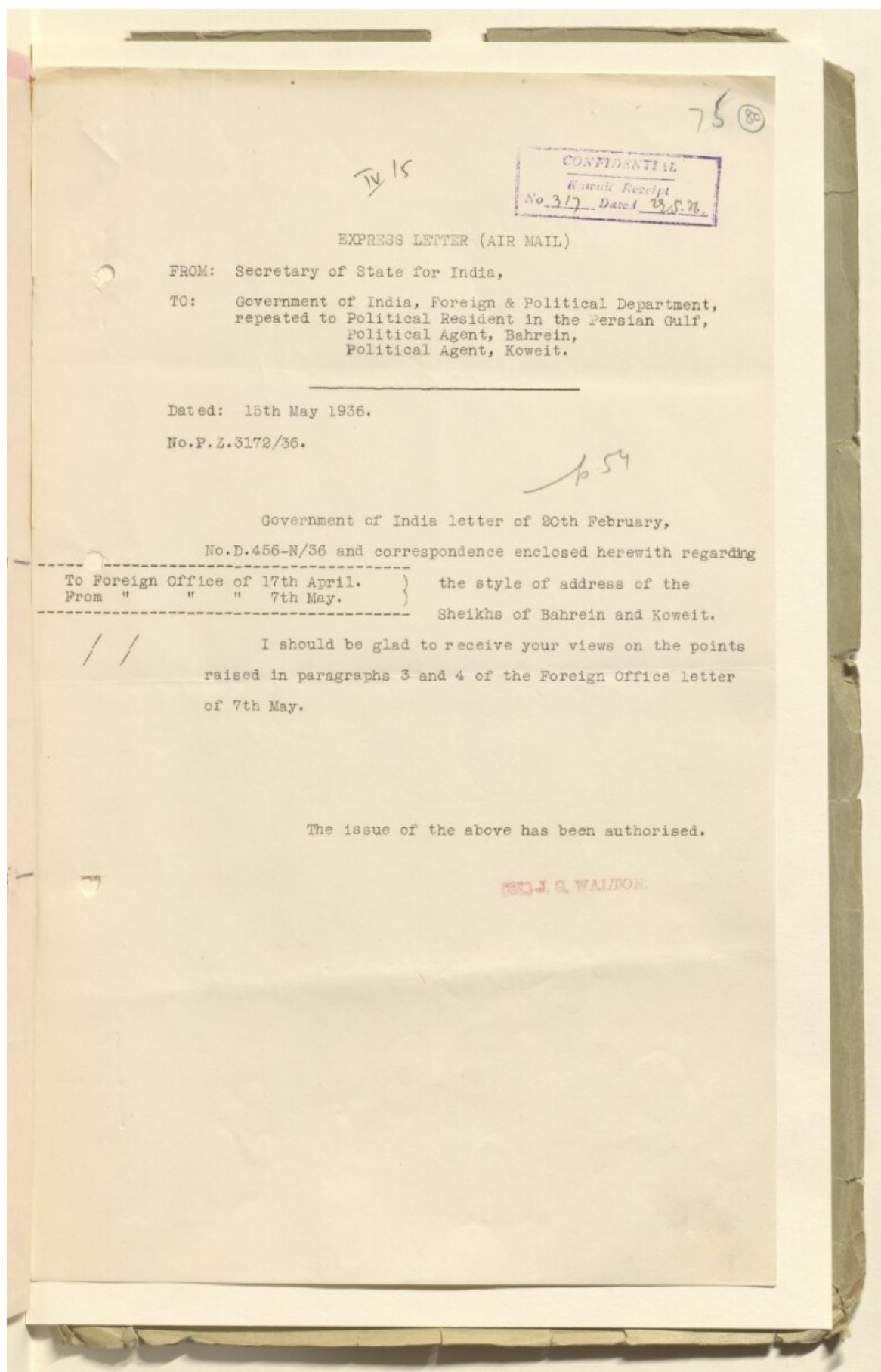
Attested.

sd. J. Croning.

For Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL)

FROM: Secretary of State for India,  
TO: Government of India, Foreign & Political Department,  
repeated to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Political Agent, Bahrein,  
Political Agent, Koweit.

Dated: 15th May 1936.

No.P.Z.3172/36.

Government of India letter of 20th February,  
No.D.456-N/36 and correspondence enclosed herewith regarding

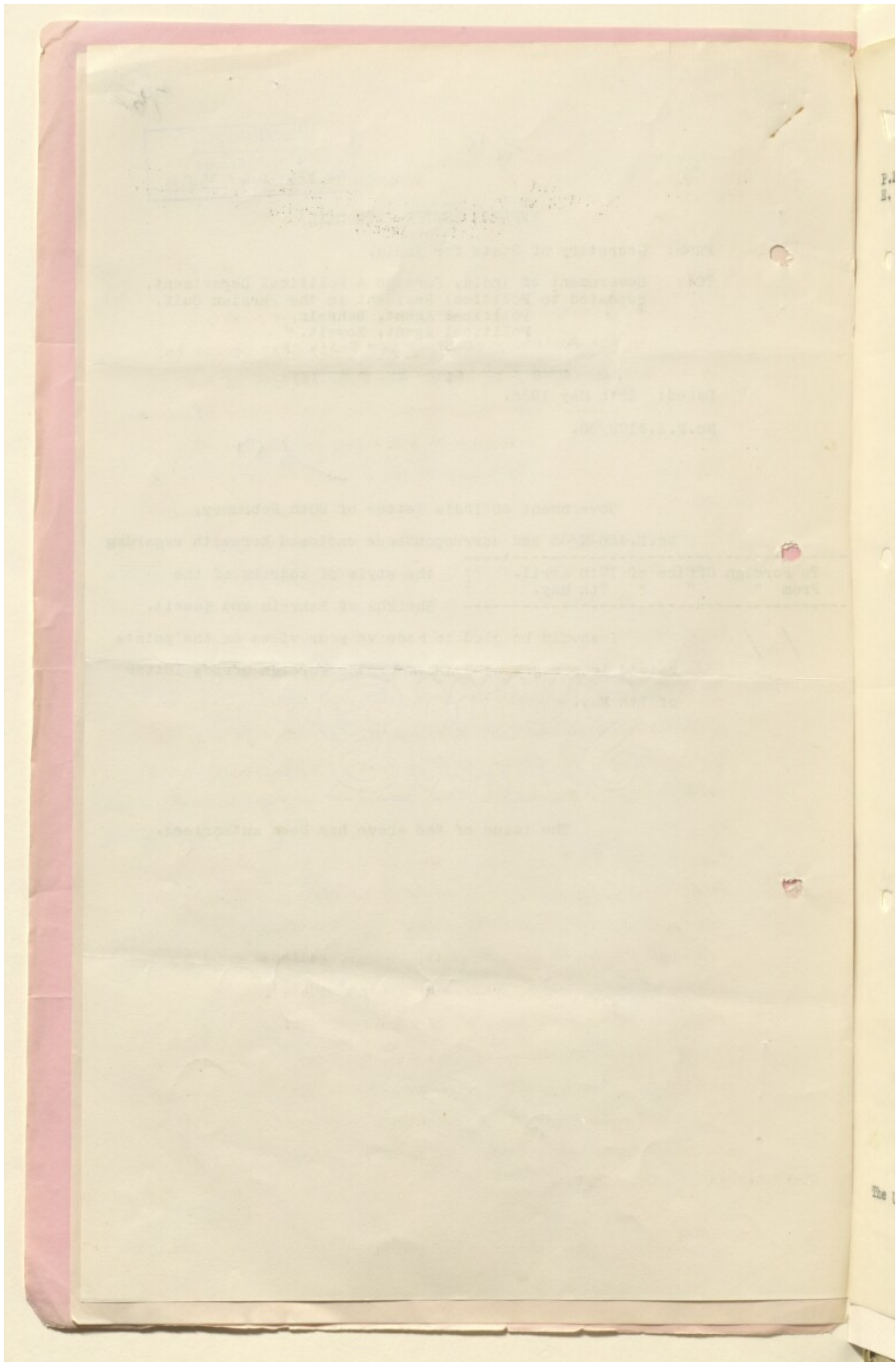
To Foreign Office of 17th April.  
From " " " 7th May.

} the style of address of the  
Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit.

I should be glad to receive your views on the points  
raised in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Foreign Office letter  
of 7th May.

The issue of the above has been authorised.

J. Q. WALTON.







P.Z. 3172/36.  
E. 2085/2085/91.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

7th May, 1936.

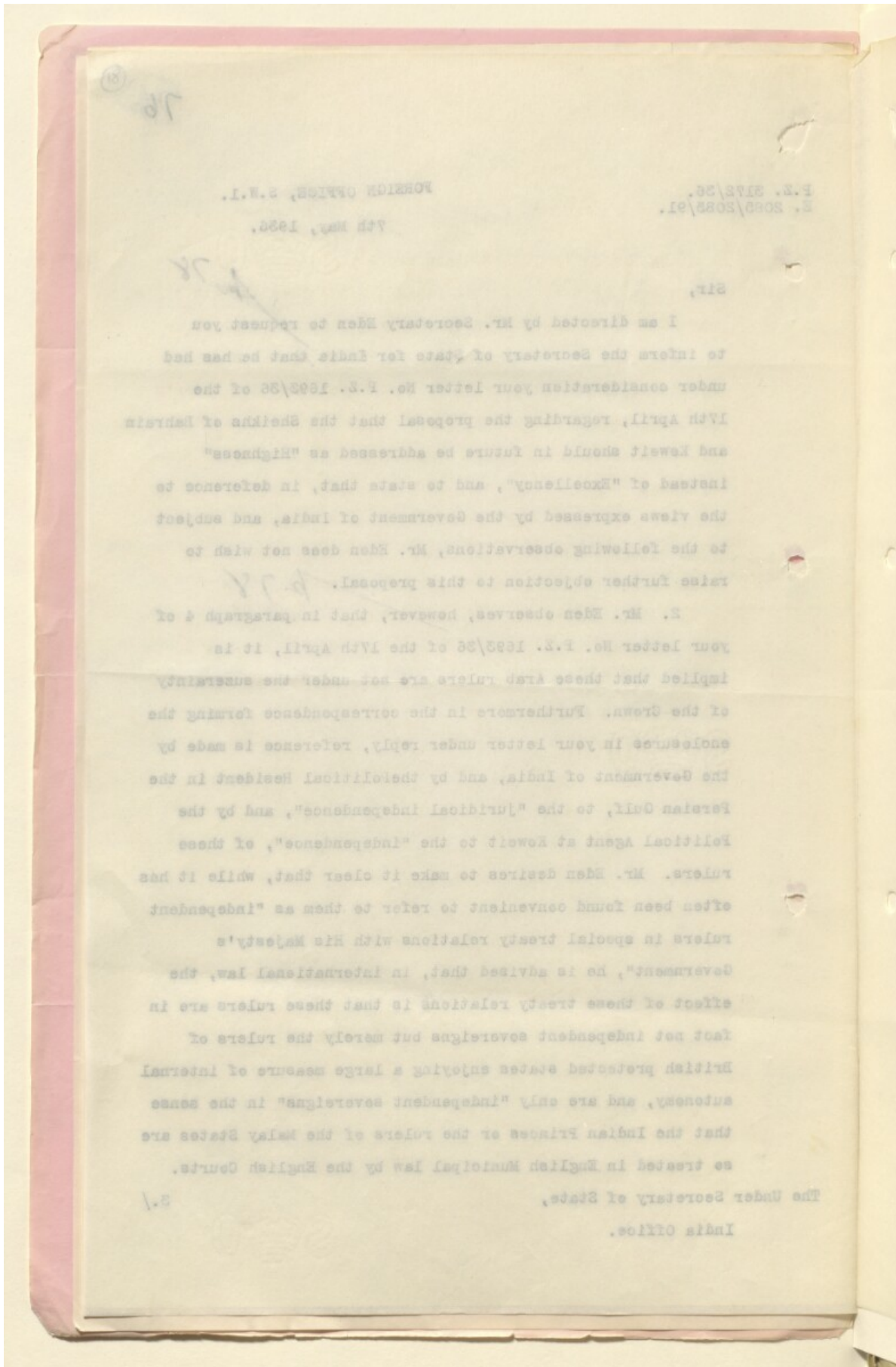
Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India that he has had under consideration your letter No. P.Z. 1693/36 of the 17th April, regarding the proposal that the Sheikhs of Bahrain and Koweit should in future be addressed as "Highness" instead of "Excellency", and to state that, in deference to the views expressed by the Government of India, and subject to the following observations, Mr. Eden does not wish to raise further objection to this proposal. *b-78*

2. Mr. Eden observes, however, that in paragraph 4 of your letter No. P.Z. 1693/36 of the 17th April, it is implied that these Arab rulers are not under the suzerainty of the Crown. Furthermore in the correspondence forming the enclosures in your letter under reply, reference is made by the Government of India, and by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the "juridical independence", and by the Political Agent at Koweit to the "independence", of these rulers. Mr. Eden desires to make it clear that, while it has often been found convenient to refer to them as "independent rulers in special treaty relations with His Majesty's Government", he is advised that, in international law, the effect of these treaty relations is that these rulers are in fact not independent sovereigns but merely the rulers of British protected states enjoying a large measure of internal autonomy, and are only "independent sovereigns" in the sense that the Indian Princes or the rulers of the Malay States are so treated in English Municipal law by the English Courts.

The Under Secretary of State,  
India Office.

3./





77

2.

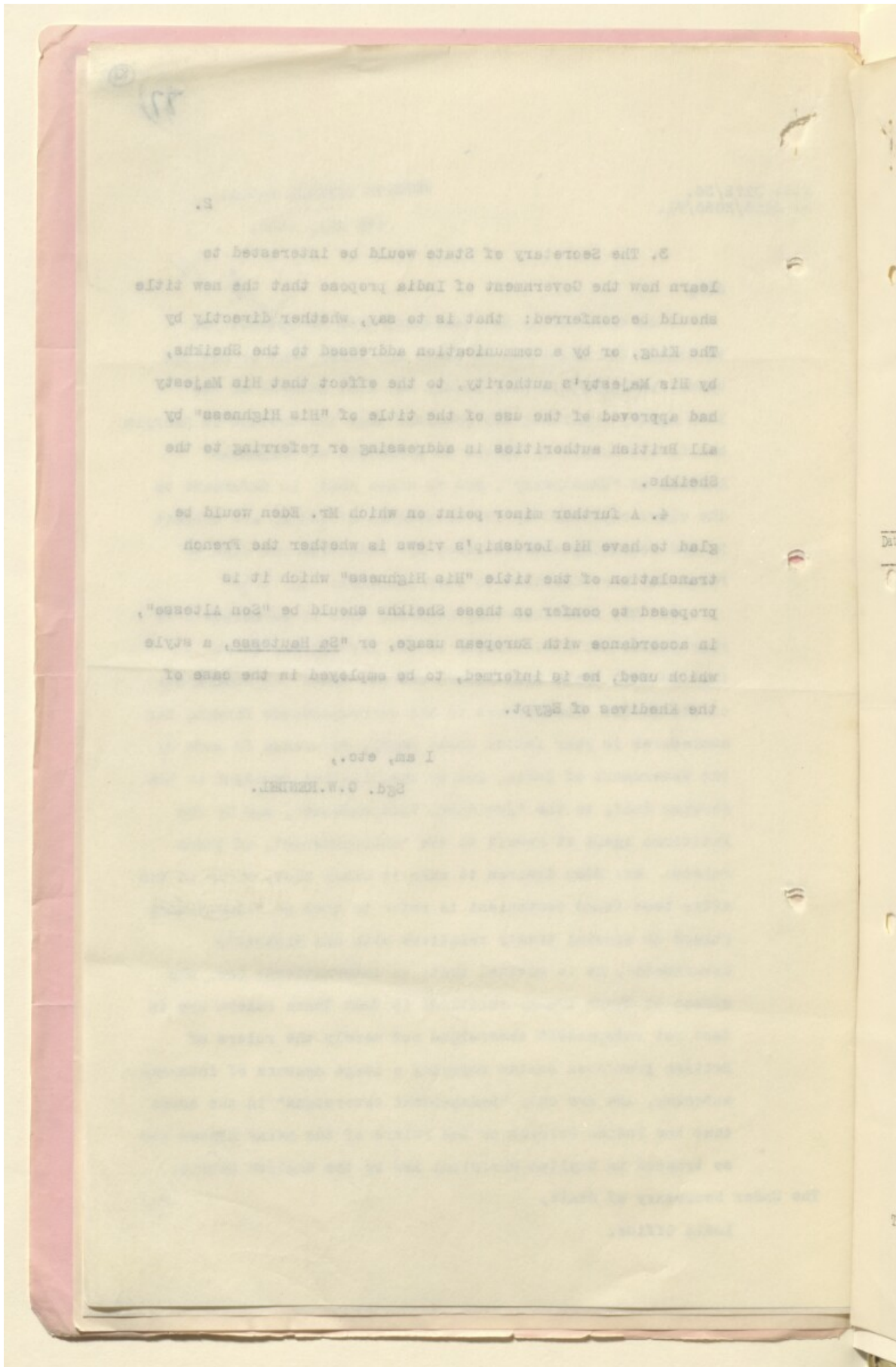
3. The Secretary of State would be interested to learn how the Government of India propose that the new title should be conferred: that is to say, whether directly by The King, or by a communication addressed to the Sheikhs, by His Majesty's authority, to the effect that His Majesty had approved of the use of the title of "His Highness" by all British authorities in addressing or referring to the Sheikhs.

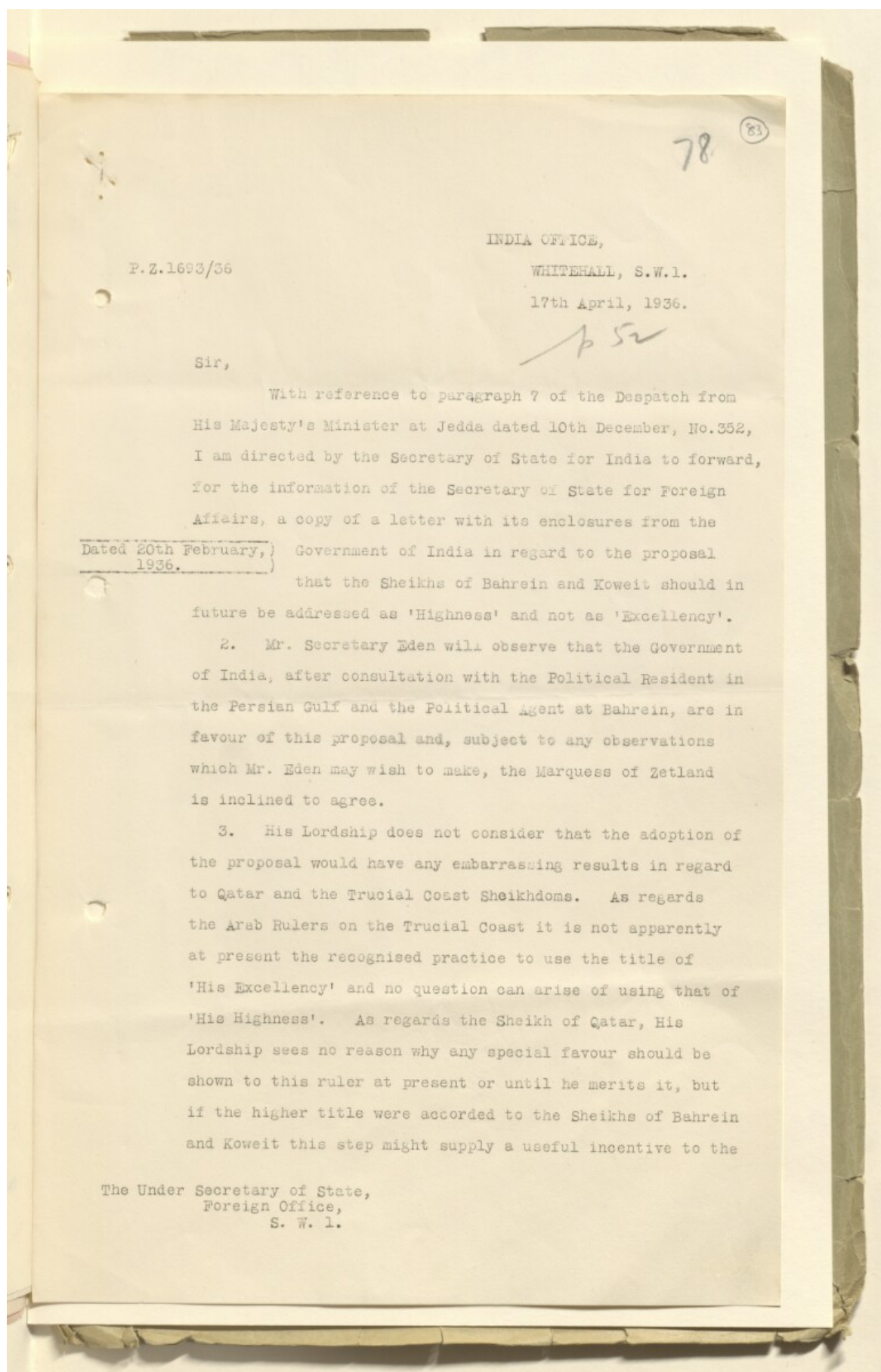
4. A further minor point on which Mr. Eden would be glad to have His Lordship's views is whether the French translation of the title "His Highness" which it is proposed to confer on these Sheikhs should be "Son Altesse", in accordance with European usage, or "Sa Hautesse", a style which used, he is informed, to be employed in the case of the Khedives of Egypt.

I am, etc.,

Sgd. G.W.RENDEL.







P.Z.1693/36

INDIA OFFICE,

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

17th April, 1936.

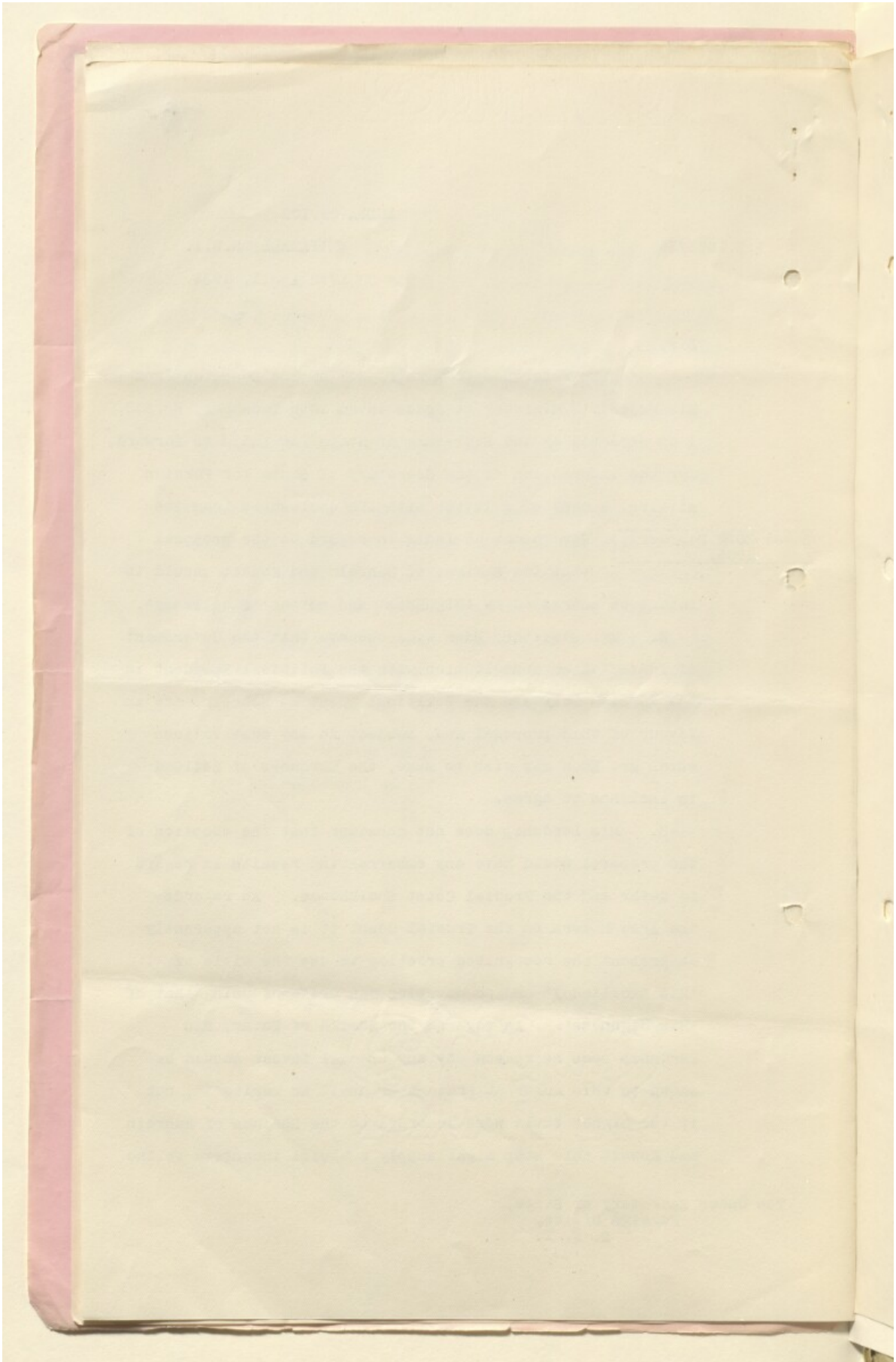
Sir,

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Jedda dated 10th December, No.352, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter with its enclosures from the Dated 20th February, 1936. Government of India in regard to the proposal that the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit should in future be addressed as 'Highness' and not as 'Excellency'.

2. Mr. Secretary Eden will observe that the Government of India, after consultation with the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Political Agent at Bahrein, are in favour of this proposal and, subject to any observations which Mr. Eden may wish to make, the Marquess of Zetland is inclined to agree.

3. His Lordship does not consider that the adoption of the proposal would have any embarrassing results in regard to Qatar and the Trucial Coast Sheikhdoms. As regards the Arab Rulers on the Trucial Coast it is not apparently at present the recognised practice to use the title of 'His Excellency' and no question can arise of using that of 'His Highness'. As regards the Sheikh of Qatar, His Lordship sees no reason why any special favour should be shown to this ruler at present or until he merits it, but if the higher title were accorded to the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit this step might supply a useful incentive to the

The Under Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
S. W. 1.







79

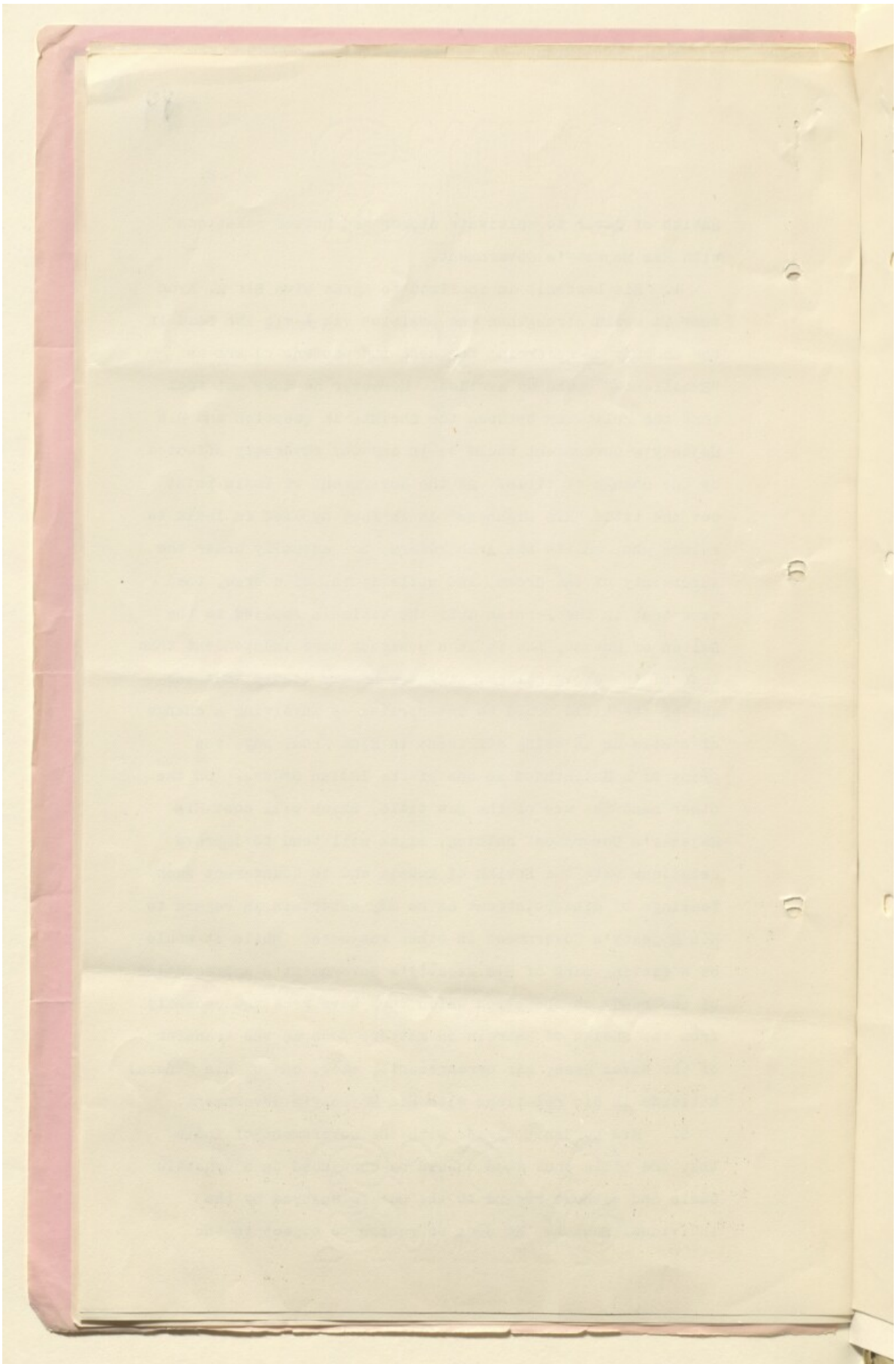
(84r)

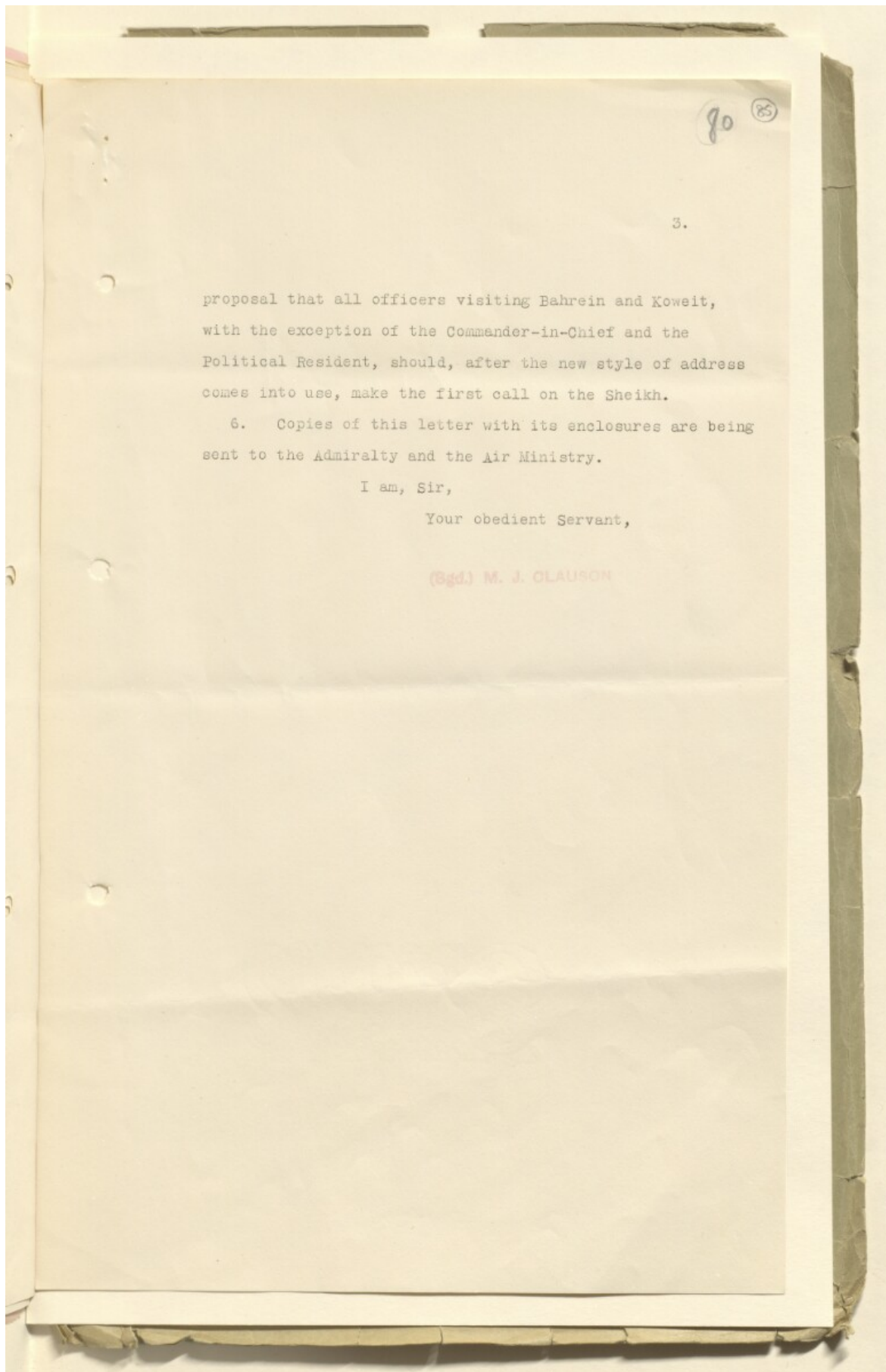
2.

Sheikh of Qatar to cultivate closer and better relations with His Majesty's Government.

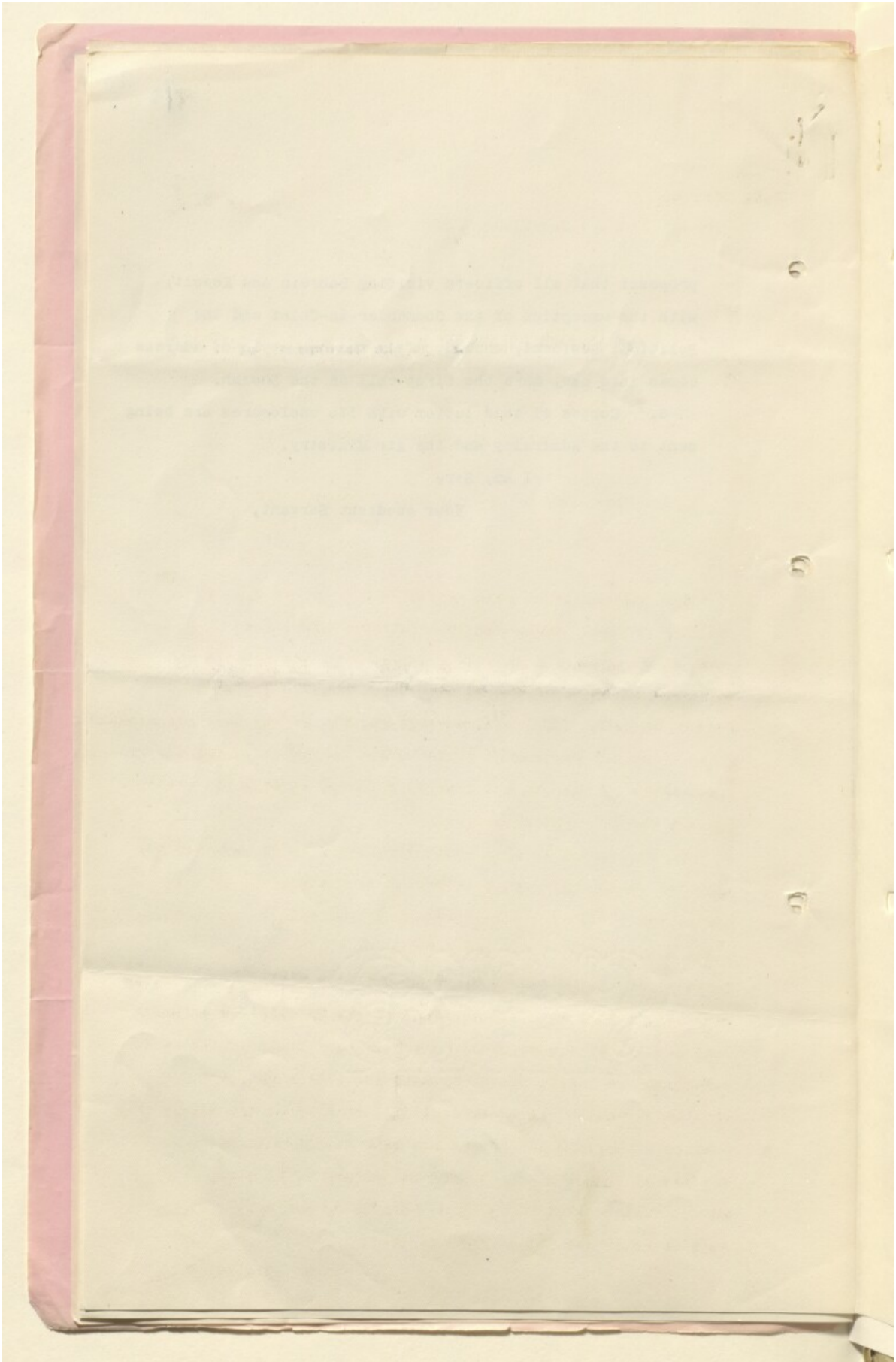
4. His Lordship is inclined to agree with Sir A. Ryan that it would strengthen the position vis-à-vis Ibn Saud if the anomaly of referring to these independent rulers as "Excellency" could be avoided. Moreover he does not feel that the relations between the Sheikhs in question and His Majesty's Government would be in any way adversely affected by the change of title. As the Government of India point out the title "His Highness" is in fact applied in India to rulers who, unlike the Arab rulers, are actually under the suzerainty of the Crown, and while it is, of course, the case that in the Persian Gulf the title is applied to the Sultan of Muscat, who is in a position more independent than that of the other rulers, it seems hardly likely that the use of the title would be interpreted as involving a change of status or as being different in kind from, say, the grant of a Knighthood in one of the Indian Orders. On the other hand the use of the new title, which will cost His Majesty's Government nothing, might well tend to improve relations with the Sheikh of Koweit and to counteract such feelings of disappointment as he may entertain in regard to His Majesty's Government in other respects, while it would be a fitting mark of His Majesty's Government's appreciation of the ready co-operation which they have received recently from the Sheikh of Bahrein in matters such as the transfer of the Naval Base, air arrangements, etc., and of his general attitude in his relations with His Majesty's Government.

5. His Lordship agrees with the Government of India that the title once used should be continued on a dynastic basis and without regard to the salute enjoyed by the individual Sheikh. He sees no reason to object to the











P.Z. 1693/36.

No. D.456-N/36.

81  
Same as on p. 54

From

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Under Secretary of State for India,  
Political Department, India Office,  
LONDON.

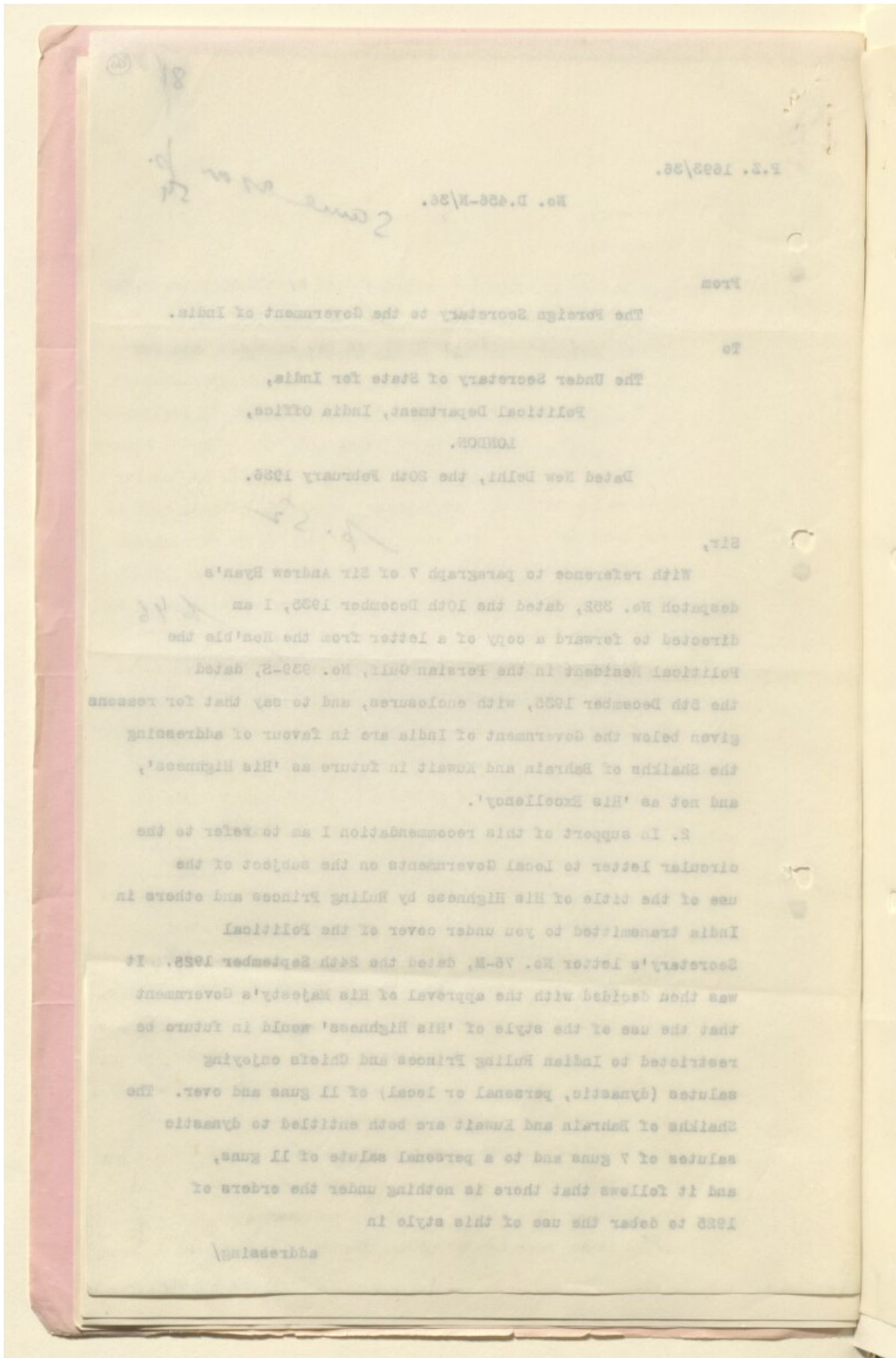
Dated New Delhi, the 20th February 1936.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 7 of Sir Andrew Ryan's despatch No. 352, dated the 10th December 1935, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No. 939-S, dated the 5th December 1935, with enclosures, and to say that for reasons given below the Government of India are in favour of addressing the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait in future as 'His Highness', and not as 'His Excellency'.

2. In support of this recommendation I am to refer to the circular letter to Local Governments on the subject of the use of the title of His Highness by Ruling Princes and others in India transmitted to you under cover of the Political Secretary's letter No. 76-M, dated the 24th September 1925. It was then decided with the approval of His Majesty's Government that the use of the style of 'His Highness' would in future be restricted to Indian Ruling Princes and Chiefs enjoying salutes (dynastic, personal or local) of 11 guns and over. The Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait are both entitled to dynastic salutes of 7 guns and to a personal salute of 11 guns, and it follows that there is nothing under the orders of 1925 to debar the use of this style in

addressing/





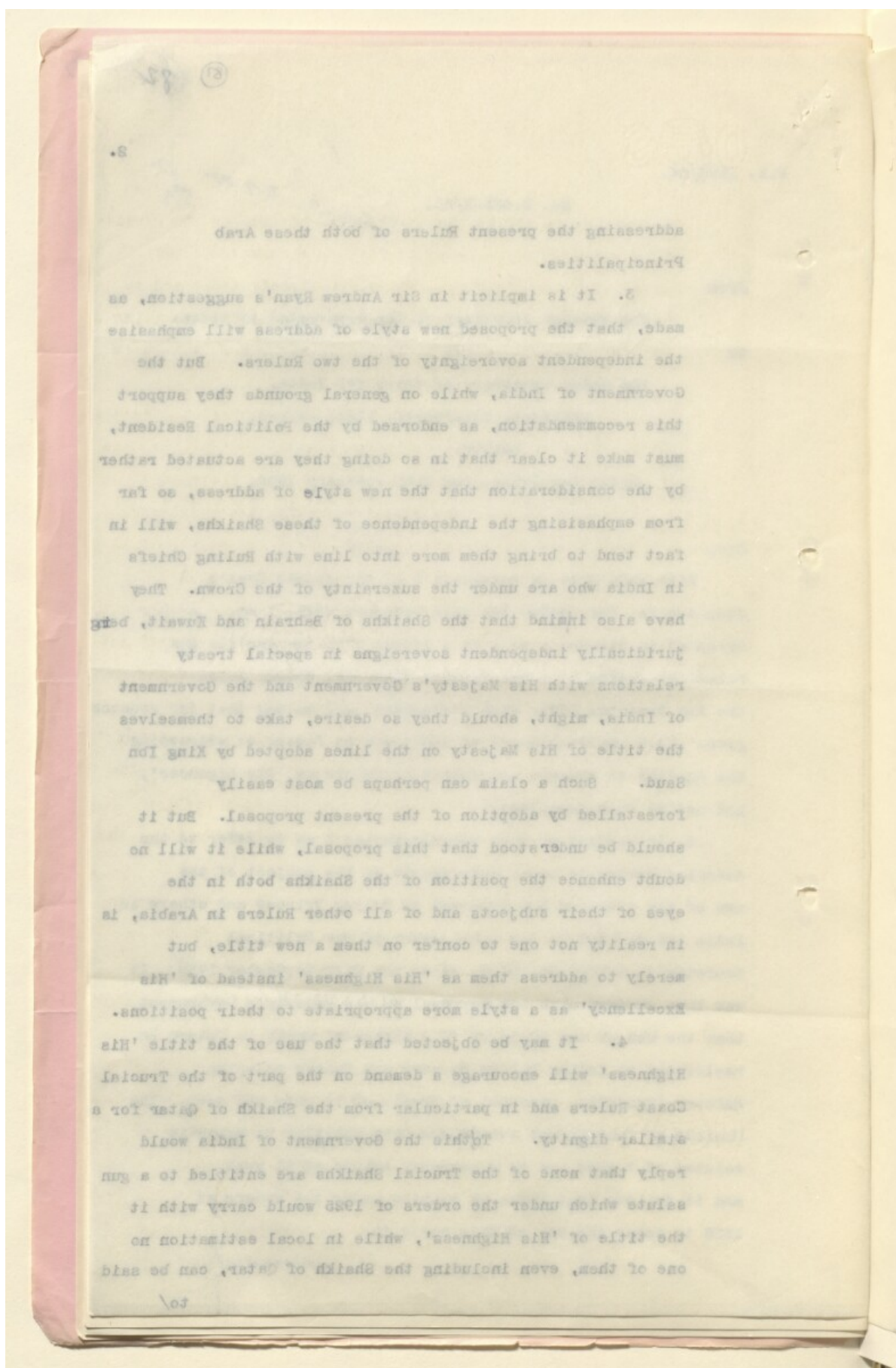


81 82  
2.

addressing the present Rulers of both these Arab Principalities.

3. It is implicit in Sir Andrew Ryan's suggestion, as made, that the proposed new style of address will emphasise the independent sovereignty of the two Rulers. But the Government of India, while on general grounds they support this recommendation, as endorsed by the Political Resident, must make it clear that in so doing they are actuated rather by the consideration that the new style of address, so far from emphasising the independence of these Shaikhs, will in fact tend to bring them more into line with Ruling Chiefs in India who are under the suzerainty of the Crown. They have also in mind that the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait, being juridically independent sovereigns in special treaty relations with His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, might, should they so desire, take to themselves the title of His Majesty on the lines adopted by King Ibn Saud. Such a claim can perhaps be most easily forestalled by adoption of the present proposal. But it should be understood that this proposal, while it will no doubt enhance the position of the Shaikhs both in the eyes of their subjects and of all other Rulers in Arabia, is in reality not one to confer on them a new title, but merely to address them as 'His Highness' instead of 'His Excellency' as a style more appropriate to their positions.

4. It may be objected that the use of the title 'His Highness' will encourage a demand on the part of the Trucial Coast Rulers and in particular from the Shaikh of Qatar for a similar dignity. To this the Government of India would reply that none of the Trucial Shaikhs are entitled to a gun salute which under the orders of 1925 would carry with it the title of 'His Highness', while in local estimation no one of them, even including the Shaikh of Qatar, can be said to/







83 (88)

3.

to approach in dignity to the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Kuwait. The Government of India would further observe that the Sultan of Muscat, a 21 gun Ruler, is already addressed as 'His Highness', and there is much to be said for enhancing the dignities of the two leading Gulf Sheikhs to make them more equal to those enjoyed by that Ruler.

5. As regards paragraph 4 of the Political Resident's letter, I am to say that the Government of India agree that the title, once used, should be continued on a dynastic basis irrespective of the question whether the successors of the present Sheikhs are granted a personal salute of 11 guns. The Government of India further agree with Colonel Fowle's conclusion in paragraph 5 of his letter that the dynastic salute of the Shaikhs now ruling need not be raised at present above 7 guns as a corollary of the present proposal. They are also in agreement with Colonel Fowle's recommendation that all officers visiting Bahrain and Kuwait with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and the Political Resident should, after the new style of address comes into use, make the first call on the Shaikh.

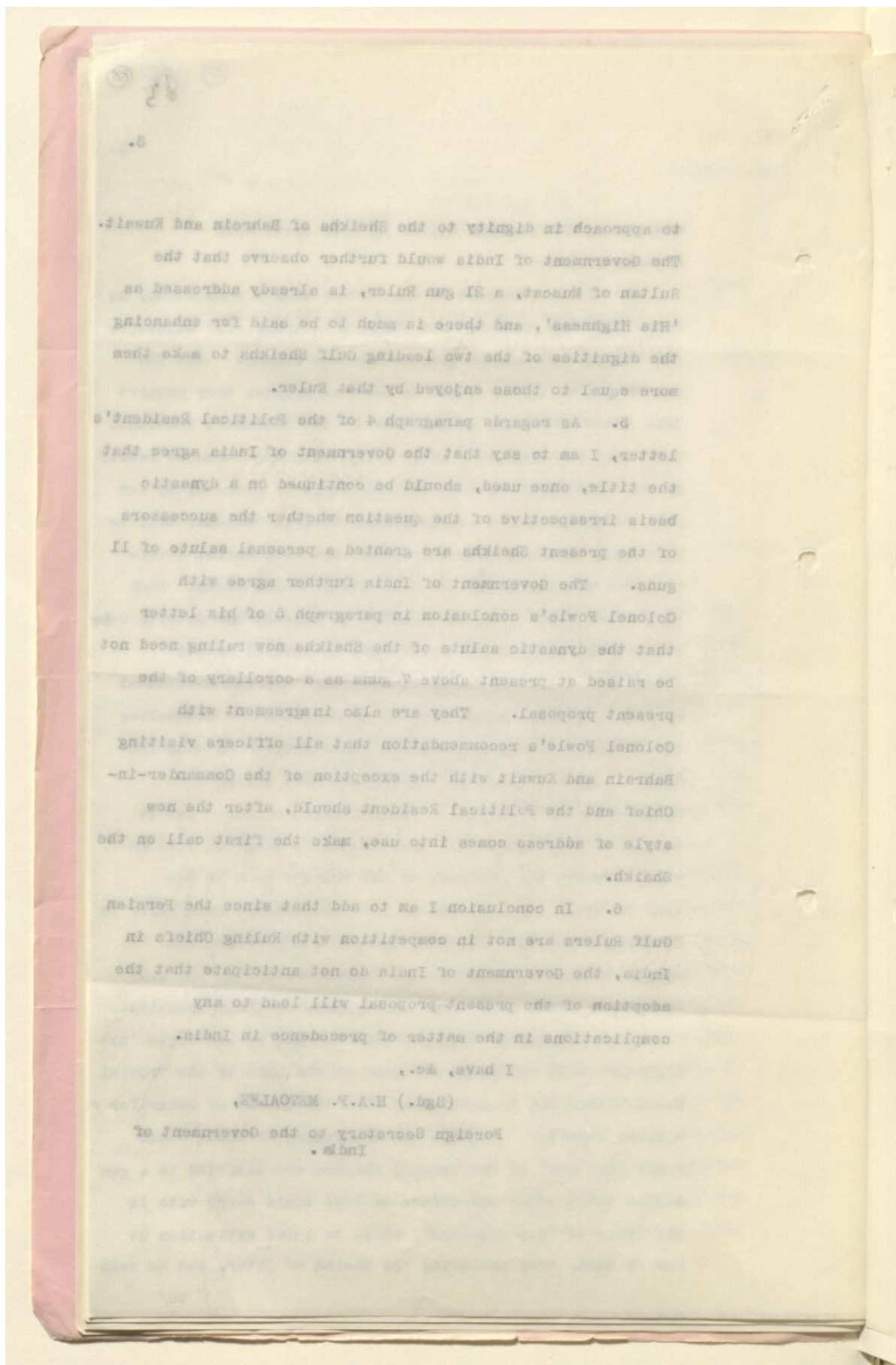
6. In conclusion I am to add that since the Persian Gulf Rulers are not in competition with Ruling Chiefs in India, the Government of India do not anticipate that the adoption of the present proposal will lead to any complications in the matter of precedence in India.

I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) H.A.F. METCALFE,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of  
India.







84 (89)  
CONFIDENTIAL.

No.939-S of 1935.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 5th December, 1935.

From ..... The Hon'ble Lieut.- Colonel T.C.Fowle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
To ..... The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Subject:- Status of the Rulers of Bahrain  
and Kuwait.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copies of the

..... correspondence  
1. Letter No.C/568-1.a/11 of 28th } noted in the  
November 1935 from the Political Agent, }  
Bahrain, to the Political Resident. } margin.

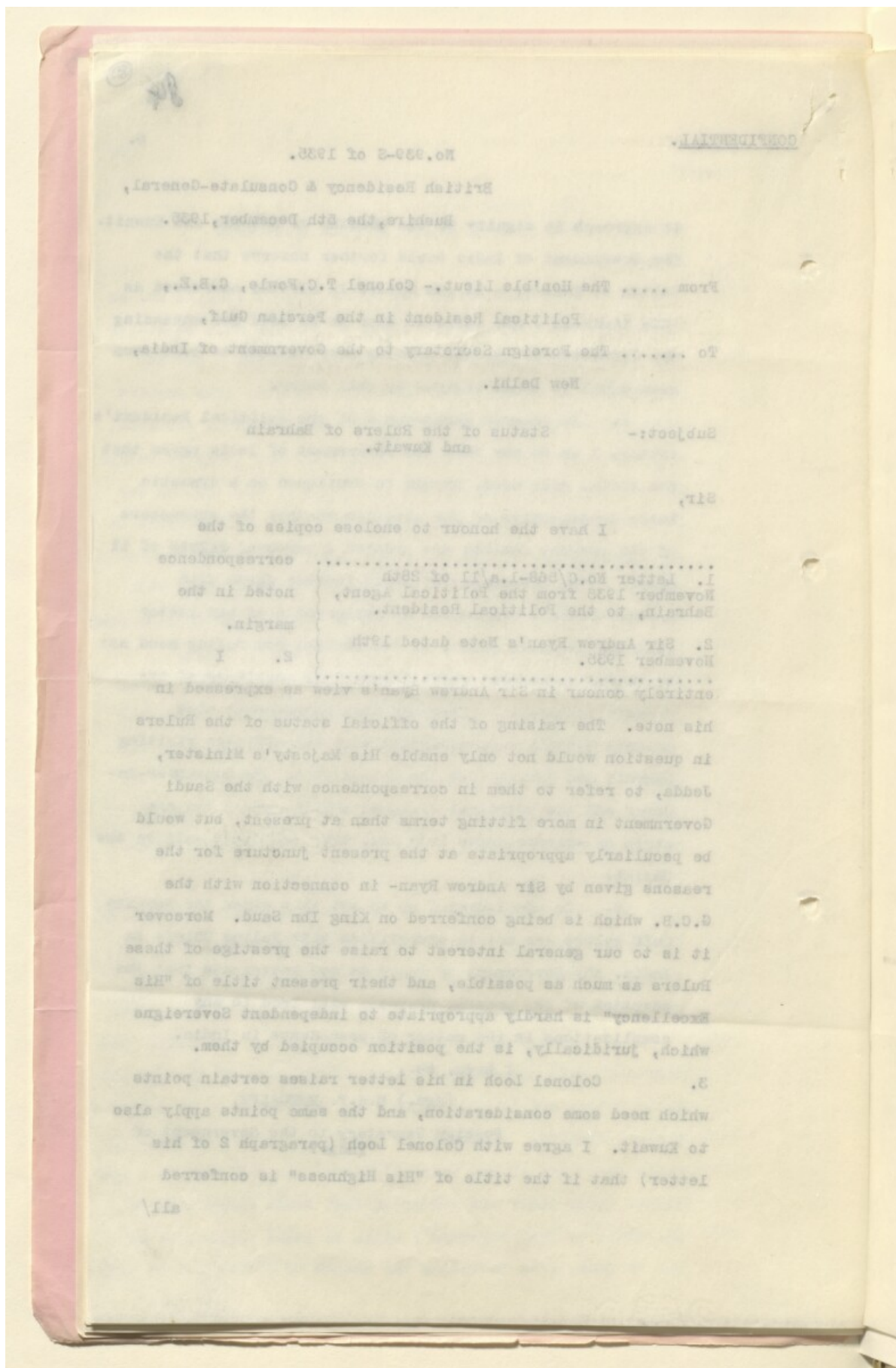
2. Sir Andrew Ryan's Note dated 19th }  
November 1935. } 2. I

.....  
entirely concur in Sir Andrew Ryan's view as expressed in  
his note. The raising of the official status of the Rulers  
in question would not only enable His Majesty's Minister,  
Jedda, to refer to them in correspondence with the Saudi  
Government in more fitting terms than at present, but would  
be peculiarly appropriate at the present juncture for the  
reasons given by Sir Andrew Ryan- in connection with the  
G.C.B. which is being conferred on King Ibn Saud. Moreover  
it is to our general interest to raise the prestige of these  
Rulers as much as possible, and their present title of "His  
Excellency" is hardly appropriate to independent Sovereigns  
which, juridically, is the position occupied by them.

3. Colonel Loch in his letter raises certain points  
which need some consideration, and the same points apply also  
to Kuwait. I agree with Colonel Loch (paragraph 2 of his  
letter) that if the title of "His Highness" is conferred

all/









85 (90)

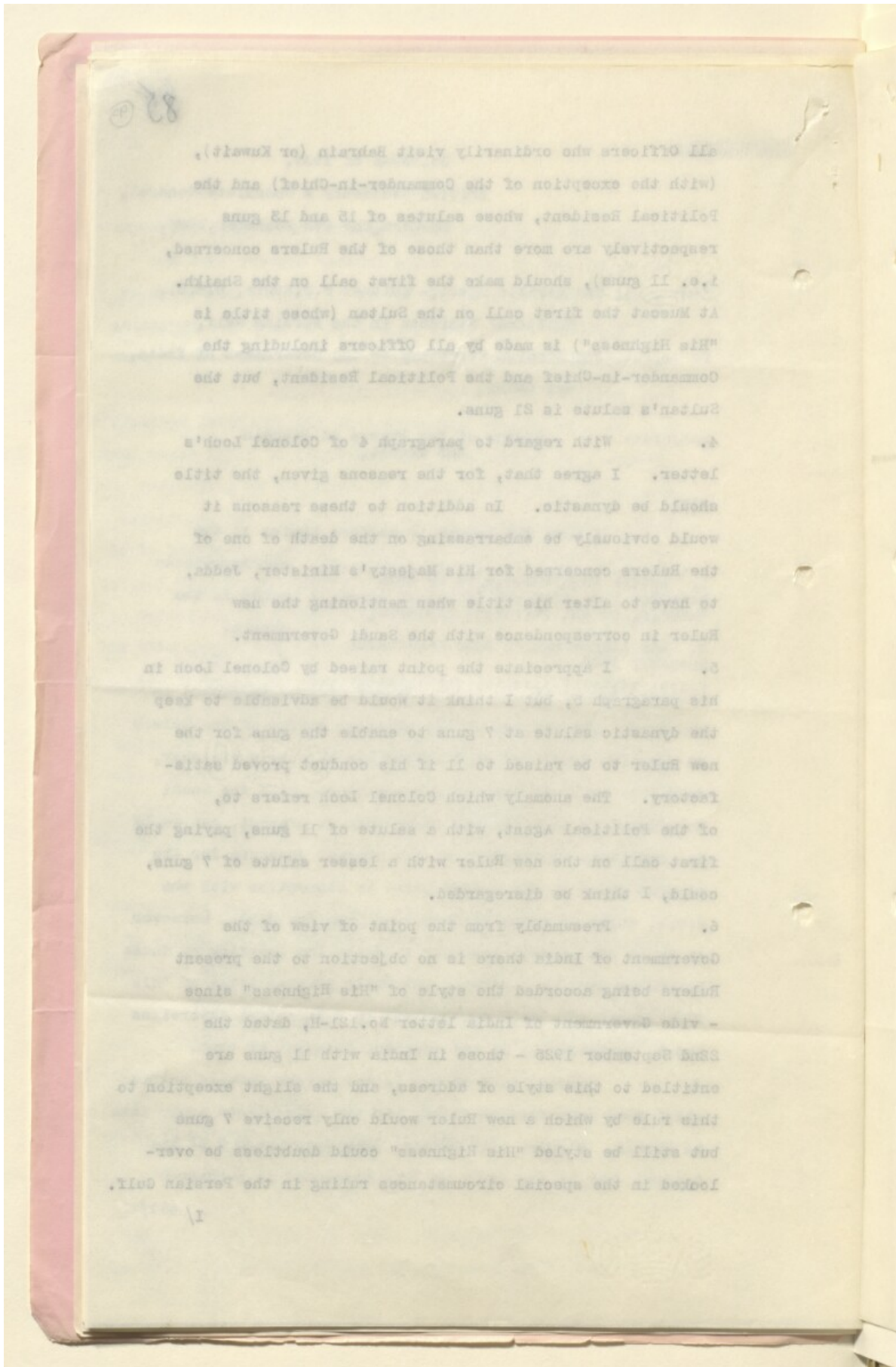
all Officers who ordinarily visit Bahrain (or Kuwait), (with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief) and the Political Resident, whose salutes of 15 and 13 guns respectively are more than those of the Rulers concerned, i.e. 11 guns), should make the first call on the Shaikh. At Muscat the first call on the Sultan (whose title is "His Highness") is made by all Officers including the Commander-in-Chief and the Political Resident, but the Sultan's salute is 21 guns.

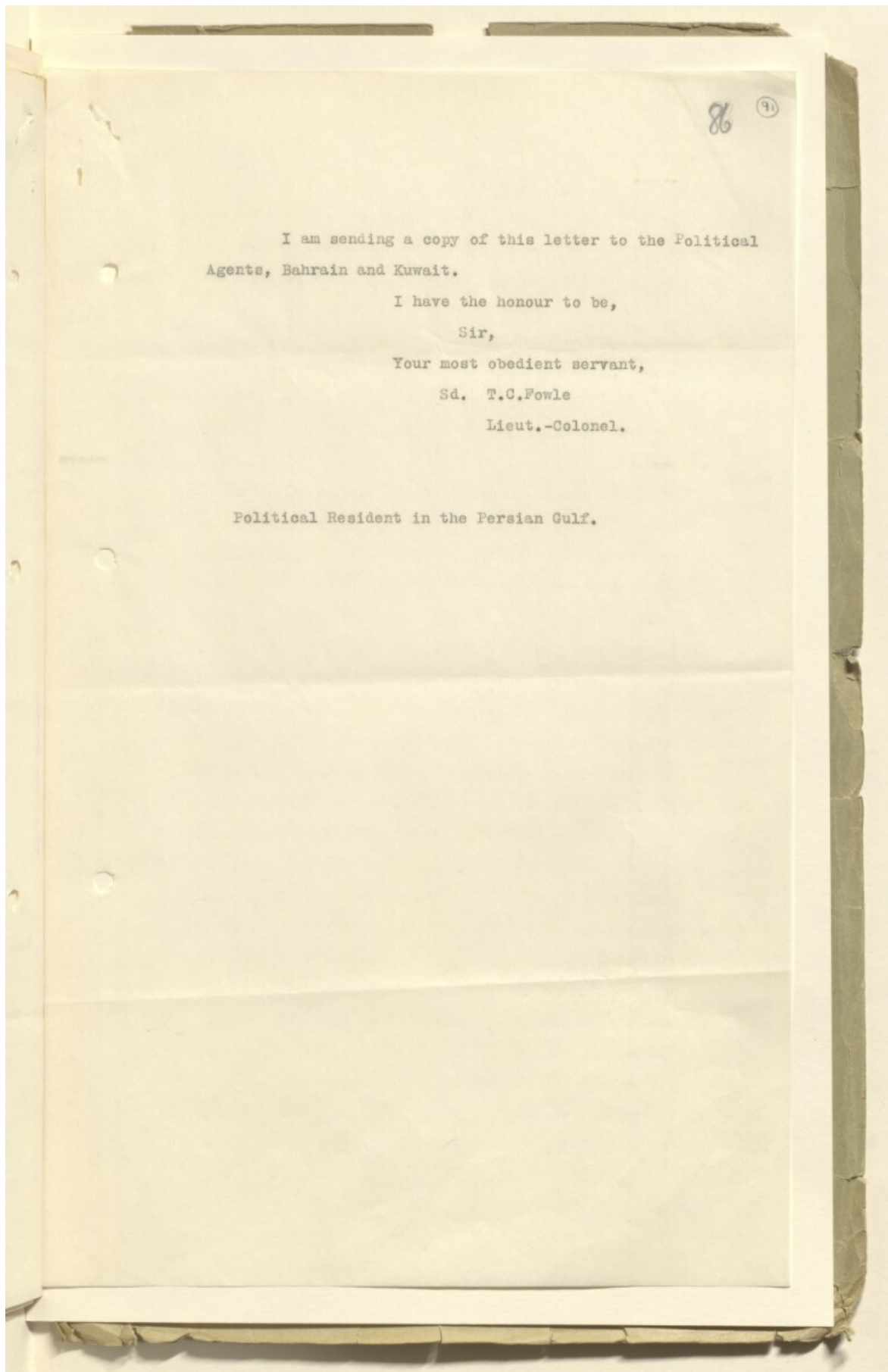
4. With regard to paragraph 4 of Colonel Loch's letter. I agree that, for the reasons given, the title should be dynastic. In addition to these reasons it would obviously be embarrassing on the death of one of the Rulers concerned for His Majesty's Minister, Jedda, to have to alter his title when mentioning the new Ruler in correspondence with the Saudi Government.

5. I appreciate the point raised by Colonel Loch in his paragraph 5, but I think it would be advisable to keep the dynastic salute at 7 guns to enable the guns for the new Ruler to be raised to 11 if his conduct proved satisfactory. The anomaly which Colonel Loch refers to, of the Political Agent, with a salute of 11 guns, paying the first call on the new Ruler with a lesser salute of 7 guns, could, I think be disregarded.

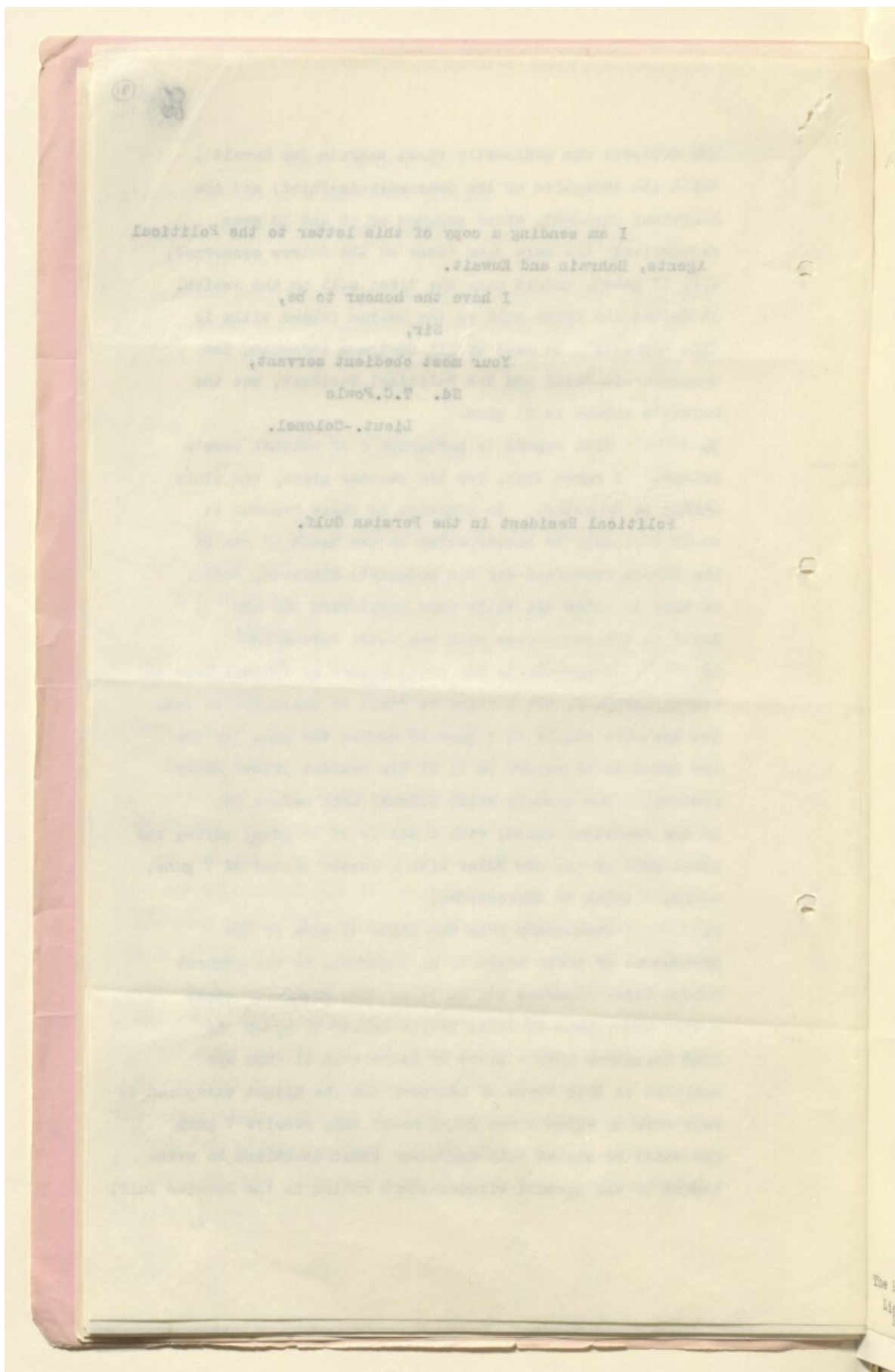
6. Presumably from the point of view of the Government of India there is no objection to the present Rulers being accorded the style of "His Highness" since - vide Government of India letter No. 121-H, dated the 22nd September 1925 - those in India with 11 guns are entitled to this style of address, and the slight exception to this rule by which a new Ruler would only receive 7 guns but still be styled "His Highness" could doubtless be overlooked in the special circumstances ruling in the Persian Gulf.

I/











CONFIDENTIAL.  
No.c/566-I.a/11.

87 (D)  
The Agency,  
Bahrain.  
28th November, 1935.

My dear Powle,

I enclose in original Sir Andrew Ryan's note of the 19th November 1935 about conferring an higher title than "His Excellency" upon the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

2. I should welcome an higher title for the Shaikh of Bahrain.

3. There would, however, be certain implications for example, that calls would be paid first upon the Shaikh in the case of all Officers (who ordinarily visit Bahrain), except the Honourable the Political Resident and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

4. There is also the question whether the title would be dynastic or personal. I hardly think that the title of "His Highness" with its consequent enhancement of status could in the circumstances of the Persian Gulf be made personal, as from the local point of view a reversal of calling procedure on the advent of a new Ruler might be very embarrassing, while from the wider point of view it would tend to defeat our object of emphasising the independent sovereignty of the Ruler.

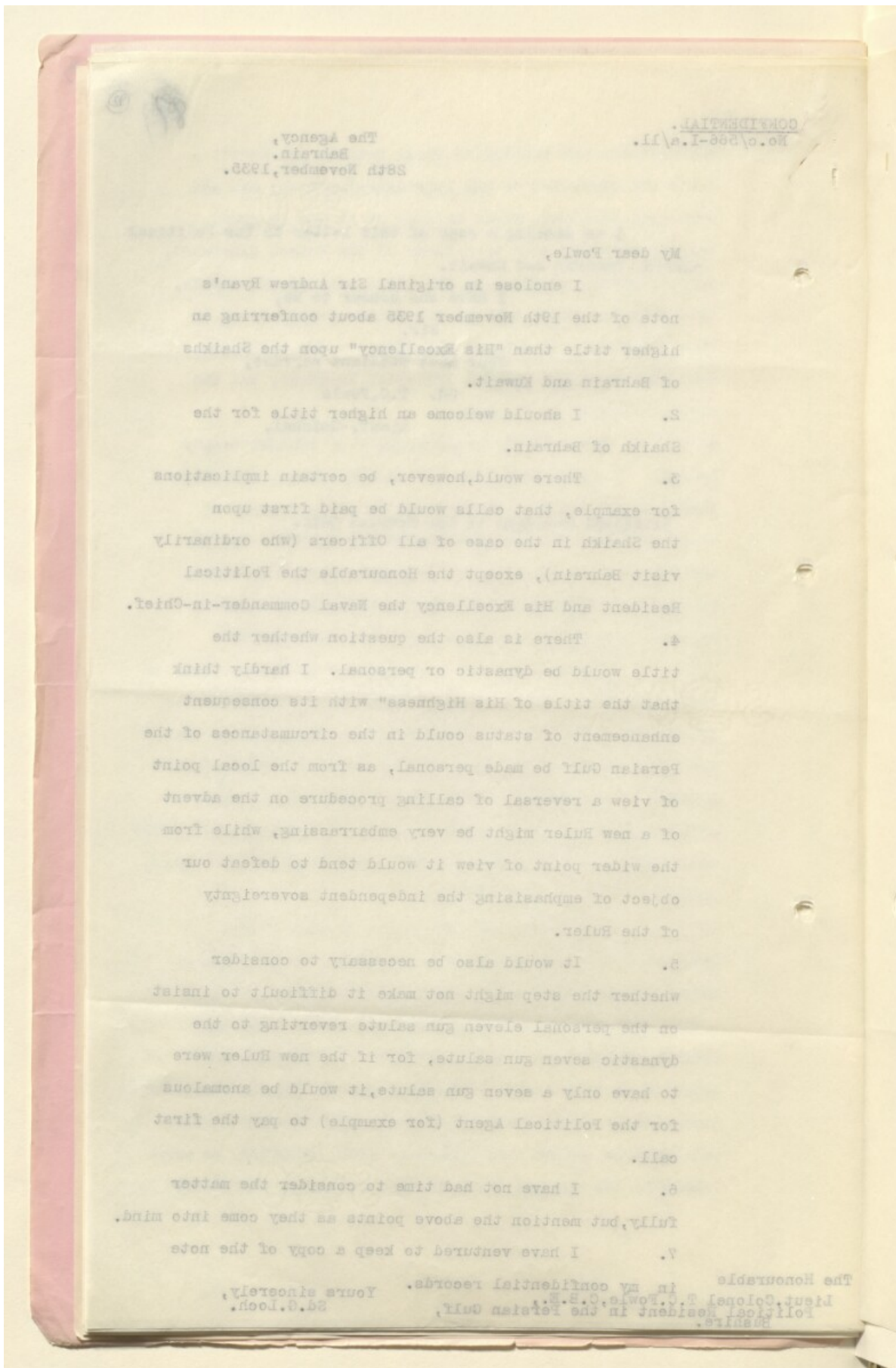
5. It would also be necessary to consider whether the step might not make it difficult to insist on the personal eleven gun salute reverting to the dynastic seven gun salute, for if the new Ruler were to have only a seven gun salute, it would be anomalous for the Political Agent (for example) to pay the first call.

6. I have not had time to consider the matter fully, but mention the above points as they come into mind.

7. I have ventured to keep a copy of the note

The Honourable in my confidential records.  
Lieut. Colonel T.C. Powle, C.B.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd. G. Loch.







CONFIDENTIAL.

88 (P)

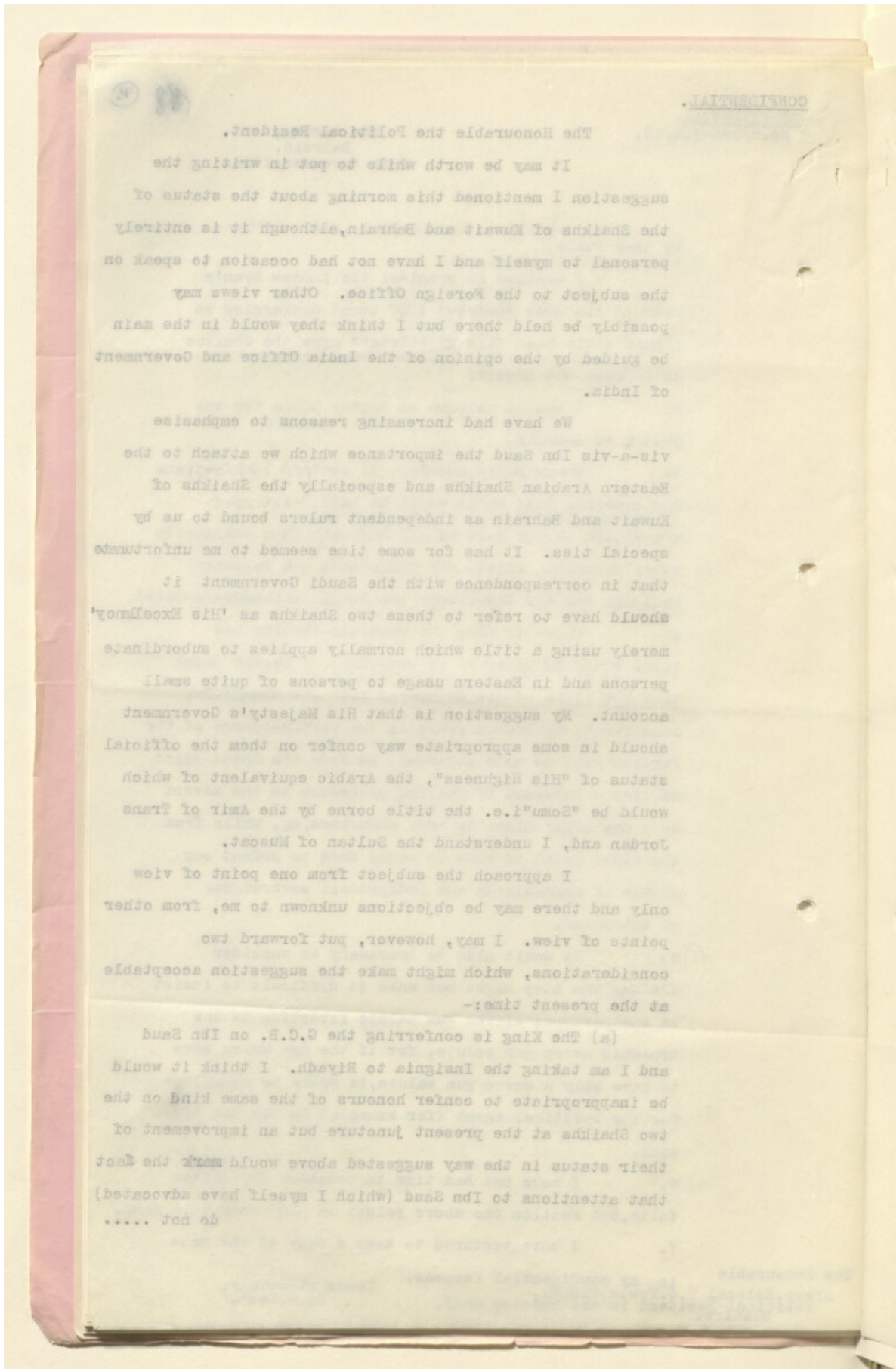
The Honourable the Political Resident.

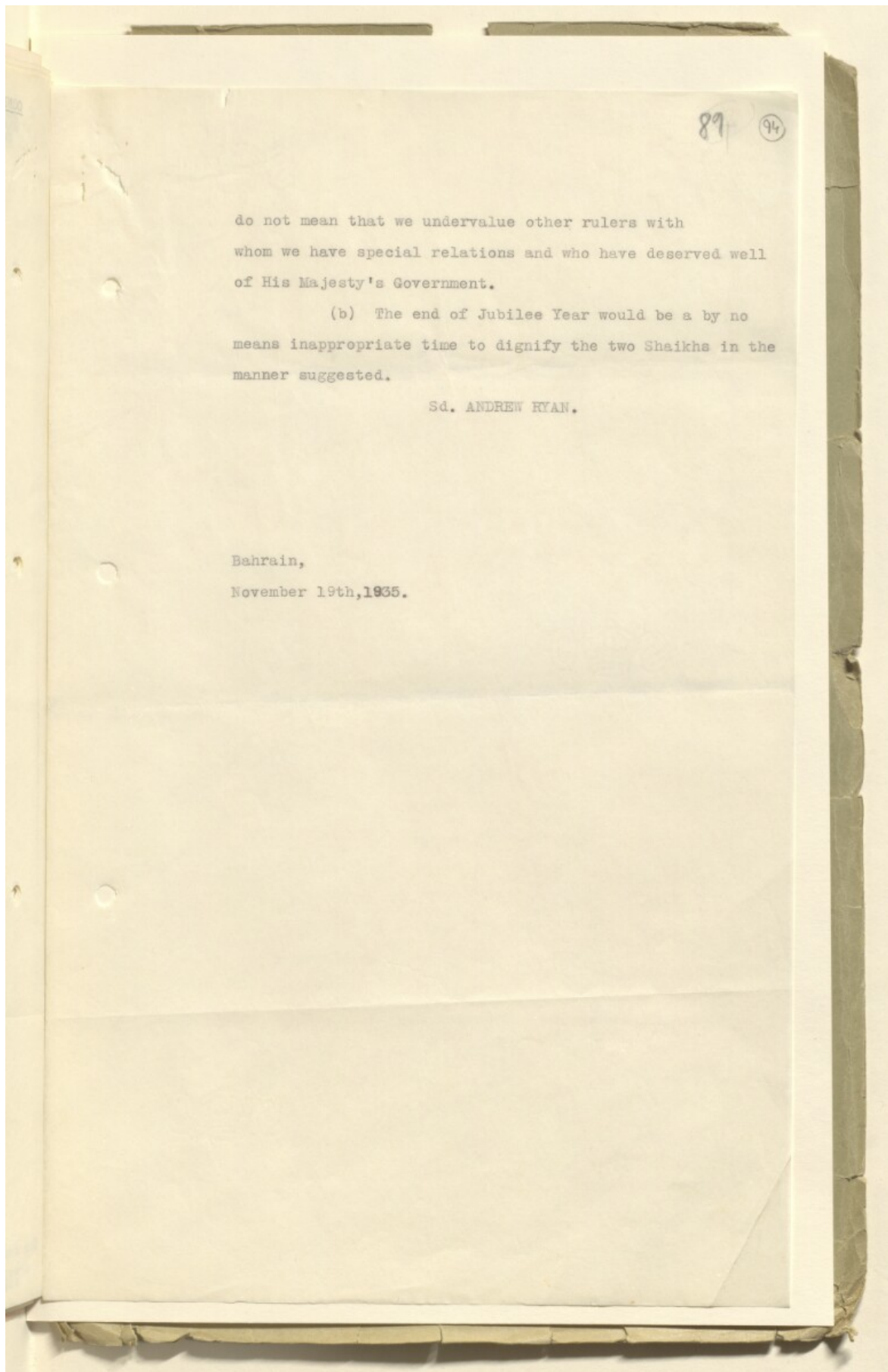
It may be worth while to put in writing the suggestion I mentioned this morning about the status of the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain, although it is entirely personal to myself and I have not had occasion to speak on the subject to the Foreign Office. Other views may possibly be held there but I think they would in the main be guided by the opinion of the India Office and Government of India.

We have had increasing reasons to emphasise vis-à-vis Ibn Saud the importance which we attach to the Eastern Arabian Shaikhs and especially the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain as independent rulers bound to us by special ties. It has for some time seemed to me unfortunate that in correspondence with the Saudi Government it should have to refer to these two Shaikhs as 'His Excellency' merely using a title which normally applies to subordinate persons and in Eastern usage to persons of quite small account. My suggestion is that His Majesty's Government should in some appropriate way confer on them the official status of "His Highness", the Arabic equivalent of which would be "Somu" i.e. the title borne by the Amir of Trans Jordan and, I understand the Sultan of Muscat.

I approach the subject from one point of view only and there may be objections unknown to me, from other points of view. I may, however, put forward two considerations, which might make the suggestion acceptable at the present time:-

(a) The King is conferring the G.C.B. on Ibn Saud and I am taking the Insignia to Riyadh. I think it would be inappropriate to confer honours of the same kind on the two Shaikhs at the present juncture but an improvement of their status in the way suggested above would mark the fact that attentions to Ibn Saud (which I myself have advocated) do not .....





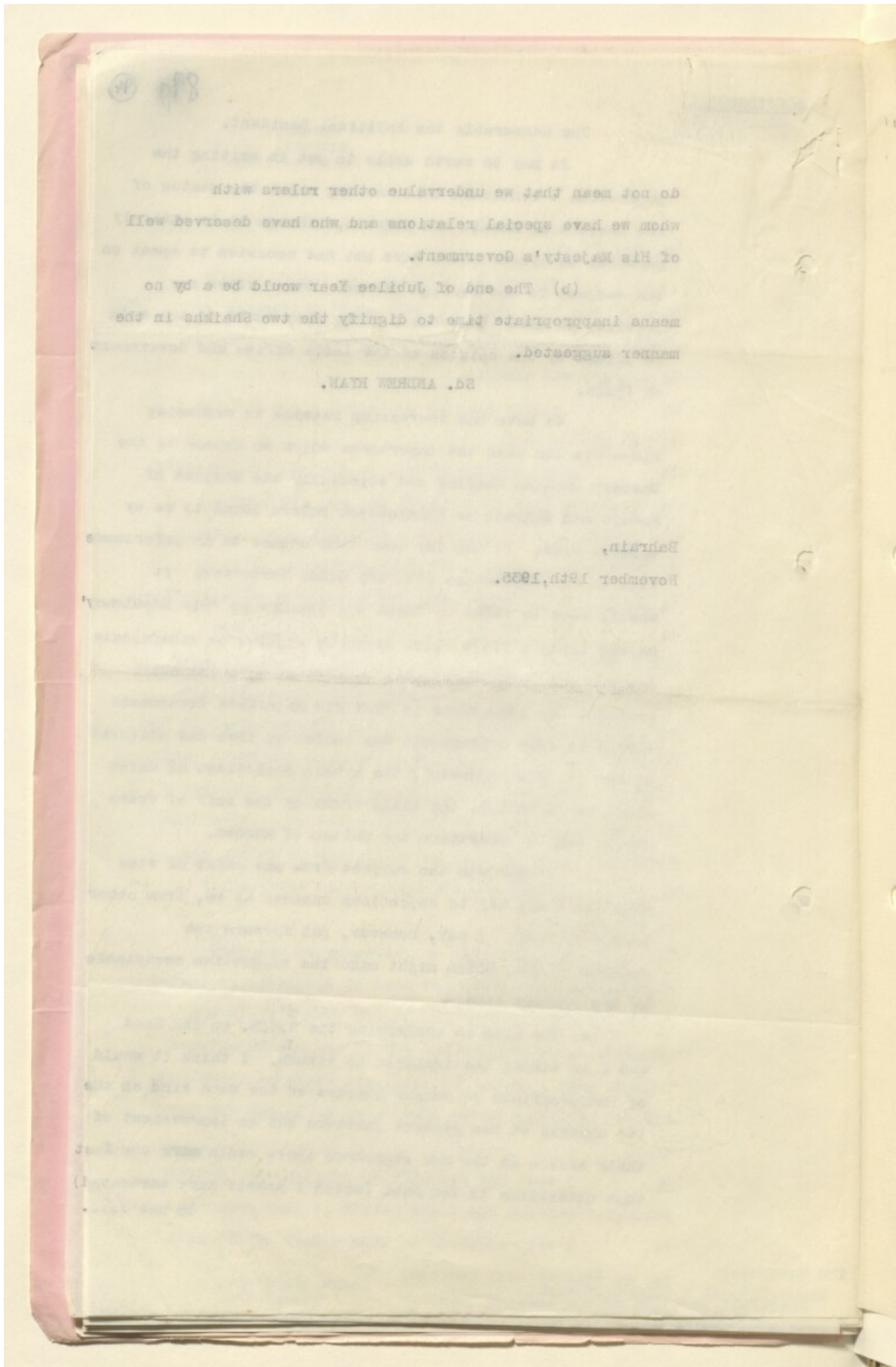
do not mean that we undervalue other rulers with  
whom we have special relations and who have deserved well  
of His Majesty's Government.

(b) The end of Jubilee Year would be a by no  
means inappropriate time to dignify the two Shaikhs in the  
manner suggested.

Sd. ANDREW RYAN.

Bahrain,  
November 19th, 1935.







CONFIDENTIAL.

POLITICAL AGENCY, <sup>(95)</sup> 90A

NO.C-179.

KUWAIT.

The 21st May 1936

From

Captain G.S.de Gaury, M.C.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait;

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Conferment of the title of "Highness" on the  
Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

Sir,

I have the honour to ask you to refer to India  
Office Express Letter No.P.E.3172/36 of the 15th May 1936  
and point out that if the title "Highness" is to be taken  
into use by the Shaikh of Kuwait it will entail, if an  
awkward innovation hitherto unknown is to be avoided, the  
Shaikh also changing his designation to "Emir". This  
has long been in use by non-official townsmen addressors  
of the Shaikh, for example journalists and British Oil  
Companies. The main street of Kuwait is even labelled  
"Emir Street", "Sharia' al Emir".

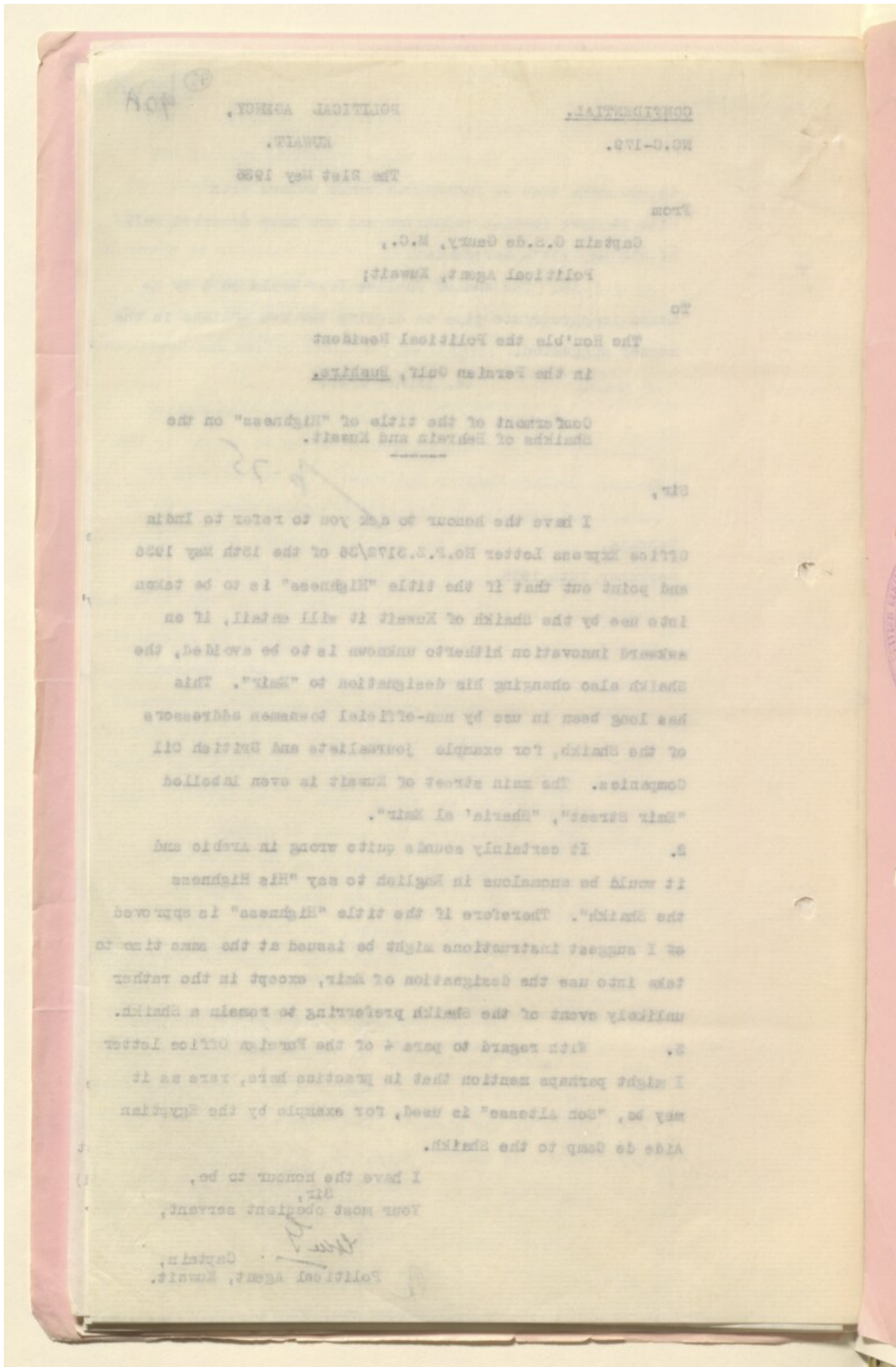
2. It certainly sounds quite wrong in Arabic and  
it would be anomalous in English to say "His Highness  
the Shaikh". Therefore if the title "Highness" is approved  
of I suggest instructions might be issued at the same time to  
take into use the designation of Emir, except in the rather  
unlikely event of the Shaikh preferring to remain a Shaikh.

3. With regard to para 4 of the Foreign Office letter  
I might perhaps mention that in practice here, rare as it  
may be, "Son Altesse" is used, for example by the Egyptian  
Aide de Camp to the Shaikh.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*G. de Gaury*  
Captain,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.









96  
90-6

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 344-S of 1936.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓
2. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. The Political Agent, Muscat.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

TV 15

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 765 Dated 16.5.36

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 8th May 1936.

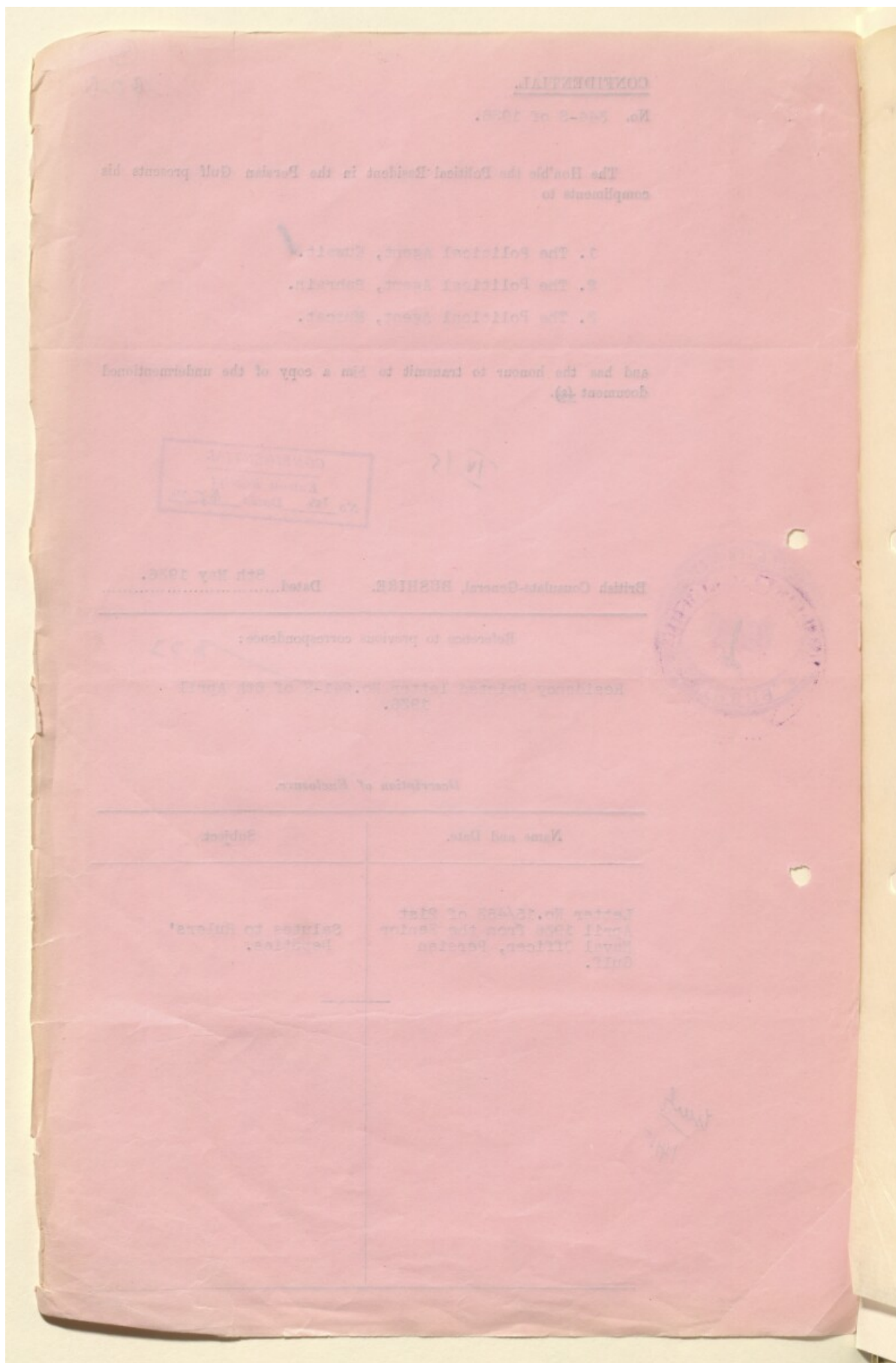
Reference to previous correspondence: 673

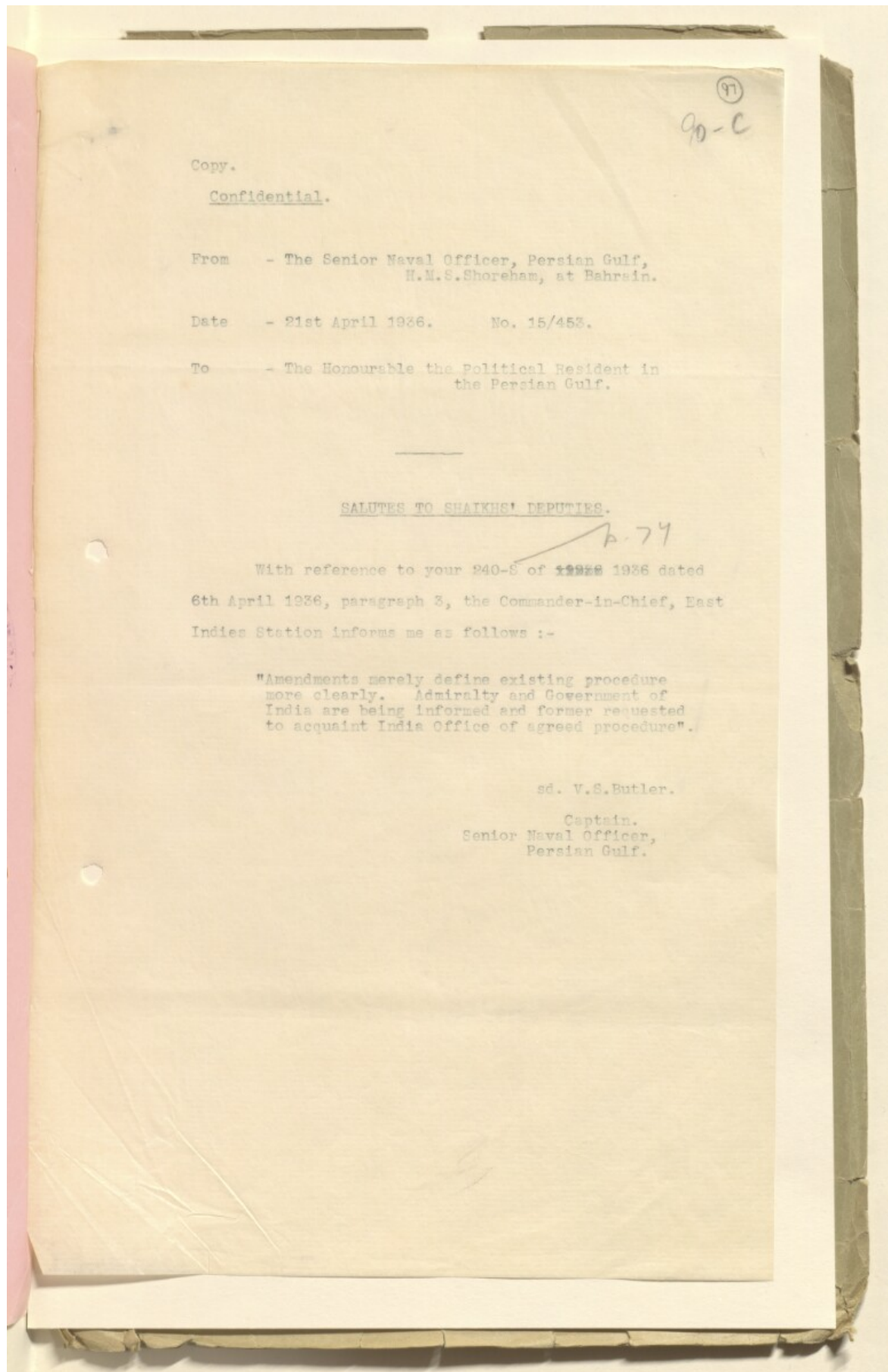
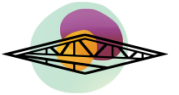
Residency Printed letter No. 241-S of 6th April 1936.

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No. 15/453 of 21st April 1936 from the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.	Salutes to Rulers' Deputies.

25/4/1936





Copy.

Confidential.

From - The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf,  
H.M.S. Shoreham, at Bahrain.

Date - 21st April 1936. No. 15/453.

To - The Honourable the Political Resident in  
the Persian Gulf.

SALUTES TO SHAIKHS' DEPUTIES.

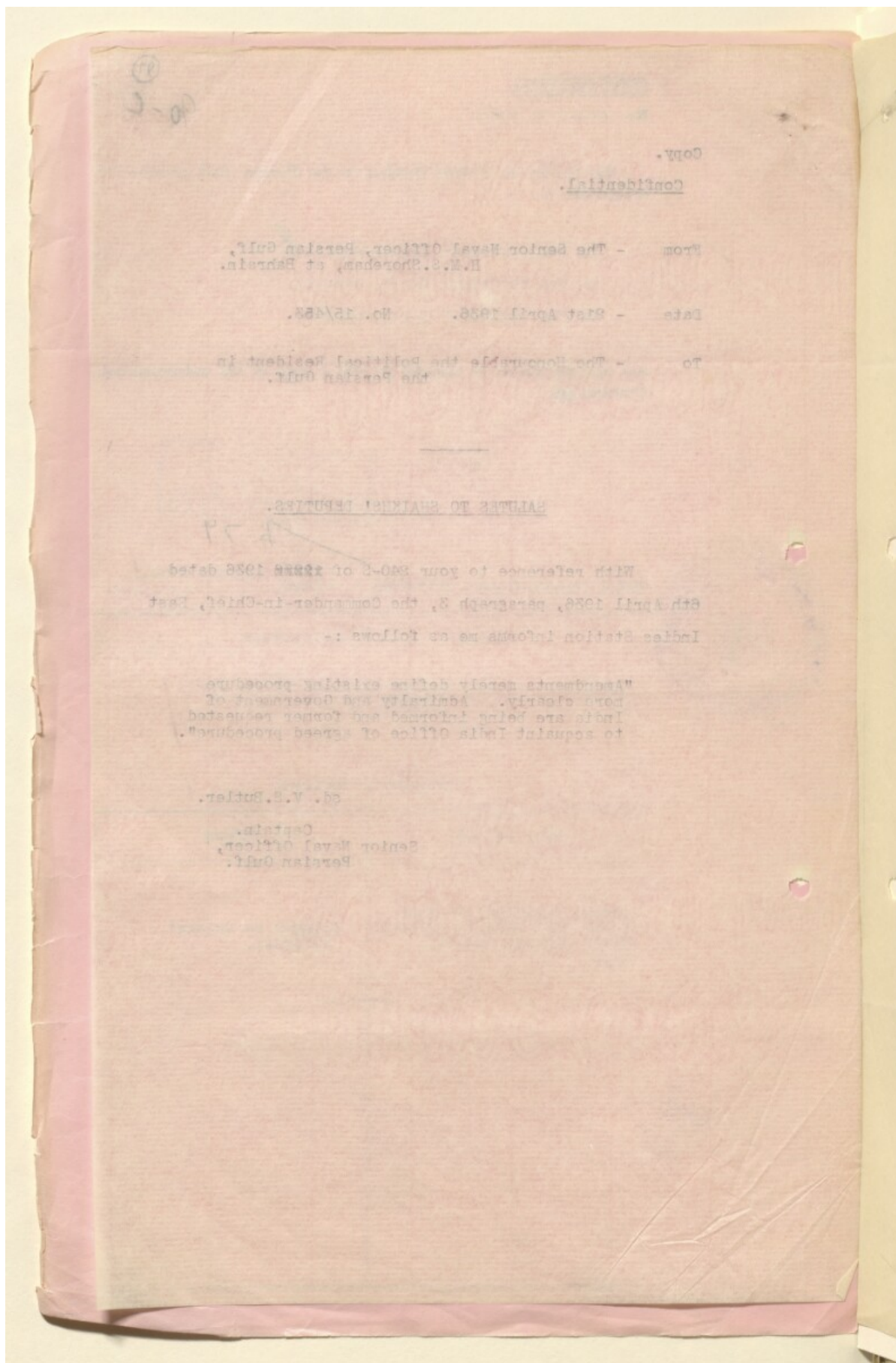
With reference to your 240-S of ~~12228~~ 1936 dated  
6th April 1936, paragraph 3, the Commander-in-Chief, East  
Indies Station informs me as follows :-

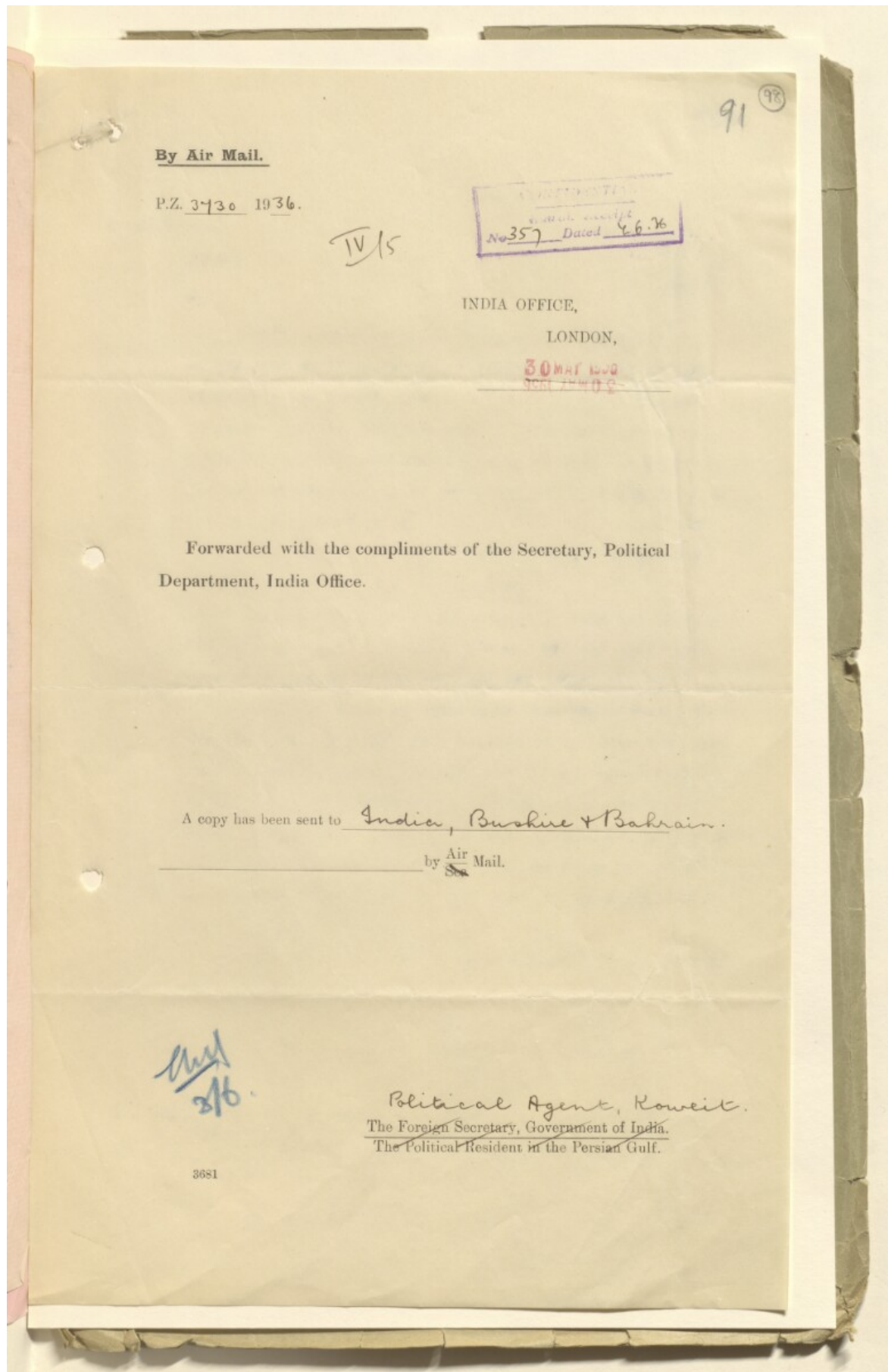
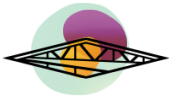
"Amendments merely define existing procedure  
more clearly. Admiralty and Government of  
India are being informed and former requested  
to acquaint India Office of agreed procedure".

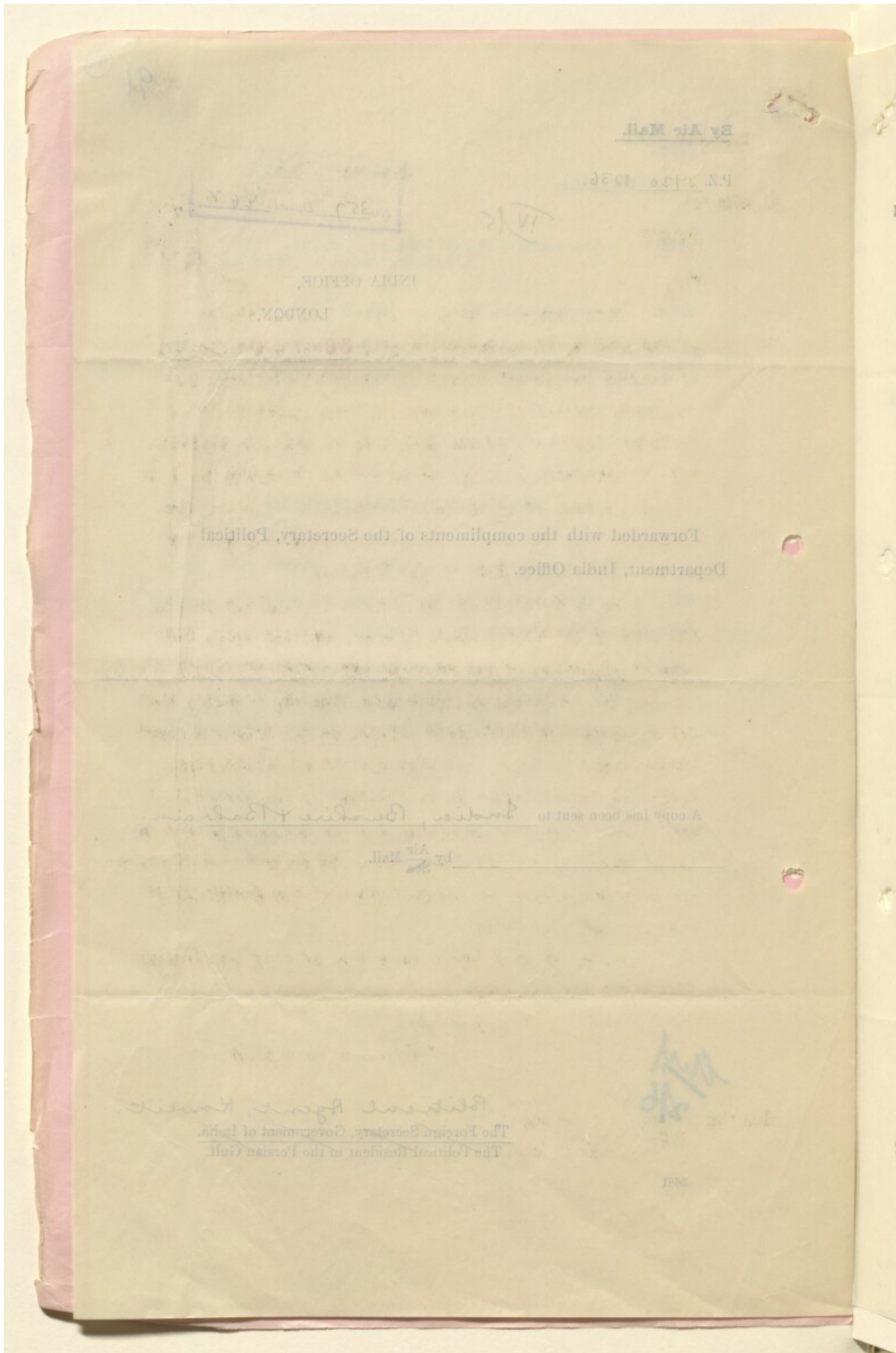
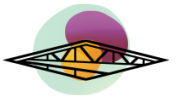
sd. V.S. Butler.

Captain.  
Senior Naval Officer,  
Persian Gulf.













P.Z.3730/1936

ADMIRALTY, S.W.1.

M.02724/36

28th May, 1936.

SECRET

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.P.Z.1693/36 of the 30th April concerning a proposal that the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit should in future be addressed as "Highness" instead of "Excellency", I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of telegraphic correspondence which has taken place in the matter between the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.

As My Lords do not at present contemplate raising the rank of the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, they have no objection to the proposed new titles for these Sheikhs.

The Secretary of State will observe, however, that the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, in his telegram timed 0832Z of the 18th May, has made certain recommendations regarding the procedure to be followed in the exchange of calls between Naval authorities and the Sheikhs, if the new titles are adopted. My Lords concur in these recommendations and propose, subject to the agreement of the Secretary of State, to approve them.

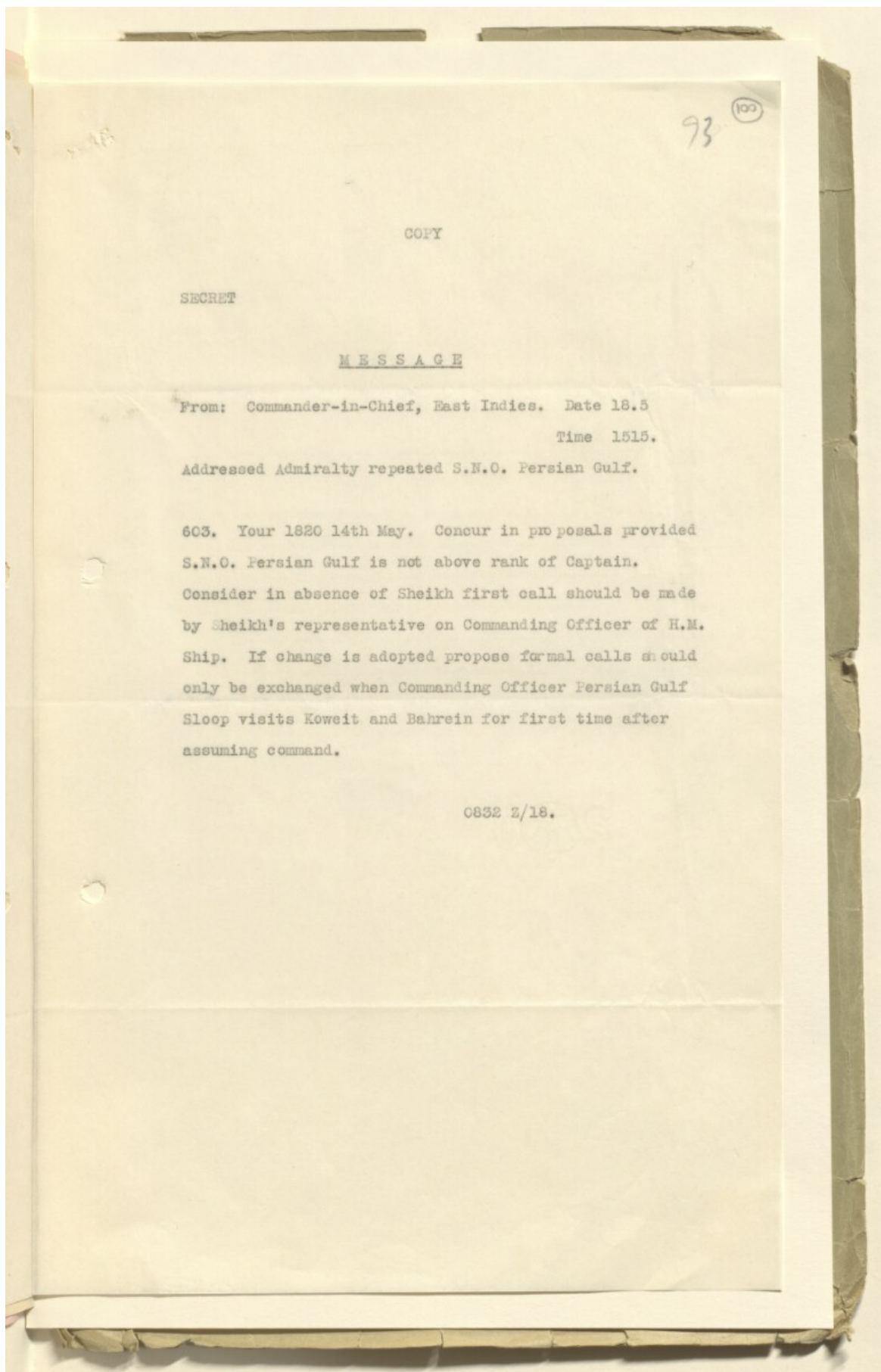
Copies of this letter have been sent to the Foreign Office and Air Ministry.

I am etc.

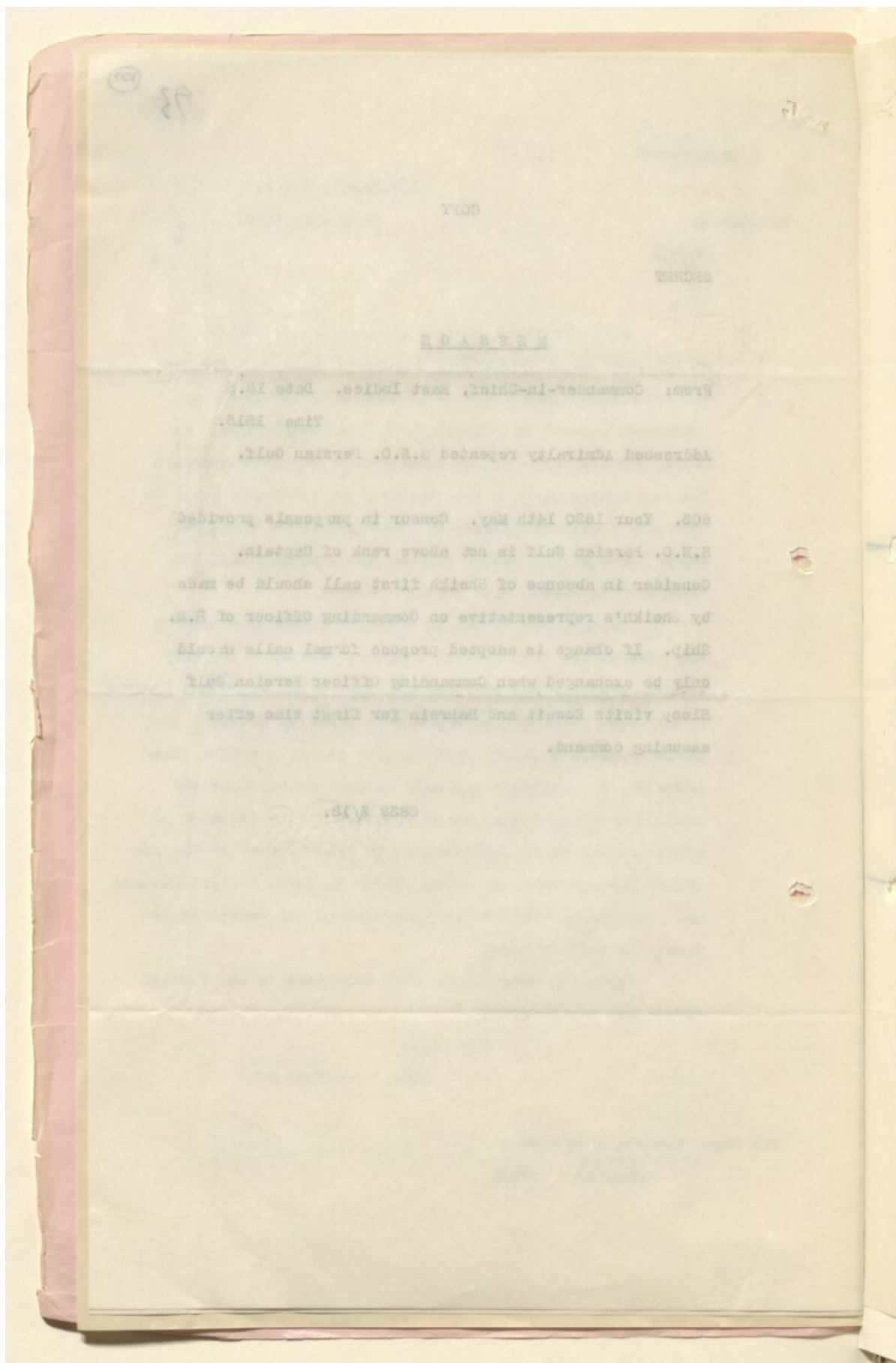
(Sd.) WILFRID MEDD

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

View on the Qatar Digital Library: [http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc\\_100044389169.0x0000c7](http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100044389169.0x0000c7)









94 (101)  
COPY

SECRET

M E S S A G E.

To: Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

S.N.O. Persian Gulf.

Date 14.5.36.

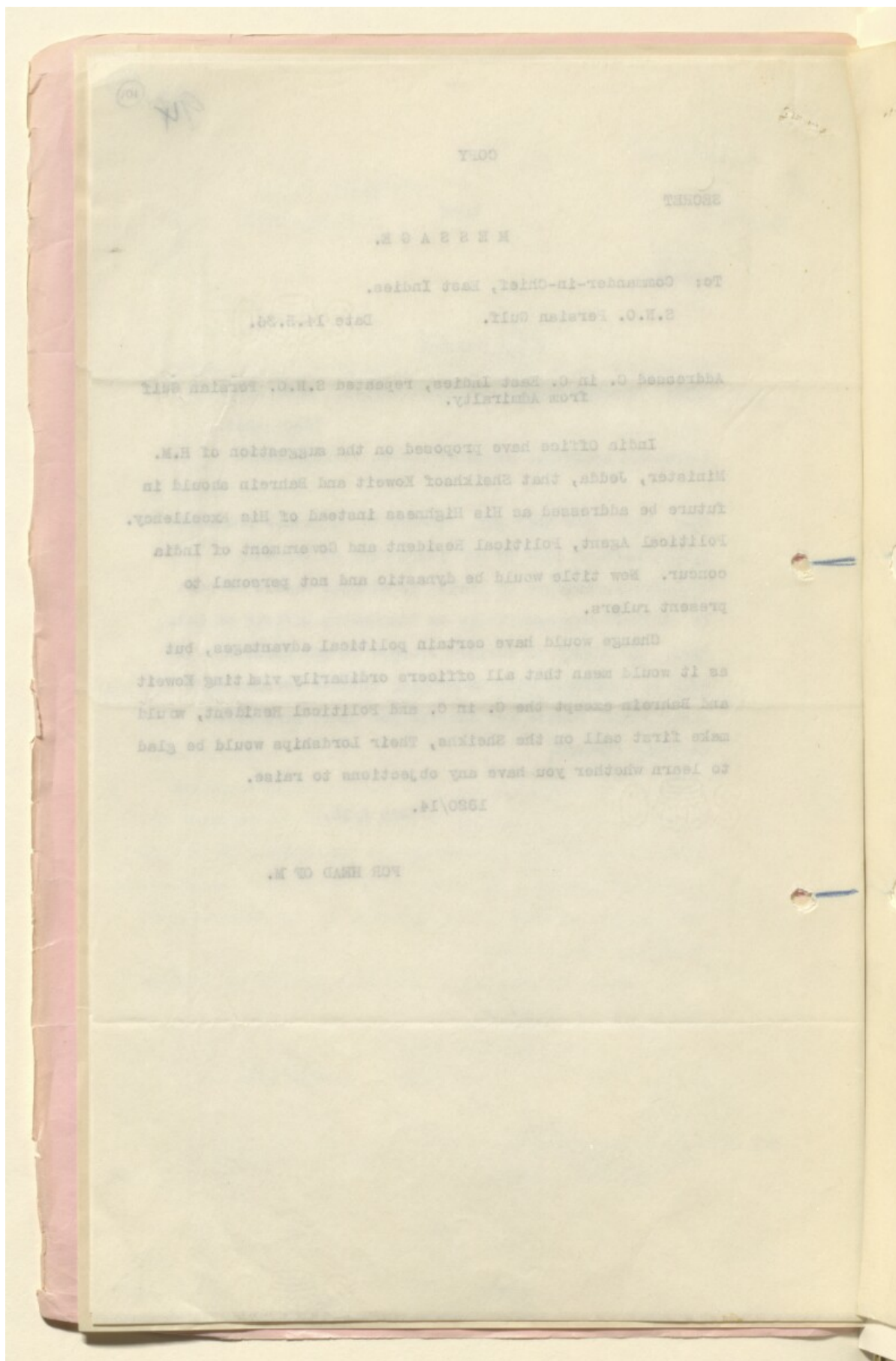
Addressed C. in C. East Indies, repeated S.N.O. Persian Gulf  
from Admiralty.

India Office have proposed on the suggestion of H.M.  
Minister, Jedda, that Sheikhsof Koweit and Bahrein should in  
future be addressed as His Highness instead of His Excellency.  
Political Agent, Political Resident and Government of India  
concur. New title would be dynastic and not personal to  
present rulers.

Change would have certain political advantages, but  
as it would mean that all officers ordinarily visiting Koweit  
and Bahrein except the C. in C. and Political Resident, would  
make first call on the Sheikhs, Their Lordships would be glad  
to learn whether you have any objections to raise.

1820/14.

FOR HEAD OF M.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No.D.O.C-220.

POLITICAL AGENCY,

KUWAIT.

The 19th June 1936.

Conferment of the title of "Highness"  
on the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

My dear Colonel,

Would you please refer to my letter No.C-179  
of the 21st May on the subject of the conferment of the  
title "Highness" on the Shaikh of Kuwait.

2. I would, on thinking the matter over, suggest  
that the change of designation to Emir, while desirable  
for the reasons given, might be postponed.

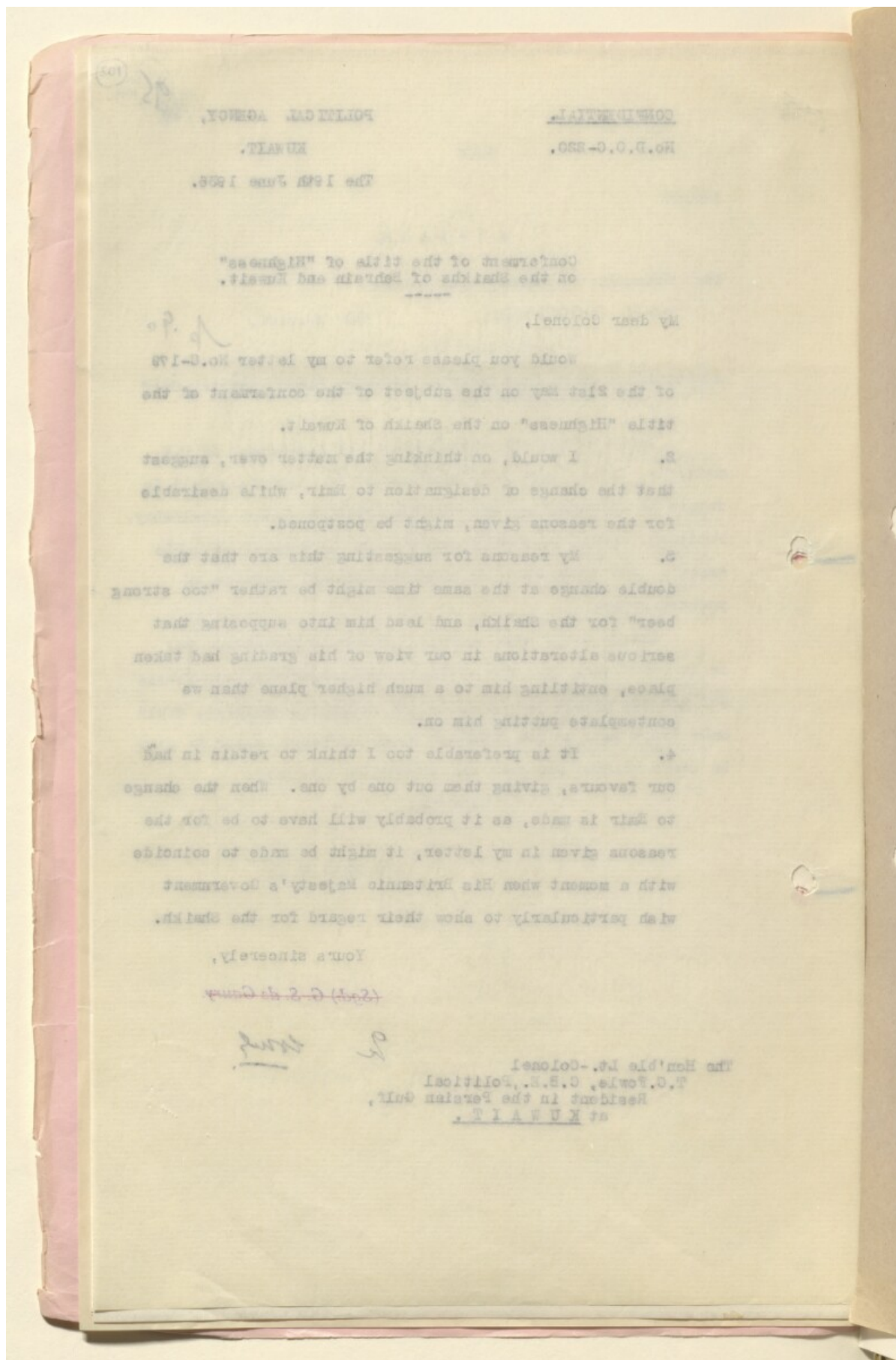
3. My reasons for suggesting this are that the  
double change at the same time might be rather "too strong  
beer" for the Shaikh, and lead him into supposing that  
serious alterations in our view of his grading had taken  
place, entitling him to a much higher plane than we  
contemplate putting him on.

4. It is preferable too I think to retain in hand  
our favours, giving them out one by one. When the change  
to Emir is made, as it probably will have to be for the  
reasons given in my letter, it might be made to coincide  
with a moment when His Britannic Majesty's Government  
wish particularly to show their regard for the Shaikh.

Yours sincerely,

*(Sgd.) G. S. de Gaury*

The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel  
T.C.Fowle, C.B.E., Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
at KUWAIT.







103 96

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
Department.

Confidential.

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
Encl. Receipt  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).**

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. C/67 of 1936. Dated Simla, the 19th June, 1936.

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Kuwait.

To  
~~xxx~~

From - Political Resident,  
at Kuwait.

To - Government of India, Simla.

Repeated Political Agent, Bahrain } with copy of Government  
Political Agent, Kuwait } of India Express letter  
quoted below.

Reference <sup>your</sup> ~~my~~  
~~xxxxxxxx~~

Subject: Style of address of the Rulers  
of Bahrain and Kuwait.

Reference Foreign and Political Department Express  
letter No.F.162-N/36 dated the 27th May 1936.

2. Paragraph 2 of Foreign Office letter of 7th May 1936.  
The point raised seems to be a complicated one. Provided,  
however, that the status of the Rulers of Bahrain and  
Kuwait vis à vis their immediate neighbours - Iran, Saudi  
Arabia and Iraq - continues to be that of an independent  
sovereign, whatever the exact status of these Rulers may be  
in international law, from the practical point of view  
their position would appear to be satisfactory.

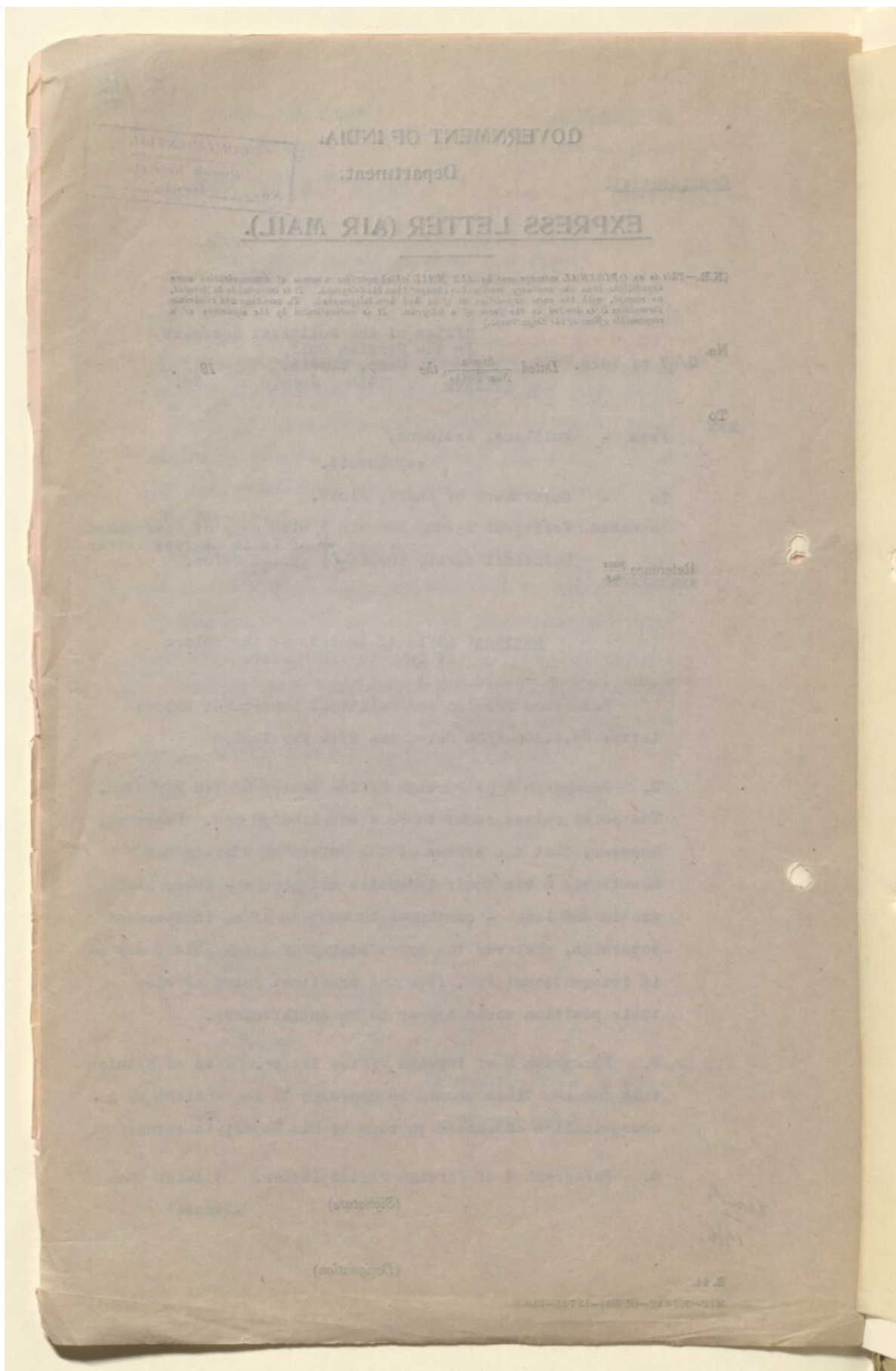
3. Paragraph 3 of Foreign Office letter. I am of opinion  
that the new title should be conveyed to the Shaikhs by a  
communication addressed to them by His Majesty's authority.

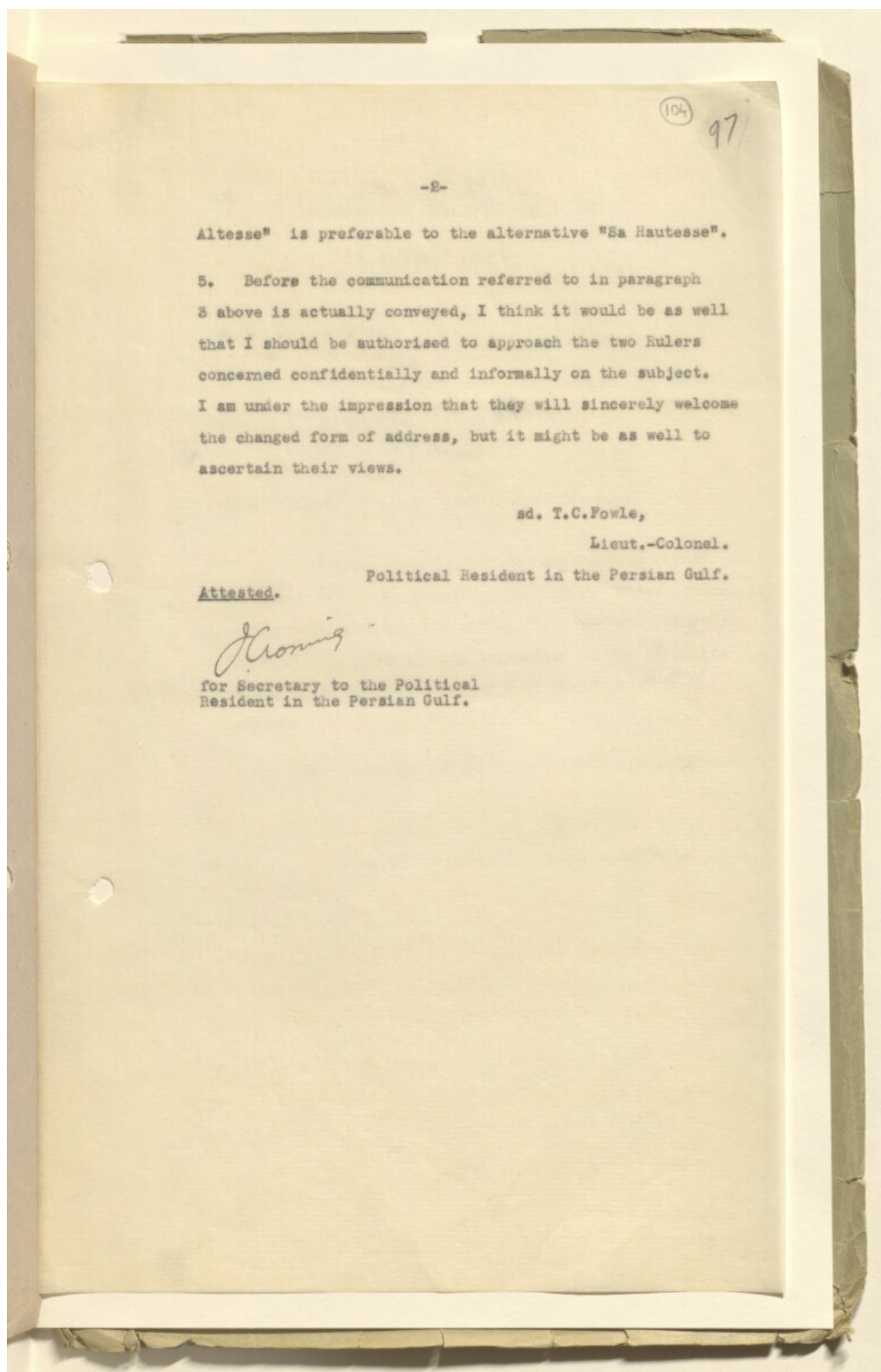
4. Paragraph 4 of Foreign Office letter. I think "Son  
(Signature) Altesse" /  
(Designation)

19/6.

S. 44.  
MFP-367 S&P-(M-508)-15-7-35-10,000.







-2-

Altesse" is preferable to the alternative "Sa Hautesse".

5. Before the communication referred to in paragraph 3 above is actually conveyed, I think it would be as well that I should be authorised to approach the two Rulers concerned confidentially and informally on the subject. I am under the impression that they will sincerely welcome the changed form of address, but it might be as well to ascertain their views.

sd. T.C.Fowle,

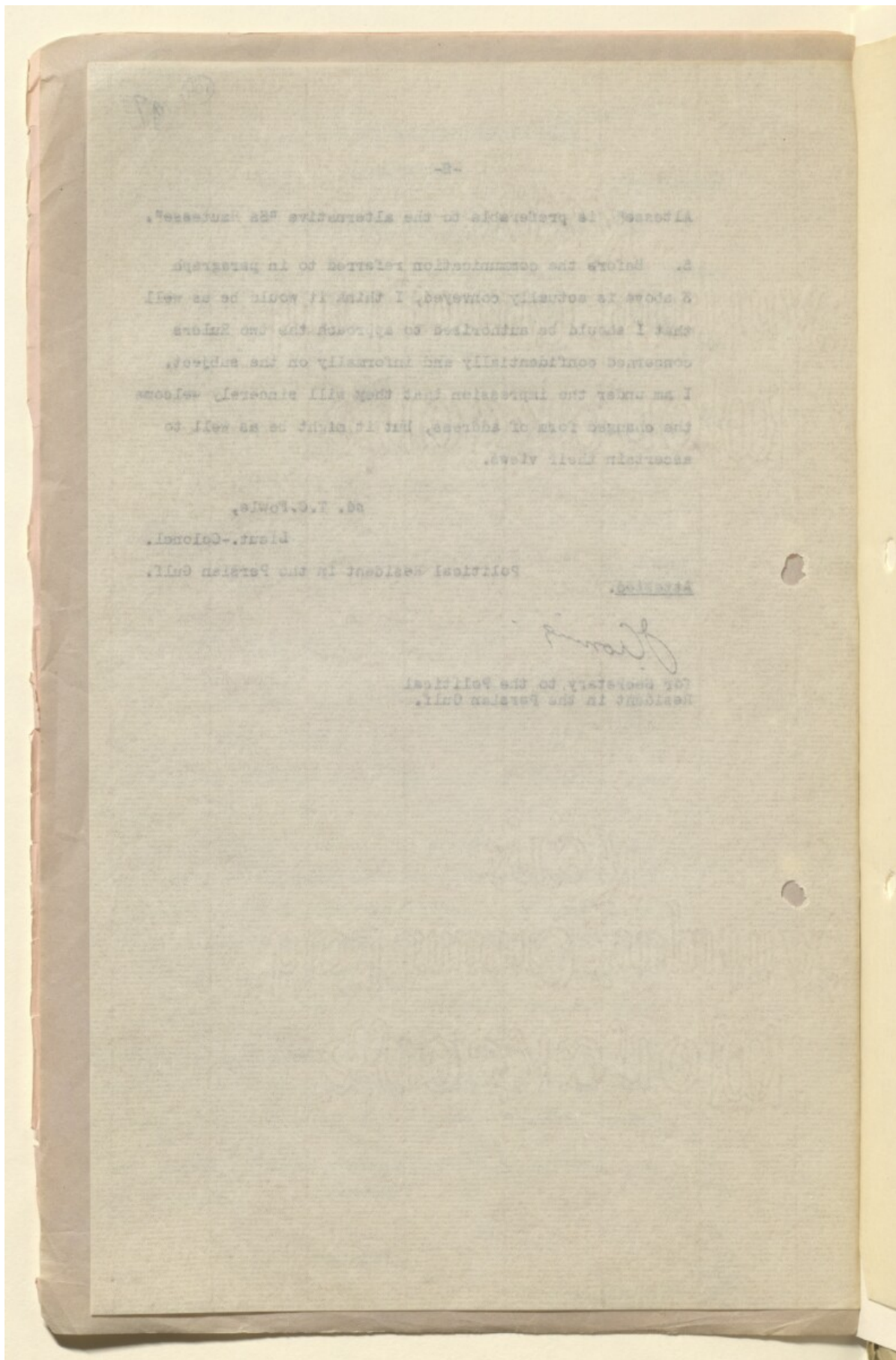
Lieut.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

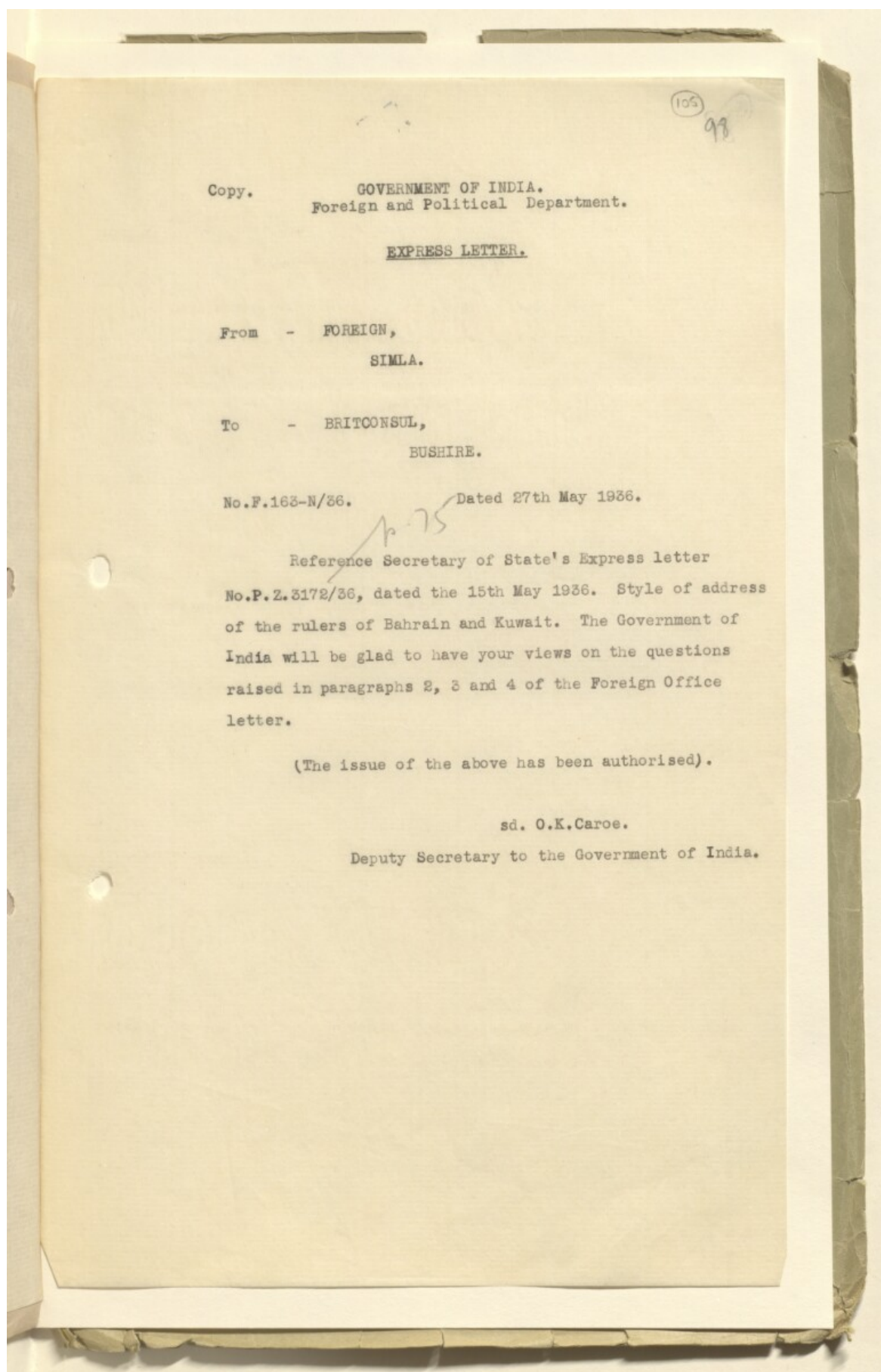
Attested.

*H. K. H. H.*

for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







Copy. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
Foreign and Political Department.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From - FOREIGN,  
SIMLA.

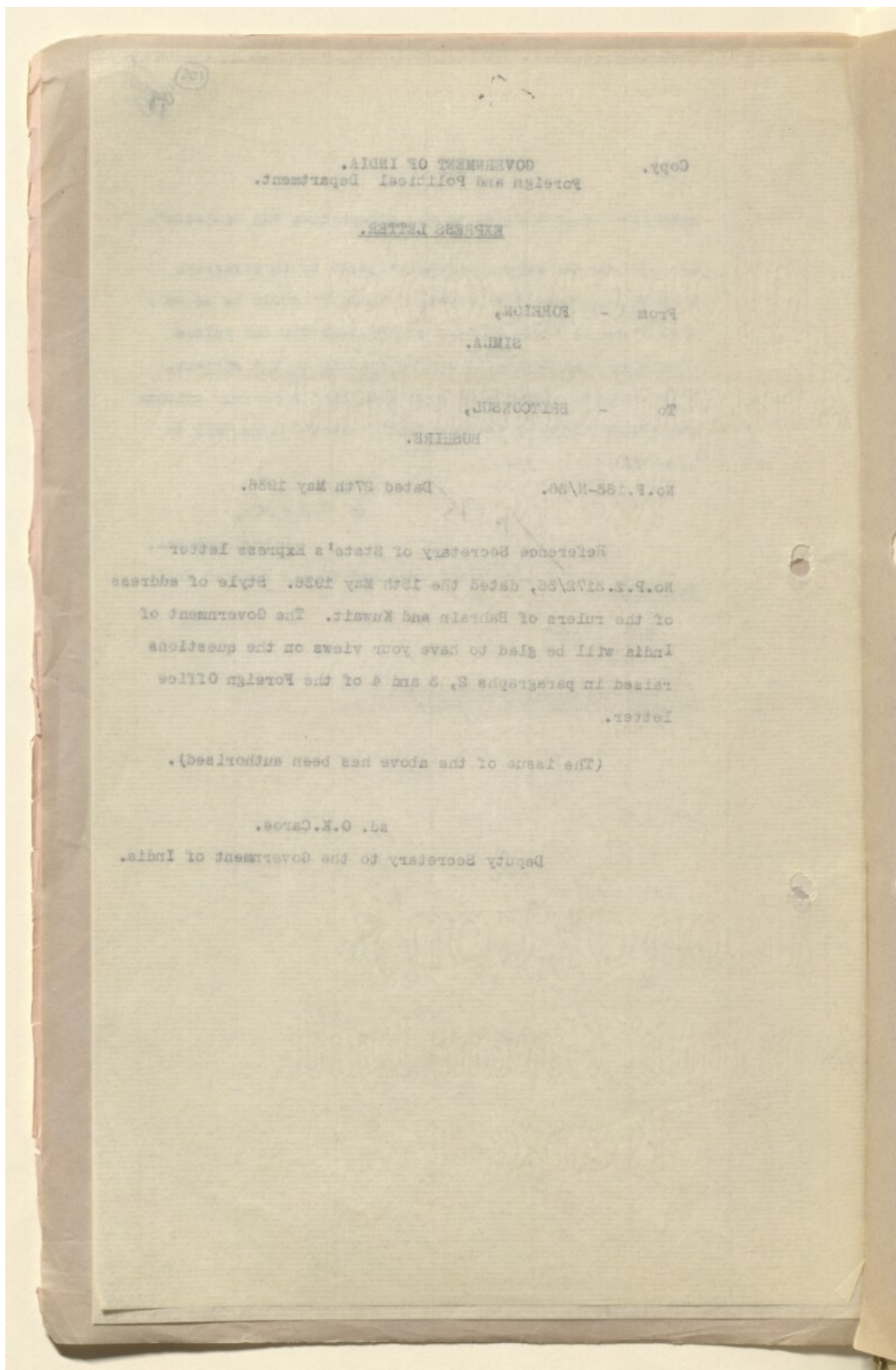
To - BRITCONSUL,  
BUSHIRE.

No.F.163-N/36. Dated 27th May 1936.

Reference Secretary of State's Express letter  
No.P.2.3172/36, dated the 15th May 1936. Style of address  
of the rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait. The Government of  
India will be glad to have your views on the questions  
raised in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Foreign Office  
letter.

(The issue of the above has been authorised).

sd. O.K.Caroe.  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.







99 (106)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Confidential.      IV Department.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 461 Dated 20.6.36

**EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).**

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is quicker than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. C/68 of 1936.      Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Kuwait.      19 36.  
Dated Simla, the      19th June  
New Delhi

**Text**

From - Political Resident,  
at Kuwait.

To - Government of India, Simla.

Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.

Reference your day Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

Subject: Style of address of Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

Reference India Office Express letter No. P.2.3720/26 dated the 12th June 1936.

I agree to the Admiralty recommendations in question.

16.92  
sd. T.C.Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.

*[Signature]*  
for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

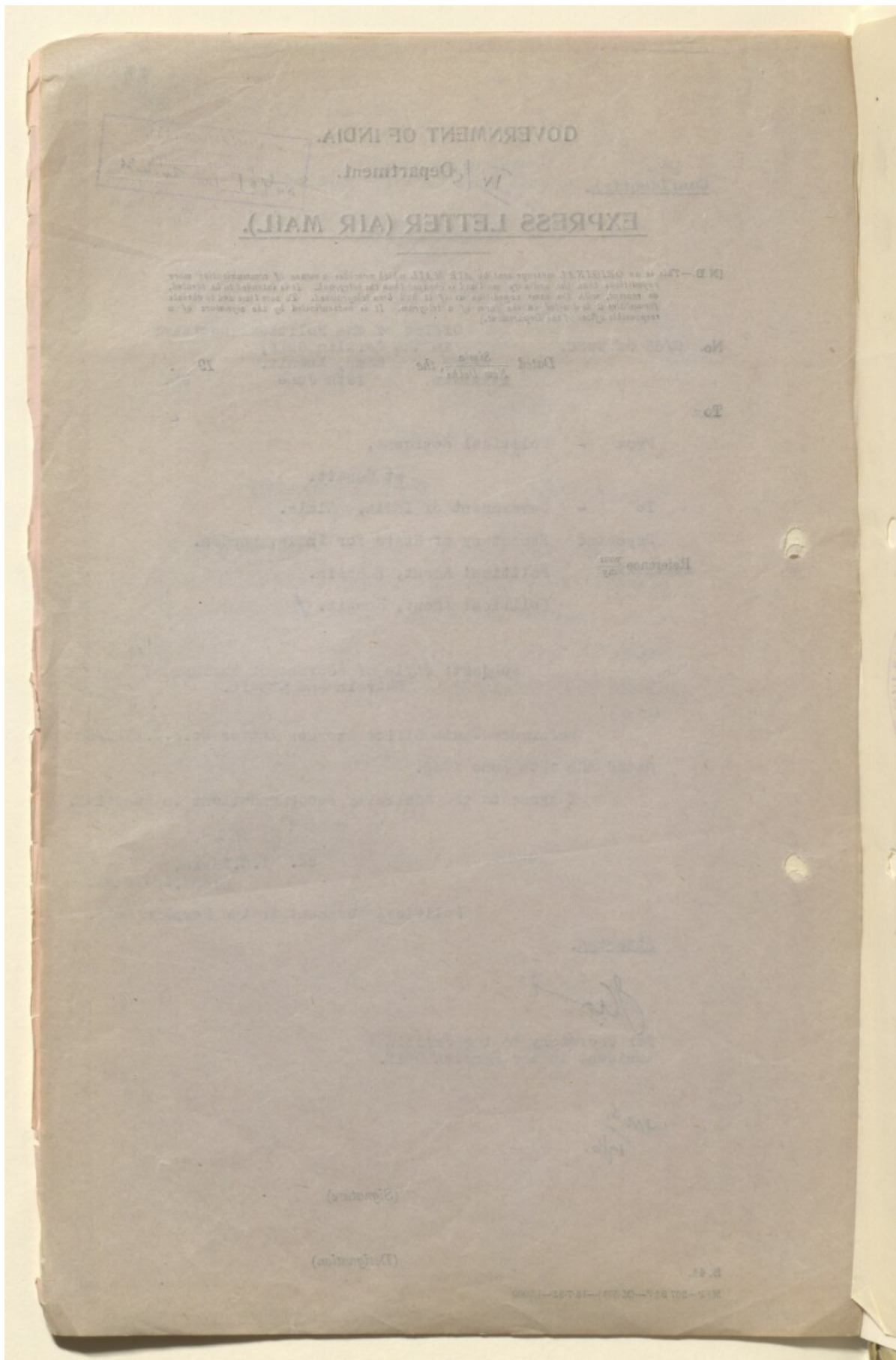
19/6.

(Signature)

(Designation)

S. 44.  
MFP-367 S&P-(M-508)-15-7-35-10,000.

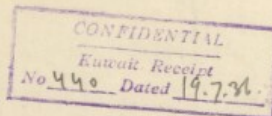






CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 579-S of 1936. *IV / 5*



The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

British Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

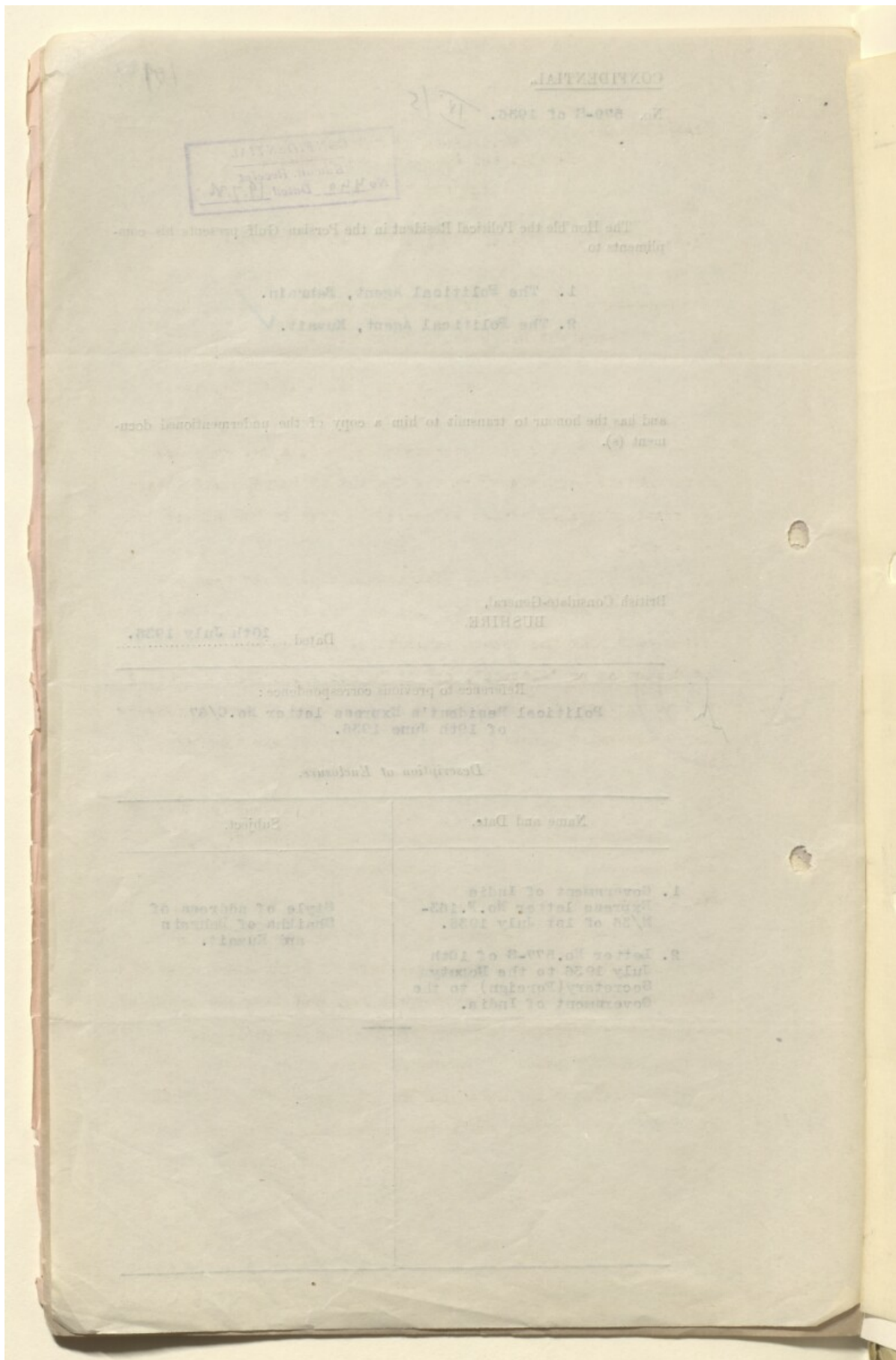
Dated 10th July 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Political Resident's Express letter No.C/67  
of 19th June 1936.

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Government of India Express letter No.F.163- N/36 of 1st July 1936.	Style of address of Shaikh of Bahrain and Kuwait.
2. Letter No.577-S of 10th July 1936 to the Deputy Secretary (Foreign) to the Government of India.	







107 (108)  
Confidential.

Government of India.  
Foreign and Political Department.

EXPRESS LETTER.

No.F.163-N/36. Dated Simla, the 1st July 1936.

To  
Secretary of State for India, London.

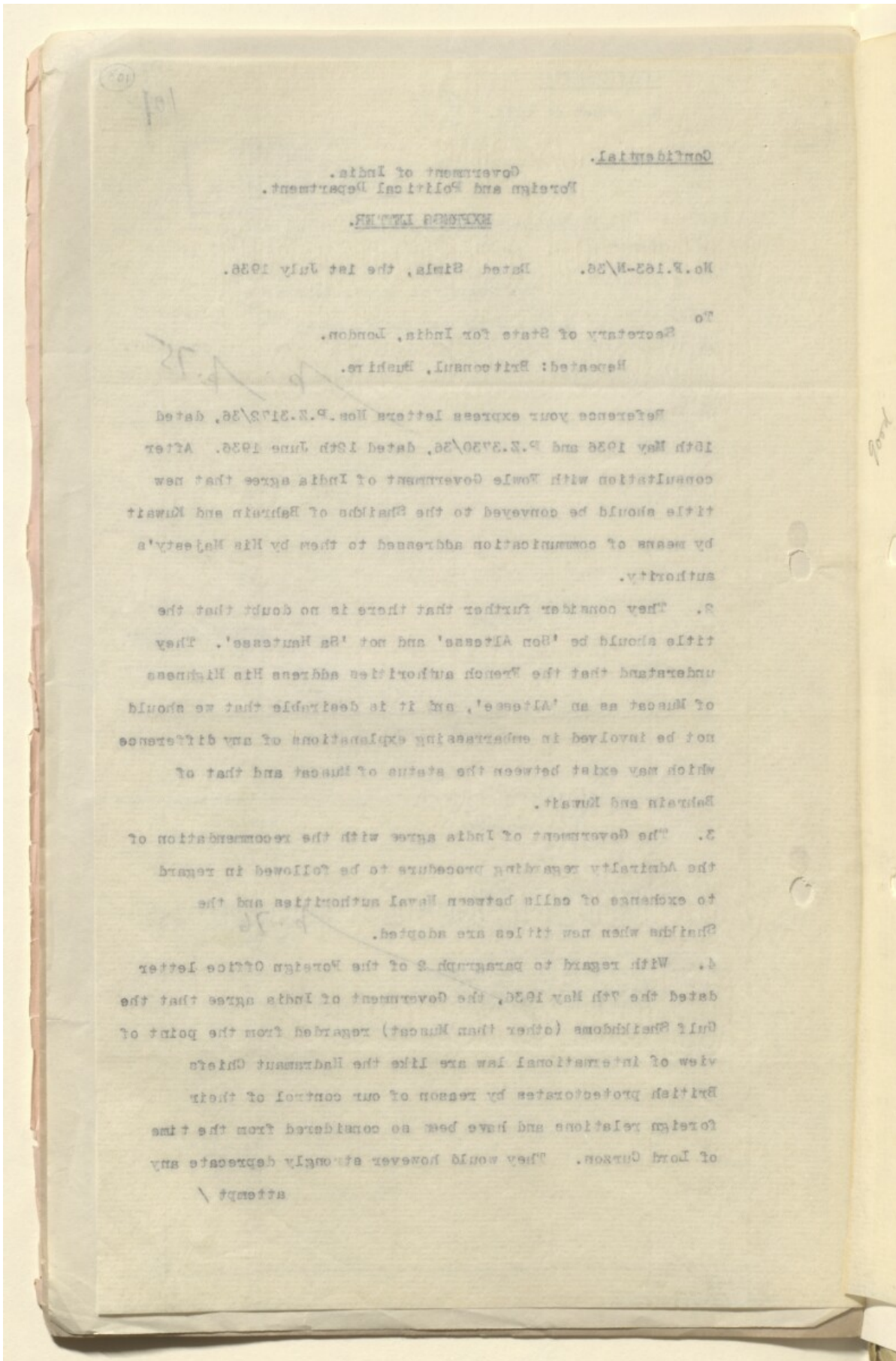
Repeated: Britconsul, Bushire. p. 75

Reference your express letters Nos.P.Z.3172/36, dated 15th May 1936 and P.Z.3730/36, dated 12th June 1936. After consultation with Fowle Government of India agree that new title should be conveyed to the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait by means of communication addressed to them by His Majesty's authority.

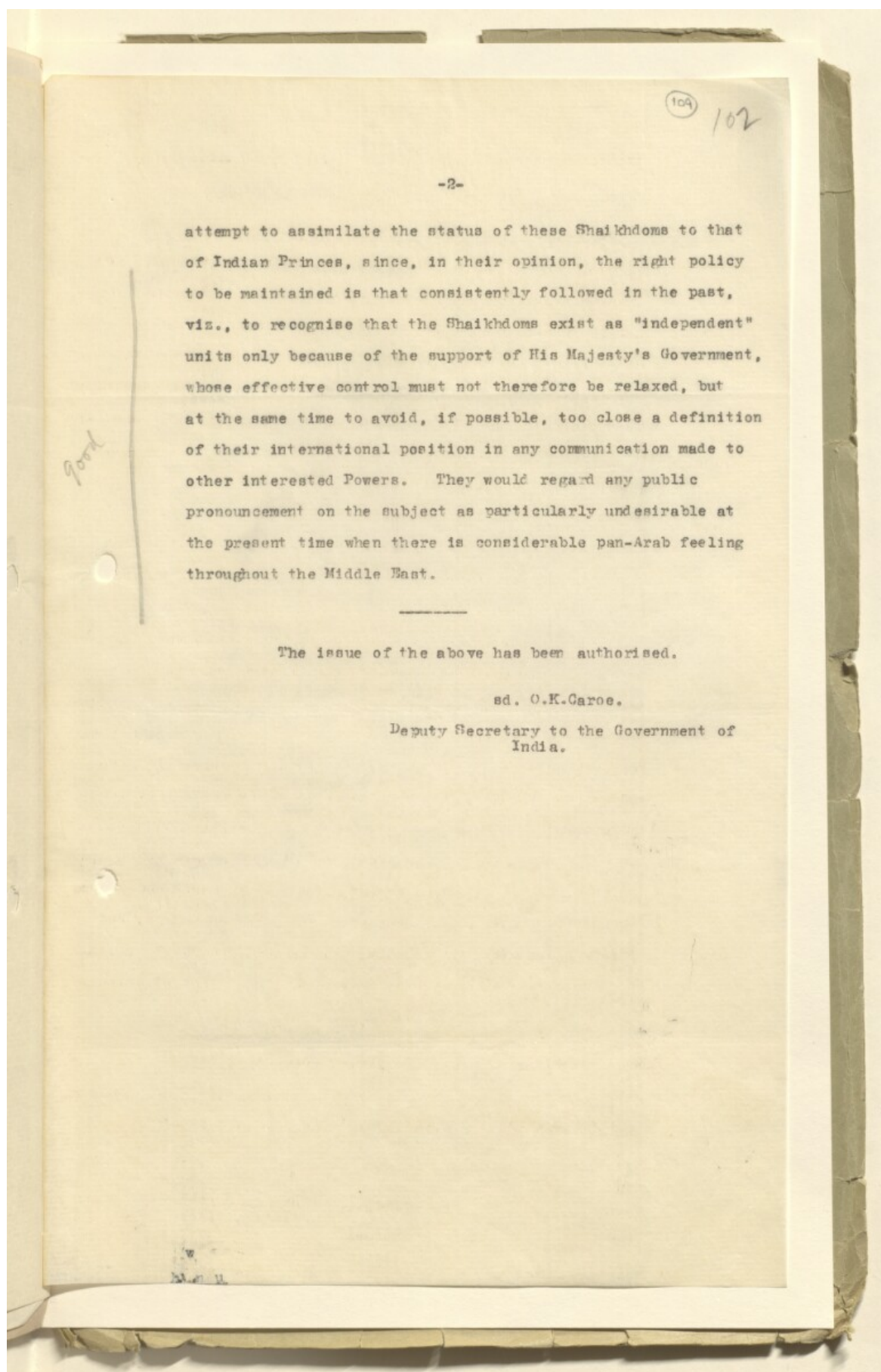
2. They consider further that there is no doubt that the title should be 'Son Altesse' and not 'Sa Hautesse'. They understand that the French authorities address His Highness of Muscat as an 'Altesse', and it is desirable that we should not be involved in embarrassing explanations of any difference which may exist between the status of Muscat and that of Bahrain and Kuwait.

3. The Government of India agree with the recommendation of the Admiralty regarding procedure to be followed in regard to exchange of calls between Naval authorities and the Shaikhs when new titles are adopted. p. 76

4. With regard to paragraph 2 of the Foreign Office letter dated the 7th May 1936, the Government of India agree that the Gulf Shaikhdoms (other than Muscat) regarded from the point of view of international law are like the Hadramaut Chiefs British protectorates by reason of our control of their foreign relations and have been so considered from the time of Lord Curzon. They would however strongly deprecate any attempt /







-2-

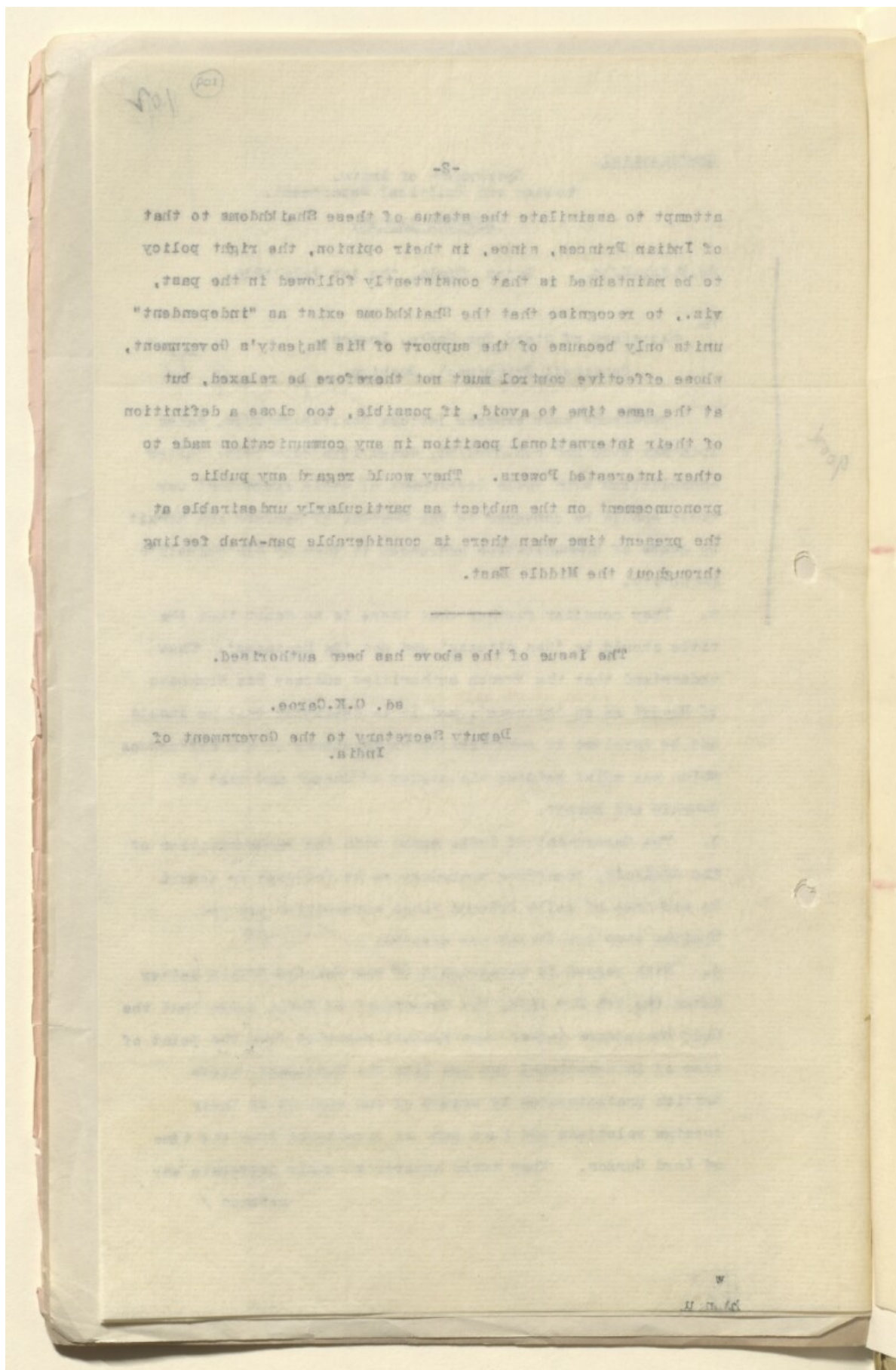
attempt to assimilate the status of these Shaikhdoms to that of Indian Princes, since, in their opinion, the right policy to be maintained is that consistently followed in the past, viz., to recognise that the Shaikhdoms exist as "independent" units only because of the support of His Majesty's Government, whose effective control must not therefore be relaxed, but at the same time to avoid, if possible, too close a definition of their international position in any communication made to other interested Powers. They would regard any public pronouncement on the subject as particularly undesirable at the present time when there is considerable pan-Arab feeling throughout the Middle East.

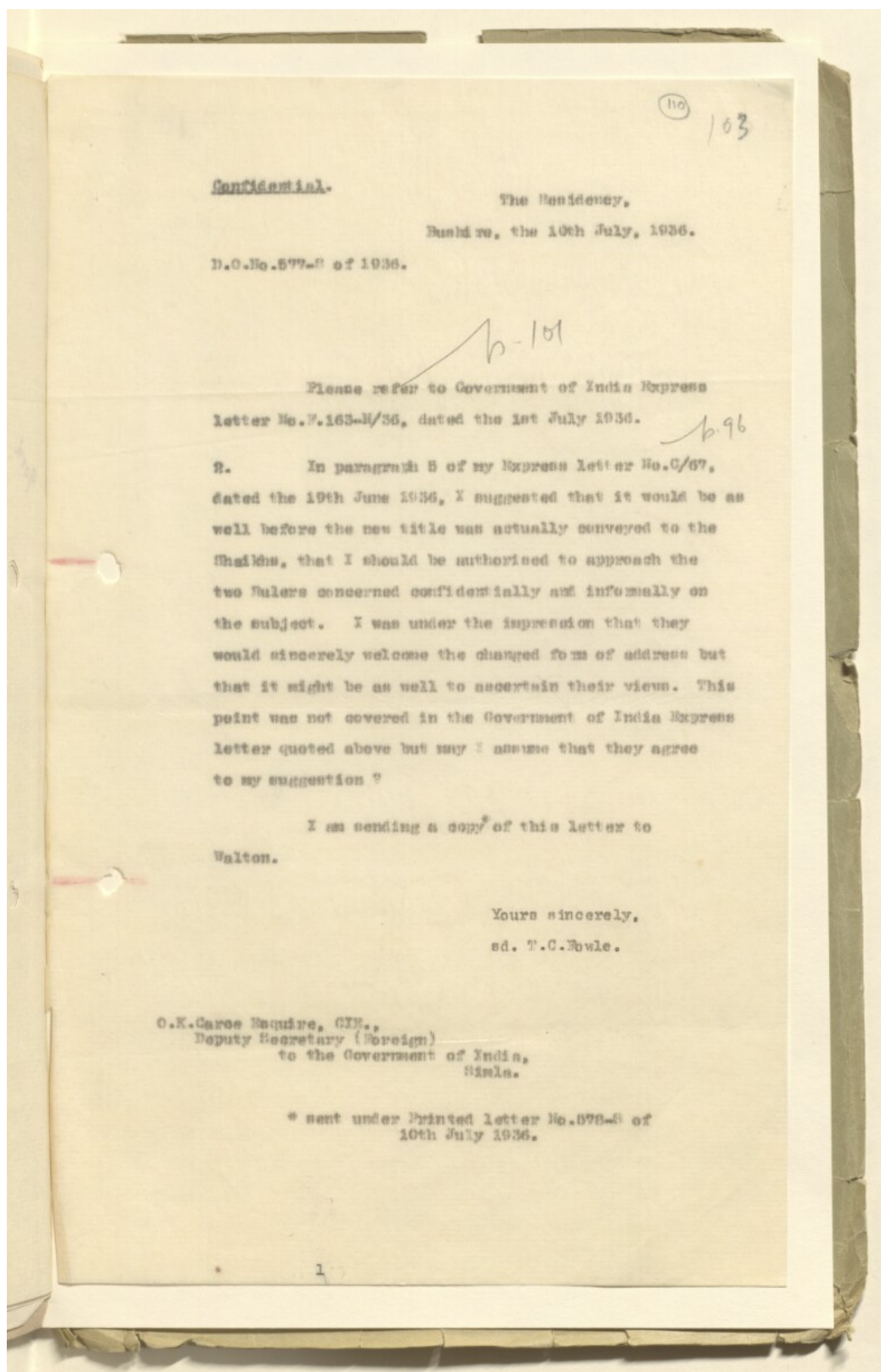
The issue of the above has been authorised.

sd. O.K. Garoe.

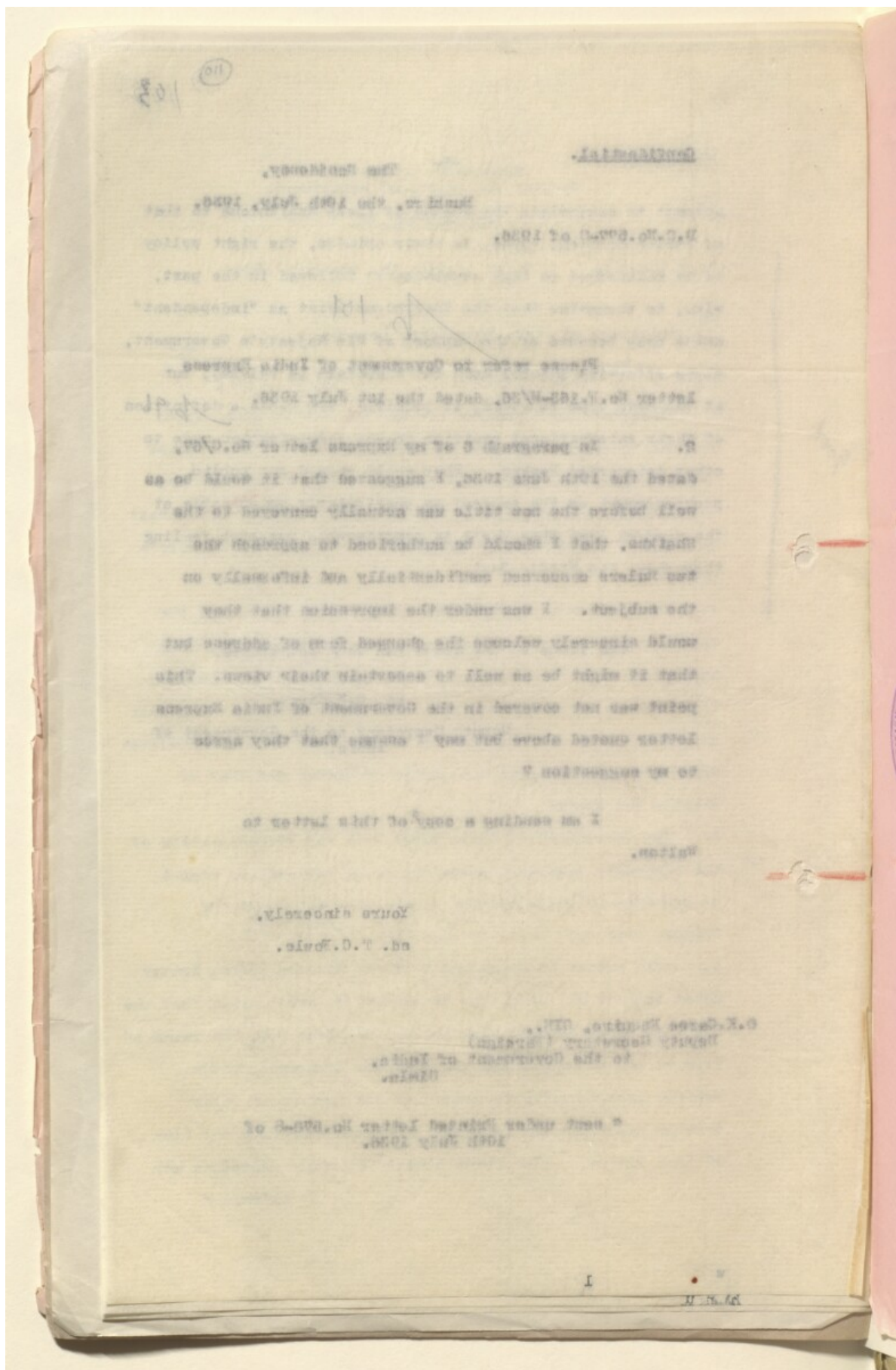
Deputy Secretary to the Government of  
India.















(111)

104

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C-120, of 1936.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

The Political Agent, Kuwait, ✓  
The Political Agent, Bahrain,

TV/S

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 5/11 Date 22/8/36

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Shiraz,  
British Consulate-General, ~~BUSHIRE~~ Dated 19th August 1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

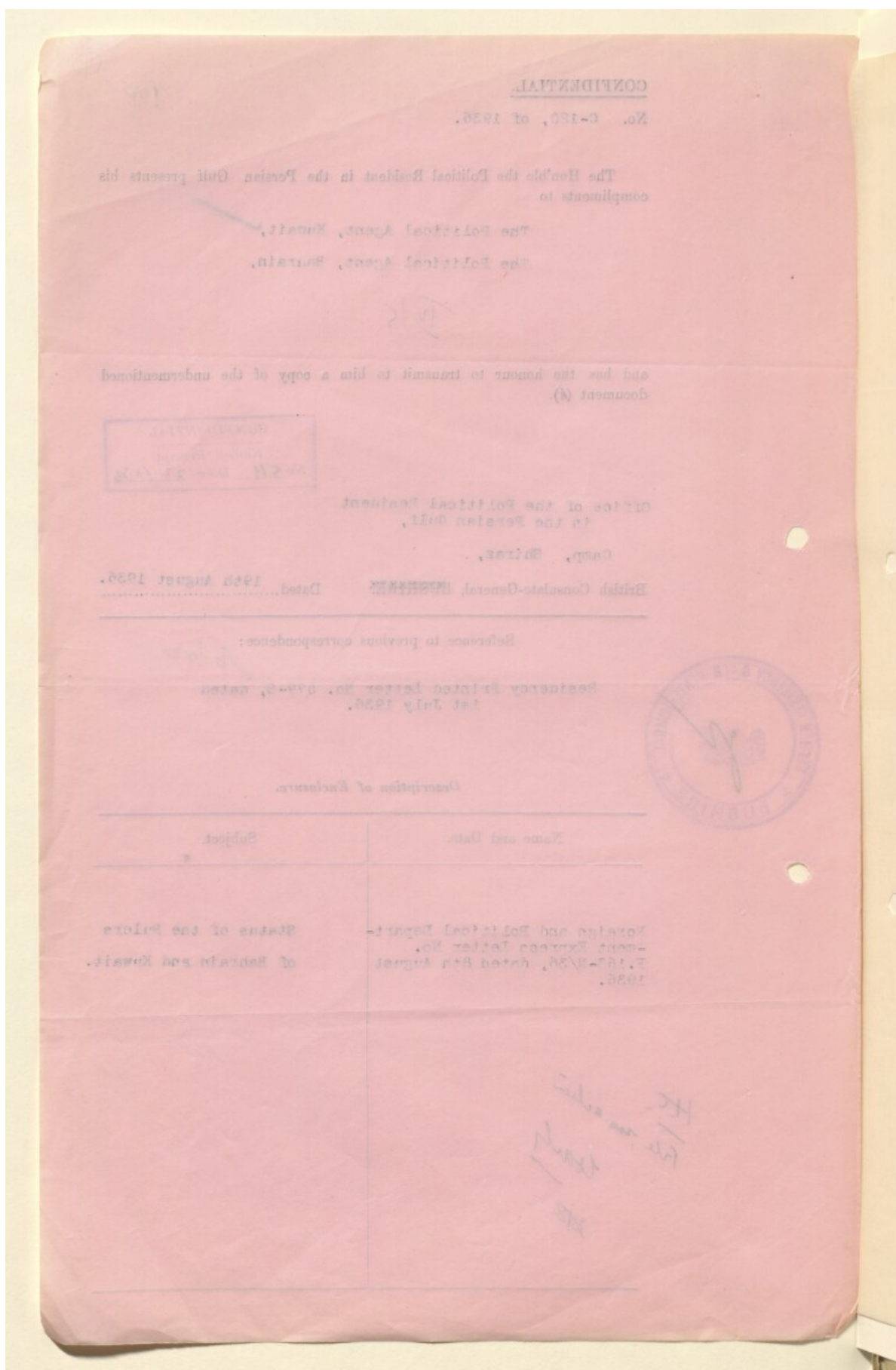
p. 100

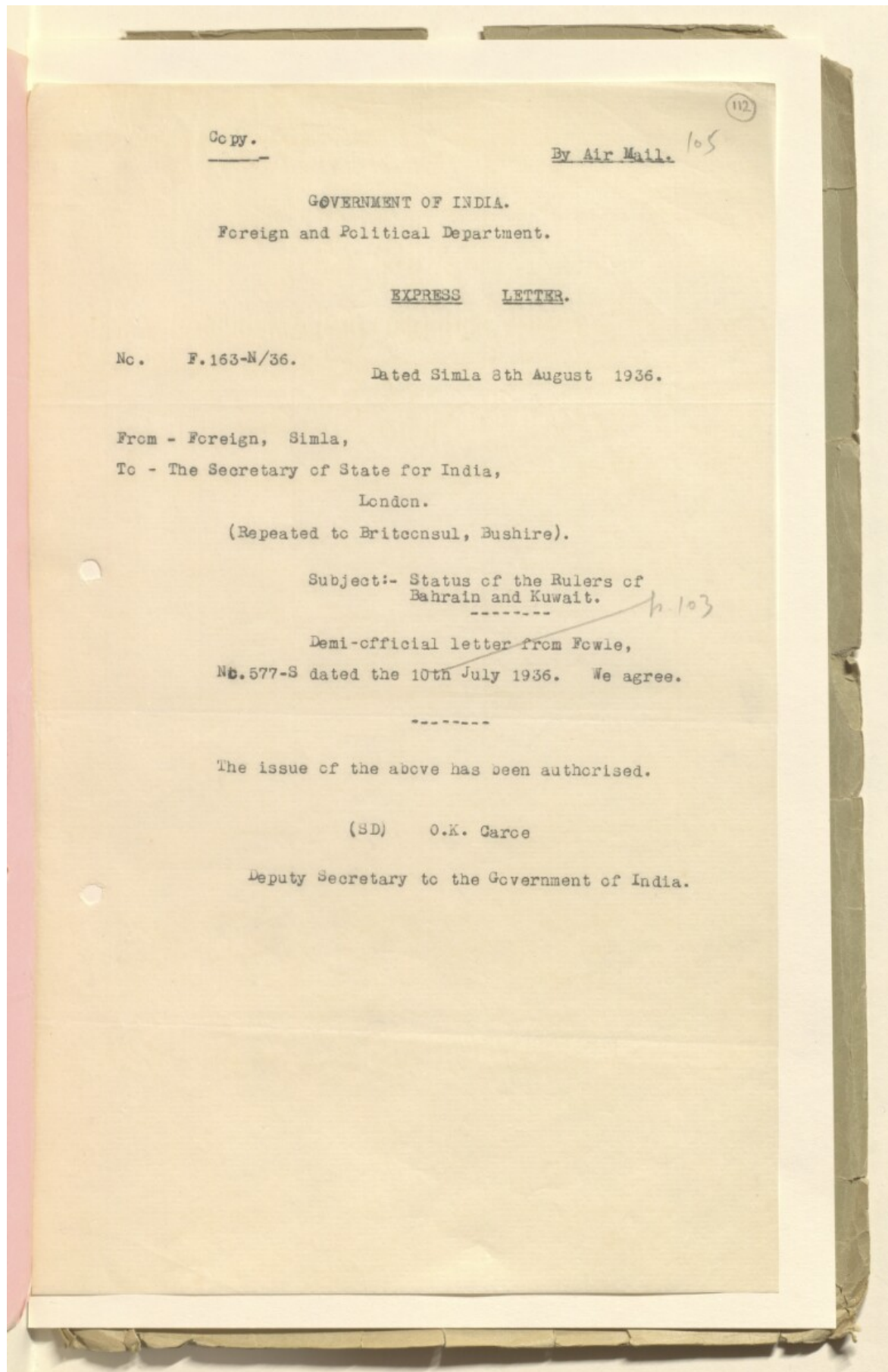
Residency Printed Letter No. 579-S, dated  
1st July 1936.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Foreign and Political Department Express Letter No. F.163-N/36, dated 8th August 1936.	Status of the Rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait.

H.C.  
File, no action  
H.C.  
3/18





Copy.

By Air Mail. 105

(112)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
Foreign and Political Department.

EXPRESS LETTER.

No. F.163-N/36.

Dated Simla 8th August 1936.

From - Foreign, Simla,  
To - The Secretary of State for India,  
London.

(Repeated to Britconsul, Bushire).

Subject:- Status of the Rulers of  
Bahrain and Kuwait.

h.103

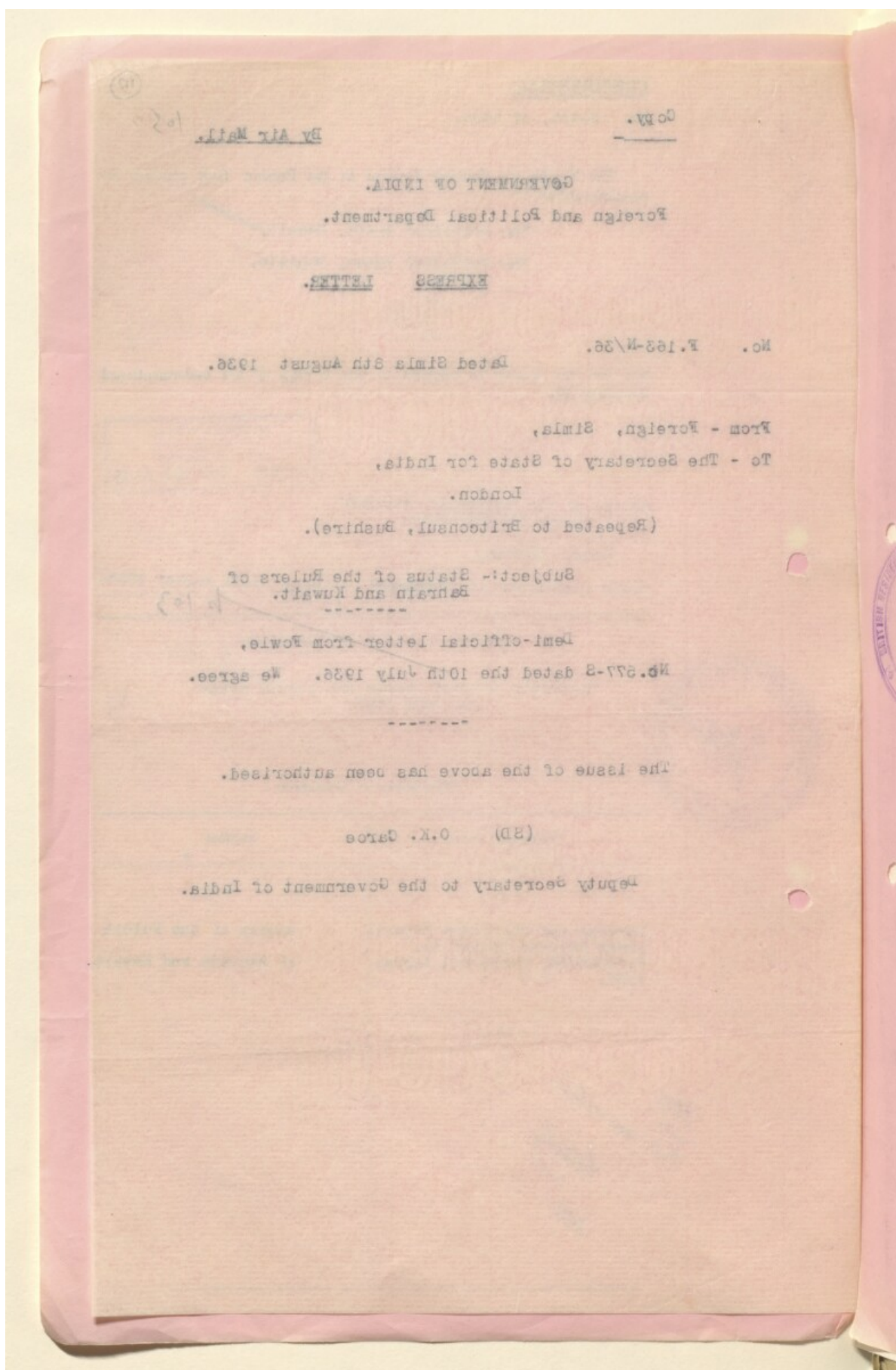
Demi-official letter from Fowle,  
No. 577-S dated the 10th July 1936. We agree.

The issue of the above has been authorised.

(SD) O.K. Garce

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/260 of 1936.

R. 718-1  
1.12.36.

113

106

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. The Hon'ble Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, KCIE., CSI., MVO.,  
Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.
2. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, CIE.,  
Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. Captain G.S.de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (s).

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, KUWAIT.



~~British Consulate General, Bushire~~

Dated..30th November..1936.

Reference to previous correspondence:

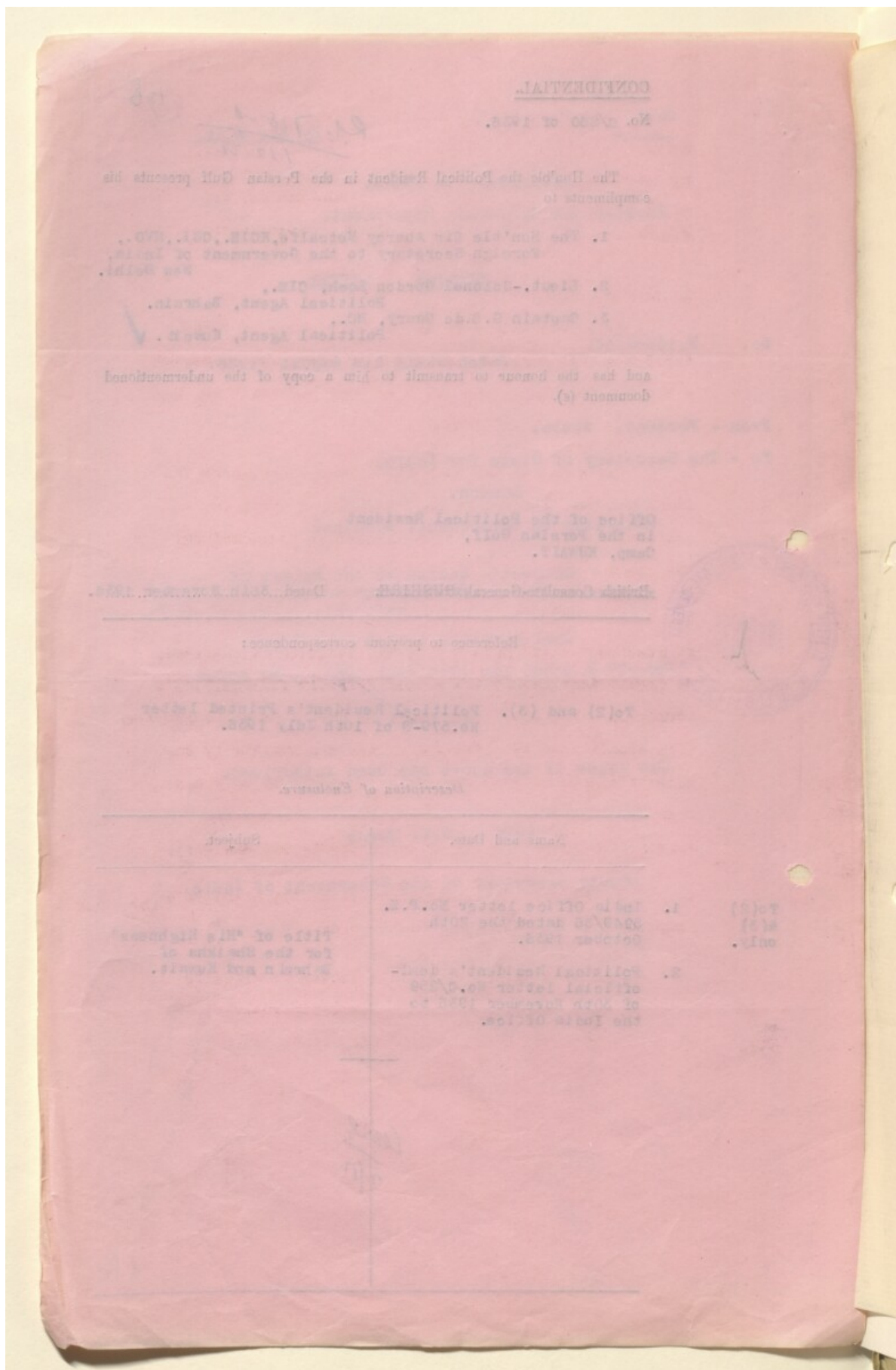
To(2) and (3). Political Resident's Printed letter  
No.579-S of 10th July 1936.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.		Subject.
To(2) &(3) only.	1. India Office letter No.P.Z. 5949/36 dated the 20th October 1936.	Title of "His Highness" for the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.
	2. Political Resident's demi- official letter No.C/259 of 30th November 1936 to the India Office.	

LMS  
2/12









Copy.

P.Z. 5949/36.

India Office,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Air Mail.

20th October, 1936.

My dear Fowle,

Would you kindly refer to your letter to Caroe dated the 10th July, D.O.No. 577-S of 1936, and connected correspondence about the title of "His Highness" for the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain.

2. The proposal has been laid informally before the King, who has approved it in principle, subject to confirmation that the Shaikhs themselves would welcome the change.

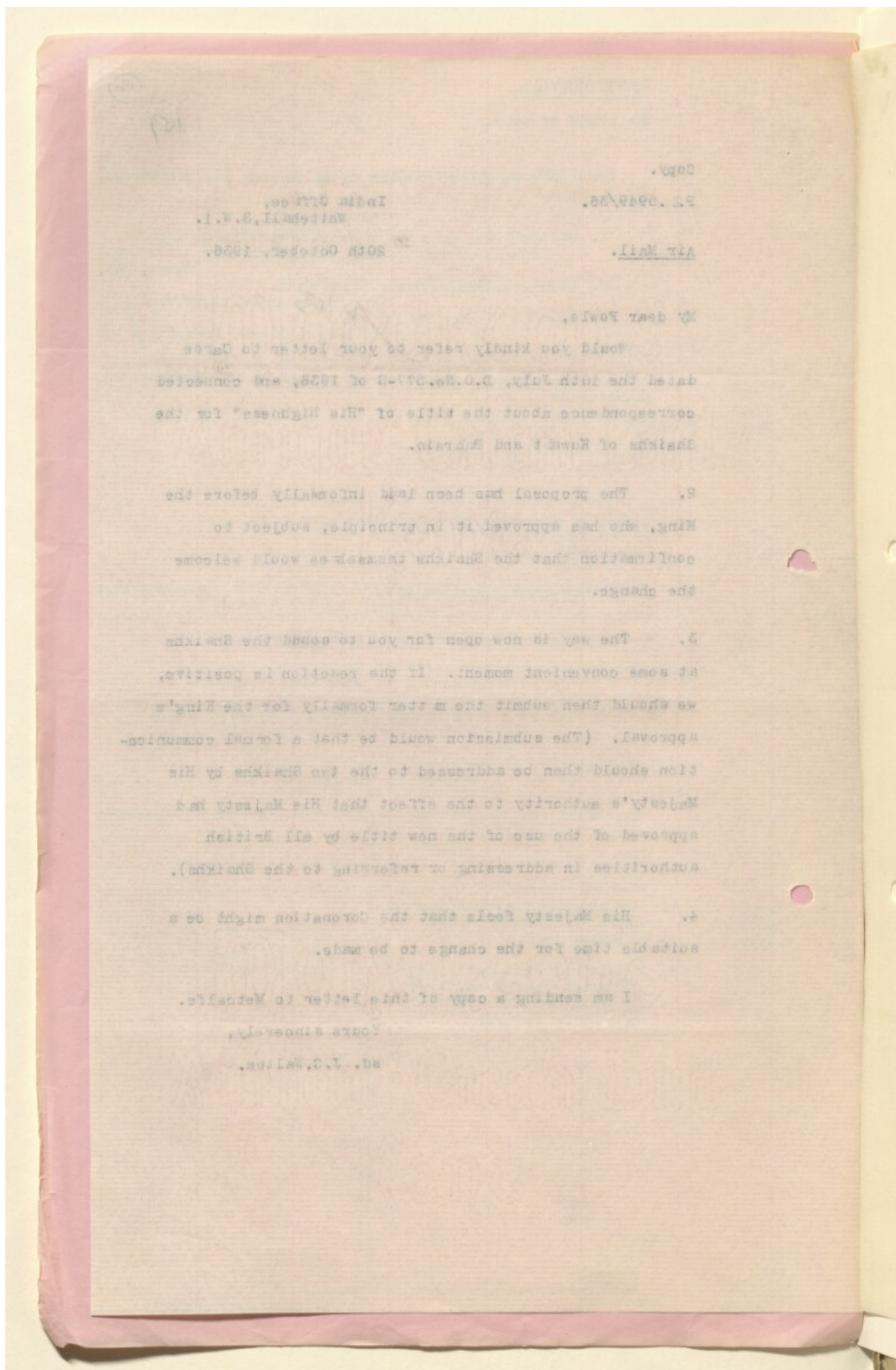
3. The way is now open for you to sound the Shaikhs at some convenient moment. If the reaction is positive, we should then submit the matter formally for the King's approval. (The submission would be that a formal communication should then be addressed to the two Shaikhs by His Majesty's authority to the effect that His Majesty had approved of the use of the new title by all British authorities in addressing or referring to the Shaikhs).

4. His Majesty feels that the Coronation might be a suitable time for the change to be made.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Metcalfe.

Yours sincerely,

sd. J.C. Walton.







Confidential.

Office of the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Kuwait.

Dated the 30th November 1936.

B.O.No.G/359 of 1936.

107/115  
Would you please refer to your demi-official  
letter No.P.2.5949/36, dated the 20th October 1936,  
regarding the title of "His Highness" for the  
Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

2. I have sounded the Shaikhs, both of whom  
welcome the proposal.

3. I agree that the Coronation would be a  
suitable time for the change to be made.

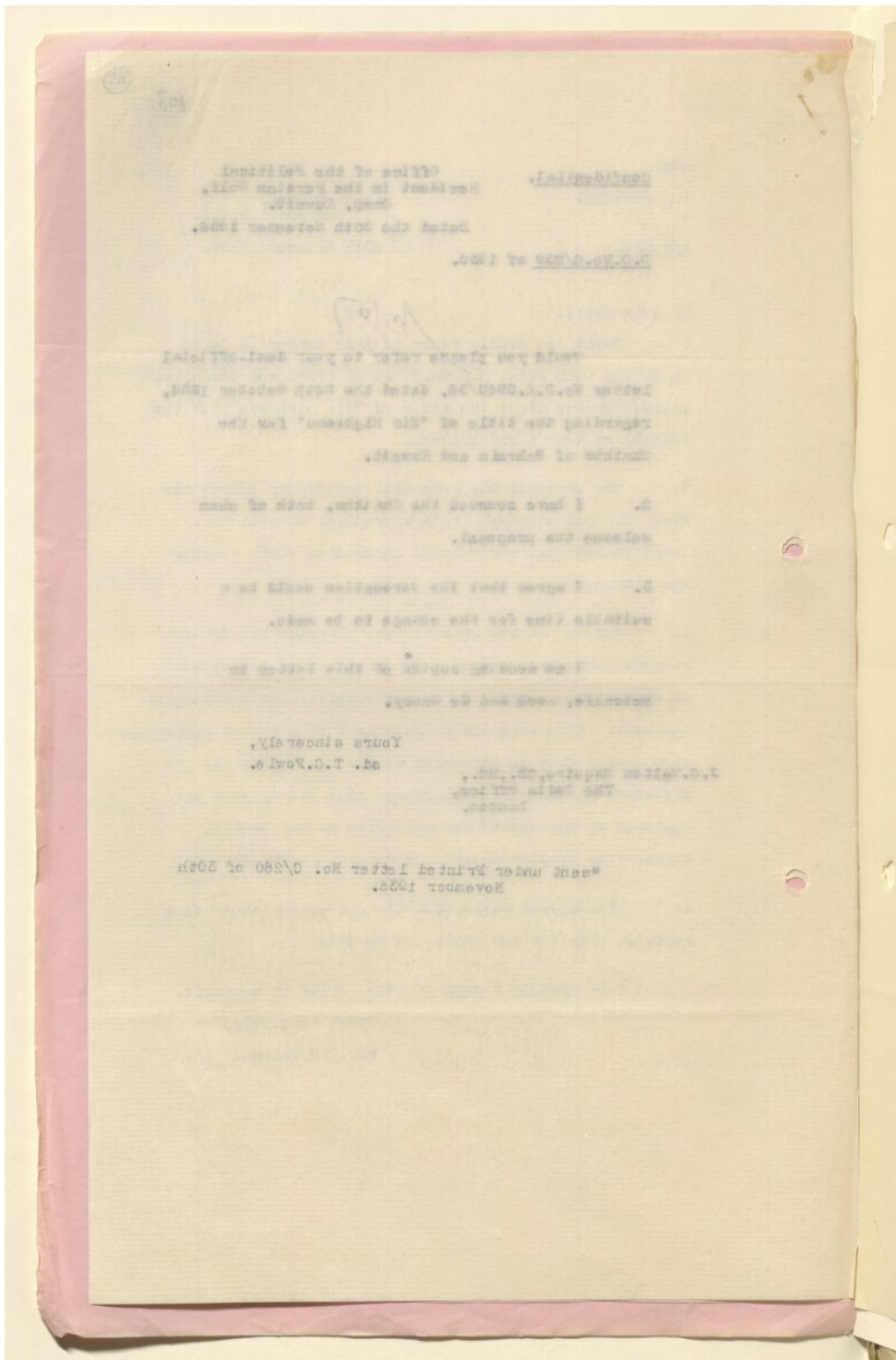
\*  
I am sending copies of this letter to  
Metcalfe, Loch and de Saury.

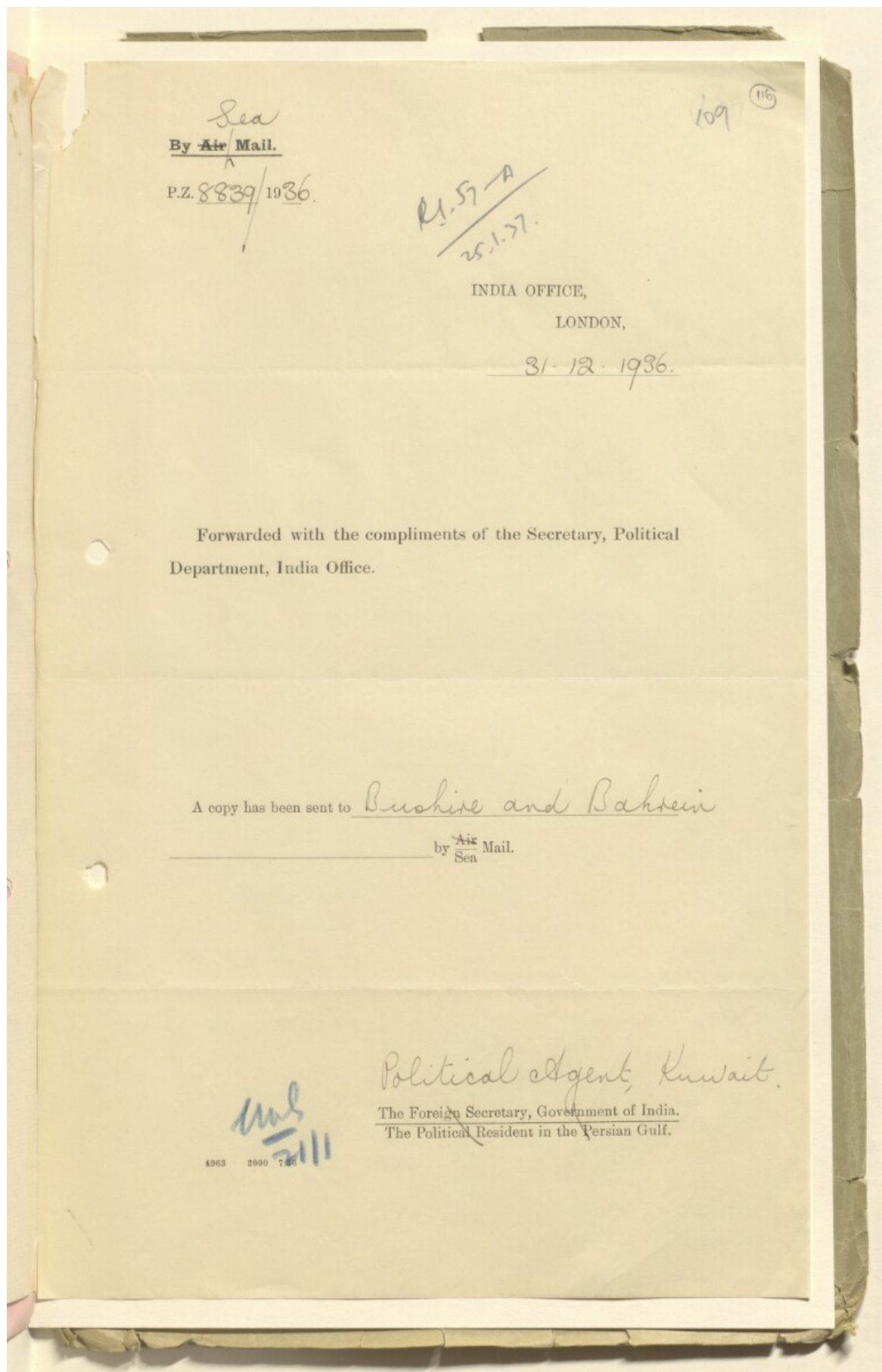
Yours sincerely,  
sd. T.C.Fowle.

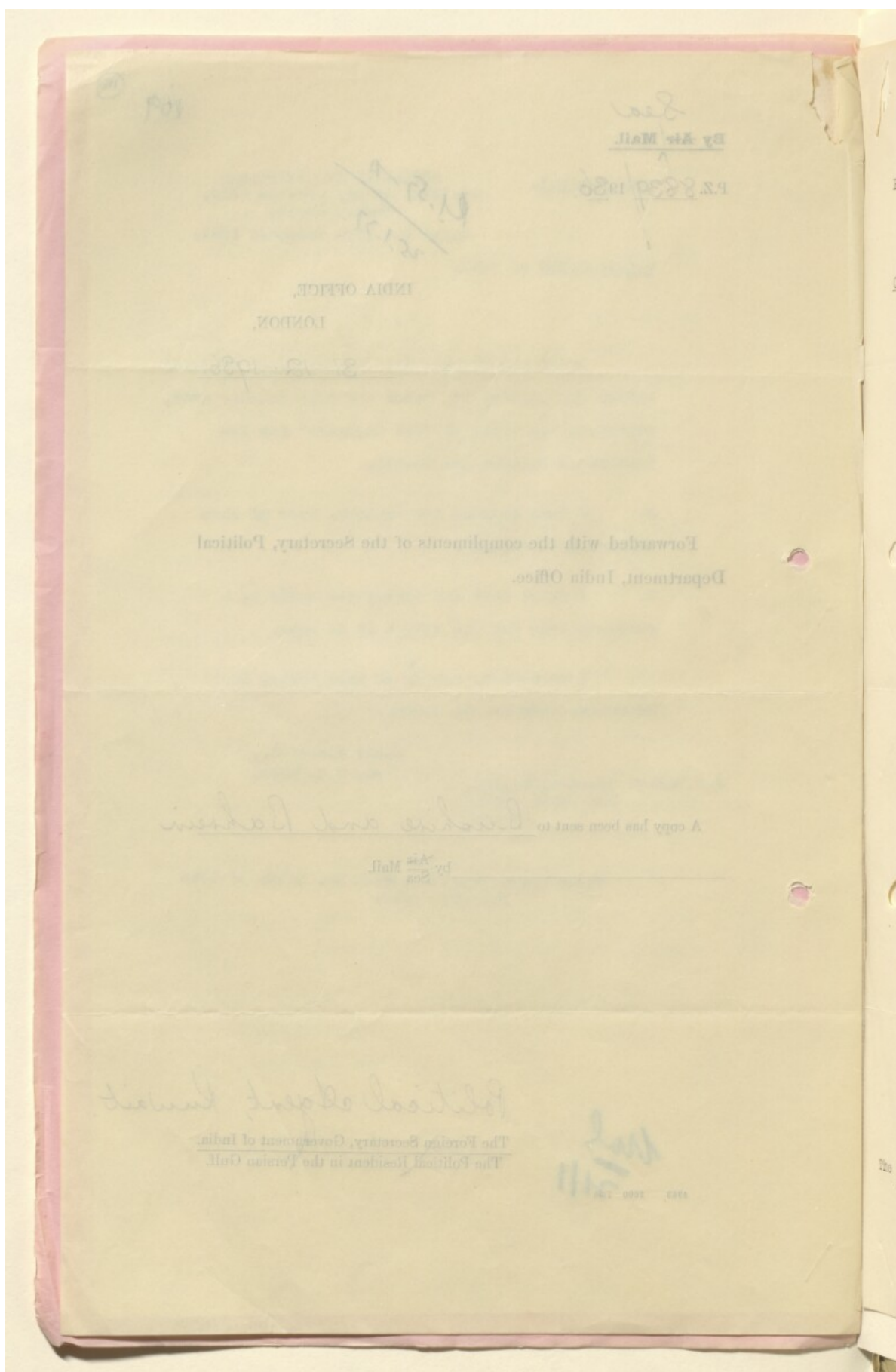
J.C.Walton Esquire, CB., MC.,  
The India Office,  
London.

\*sent under Printed letter No. C/260 of 30th  
November 1936.













P.Z. 8839/36.

INDIA OFFICE,

WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

31st December, 1936.

Confidential.

Sir,

p. 108  
I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to the correspondence ending with Colonel Fowle's demi-official letter of the 30th November 1936, No.C/259 of 1936 (copy sent to Sir A. Metcalfe with the Resident's Printed Letter of the 30th November No.C/260) regarding the future style of address of the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Kuwait and to state, for the information of the Government of India, that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the proposal that these Sheikhs should in future be addressed by all British Authorities as "Your Highness" and that the use of this title should be dynastic. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve that the proposal should be put into effect at or about the time of the Coronation.

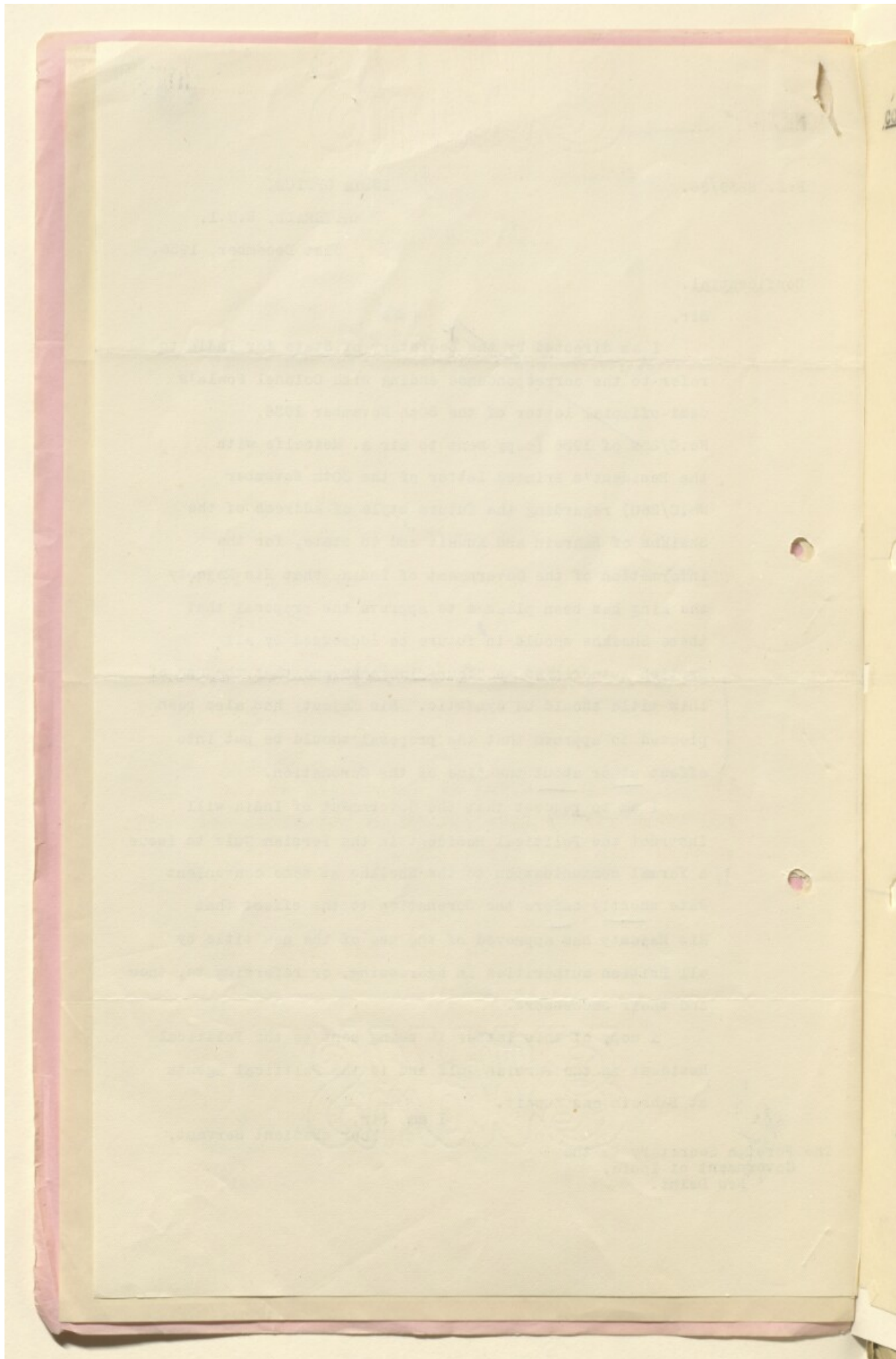
I am to request that the Government of India will instruct the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to issue a formal communication to the Sheikhs at some convenient date shortly before the Coronation to the effect that His Majesty has approved of the use of the new title by all British authorities in addressing, or referring to, them and their successors.

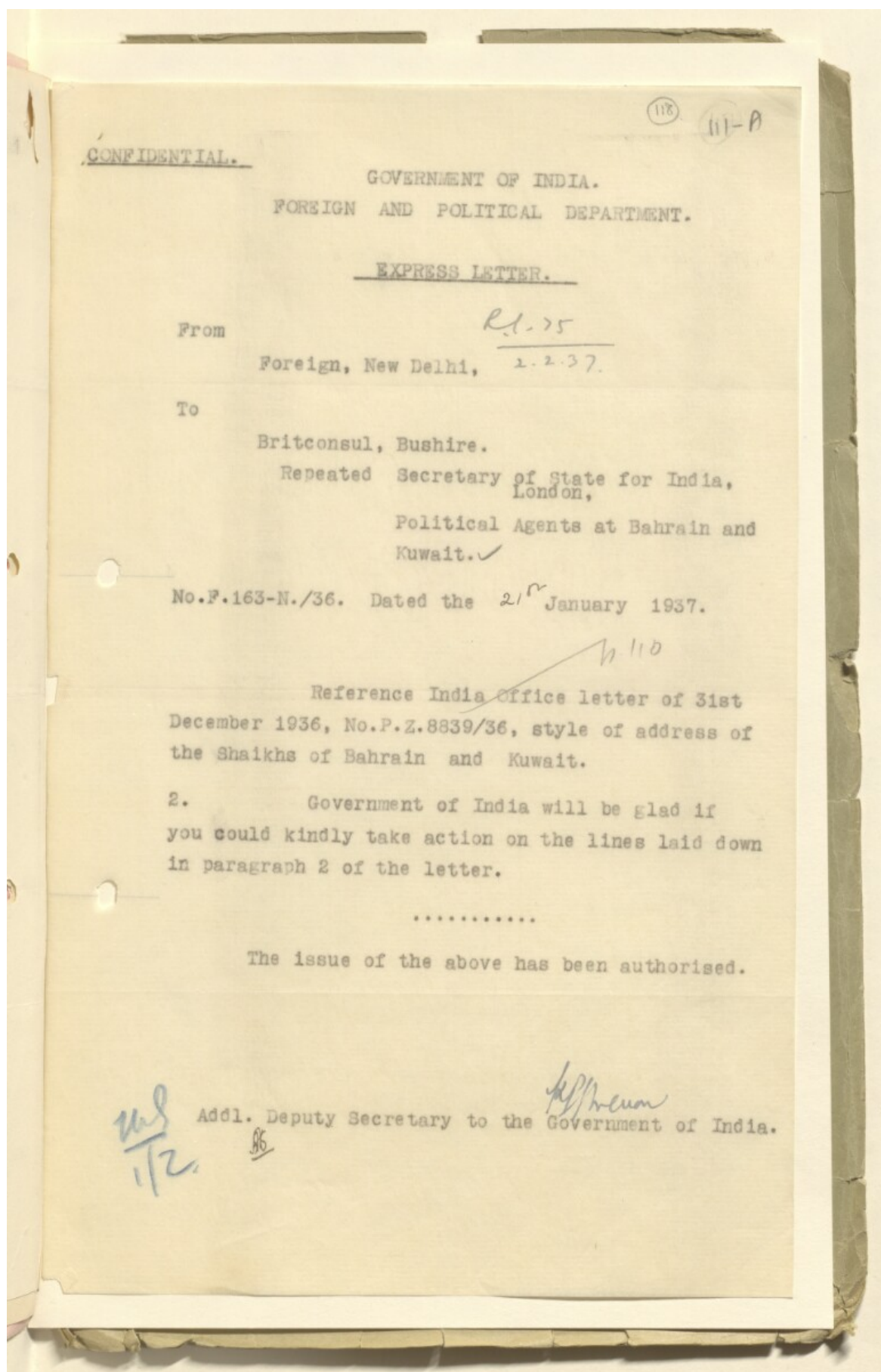
A copy of this letter is being sent to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and to the Political Agents at Bahrein and Kuwait.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

The Foreign Secretary to the  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

RELI. G. WALTON





CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From

Foreign, New Delhi, 21.2.37.

To

Britconsul, Bushire.

Repeated Secretary of State for India,  
London,

Political Agents at Bahrain and  
Kuwait. ✓

No.F.163-N./36. Dated the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1937.

Reference India Office letter of 31st  
December 1936, No.P.Z.8839/36, style of address of  
the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

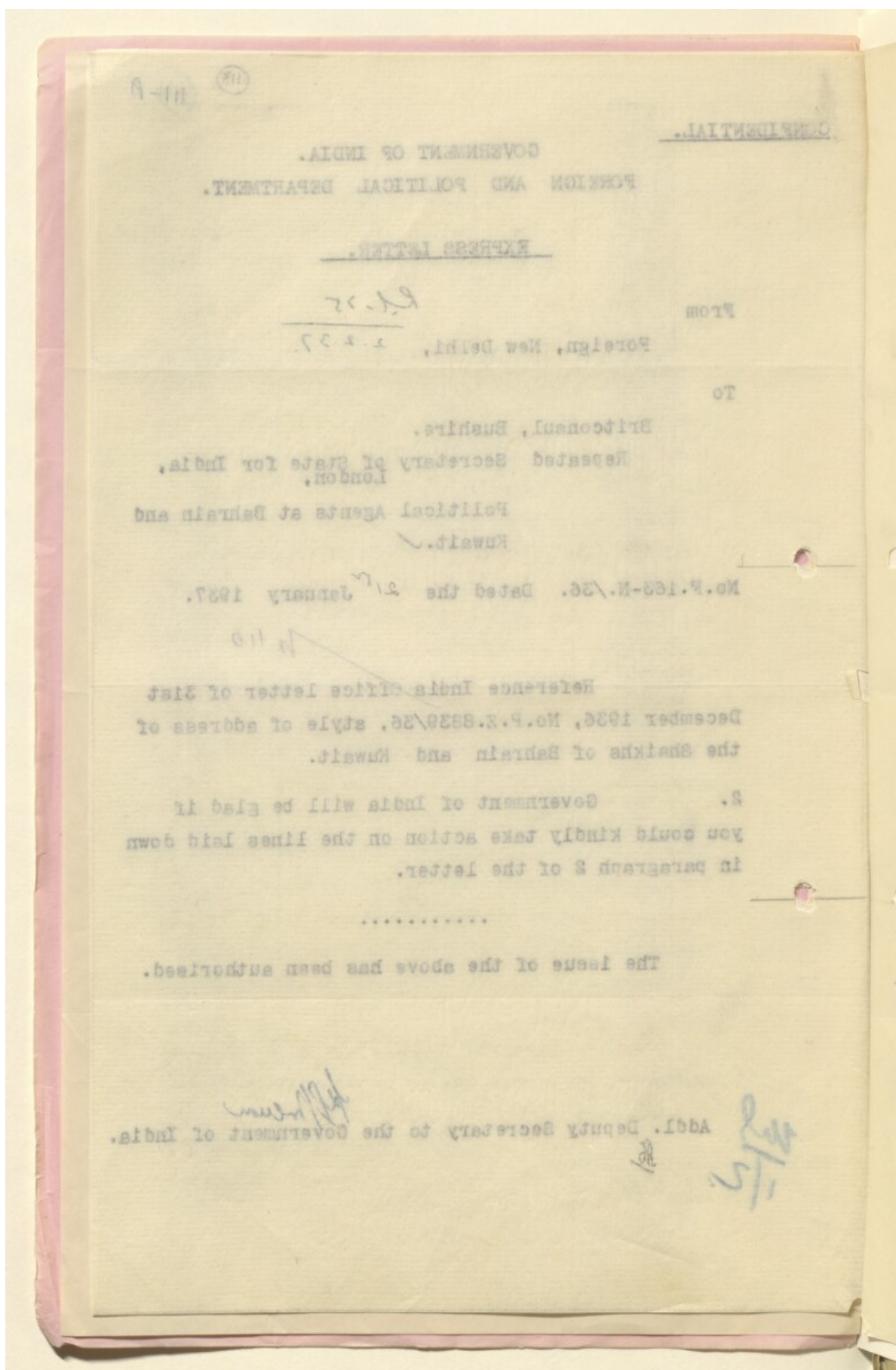
2. Government of India will be glad if  
you could kindly take action on the lines laid down  
in paragraph 2 of the letter.

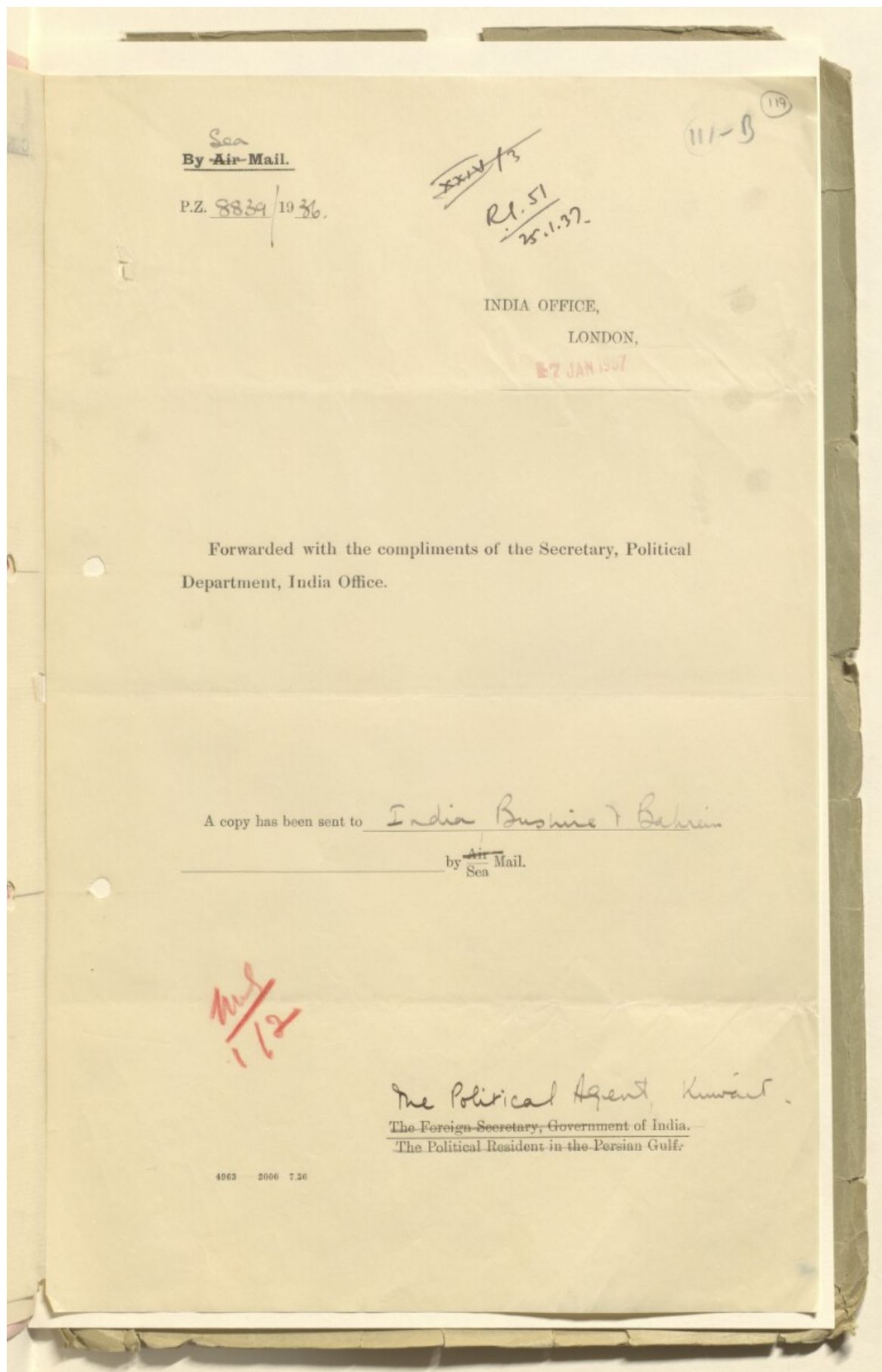
.....

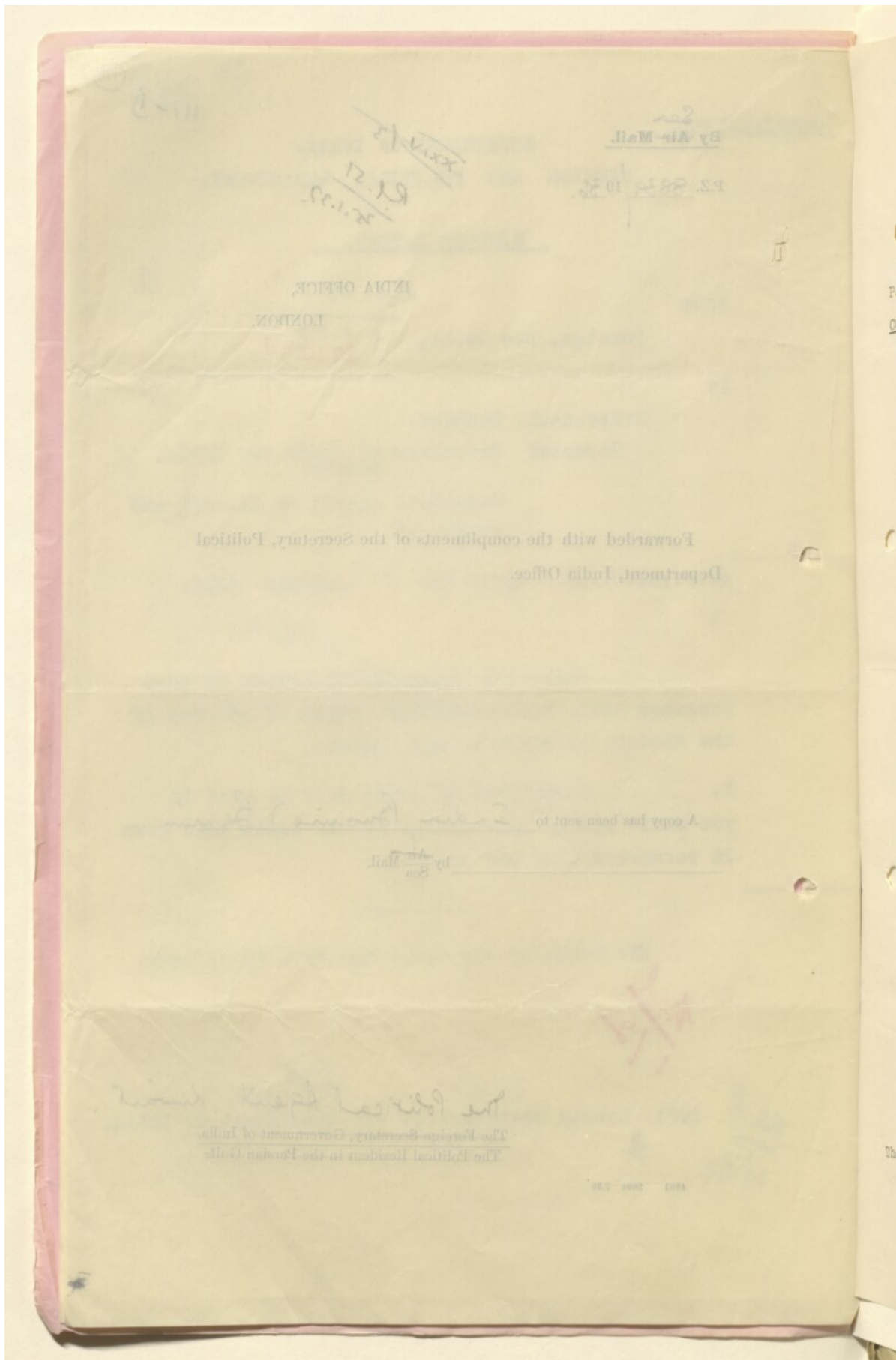
The issue of the above has been authorised.

Addl. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

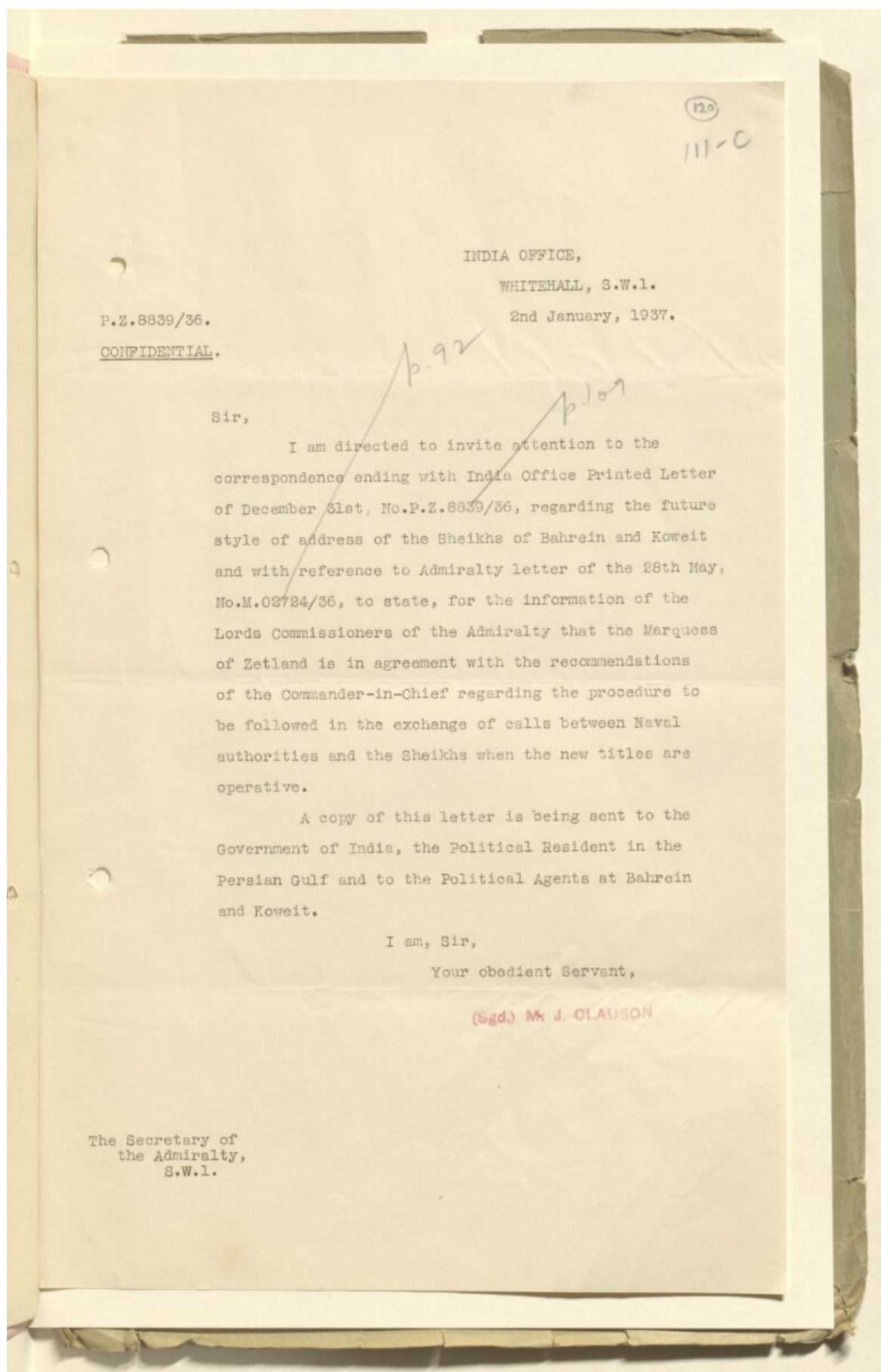


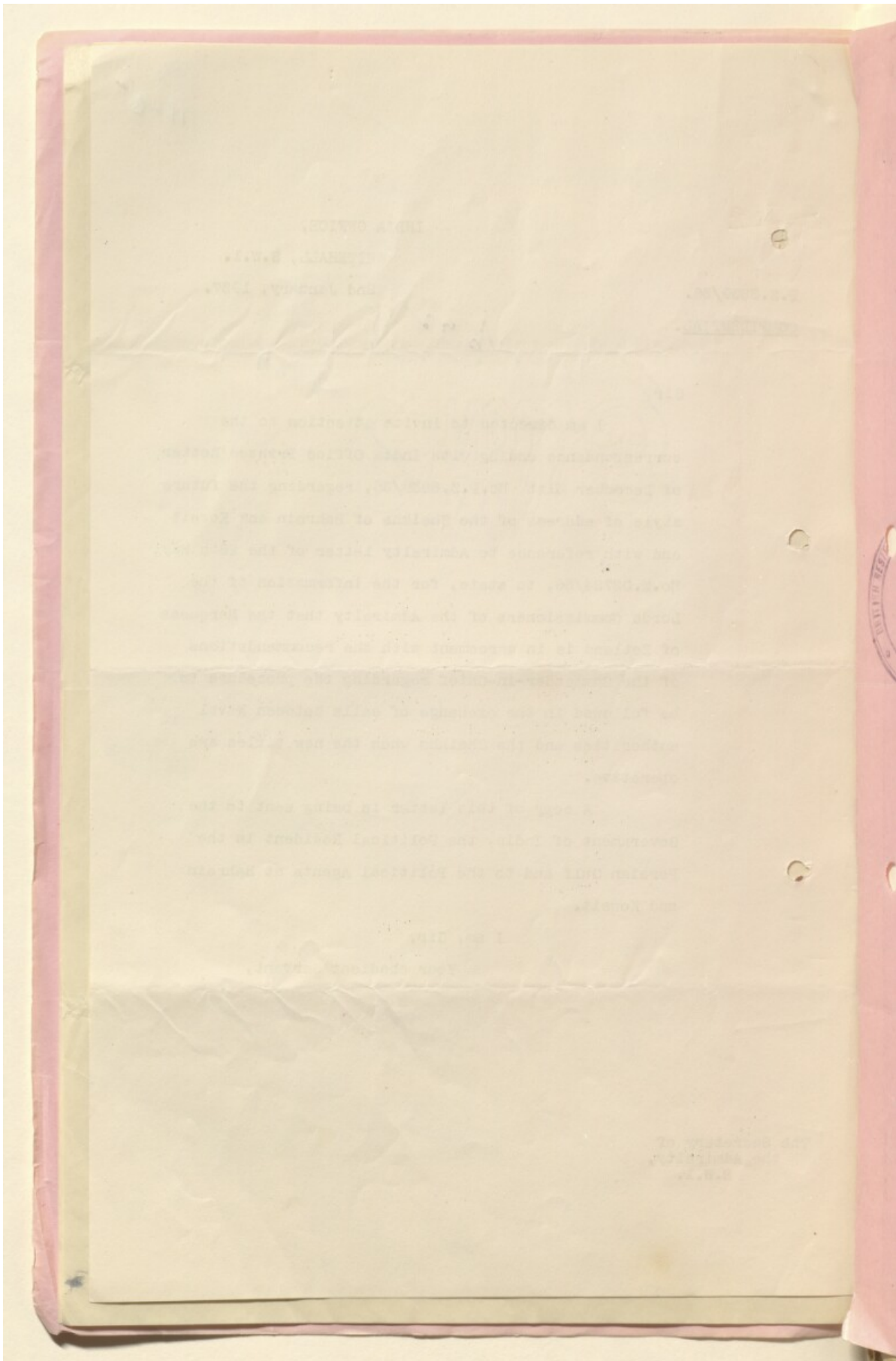














112 (123)

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 147-S of 1937. TV/15

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. M.J.Clauson Esquire,  
The India Office, London.
2. Sir Reader Bullard, KCMG., CIE.,  
His Majesty's Minister, Jeddah.
3. Captain G.S.de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓
4. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, CIE.,  
Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s)/

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 84 Dated 8.2.37.

Lowe  
6/2

British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated...30th January...1937.

Reference to previous correspondence:

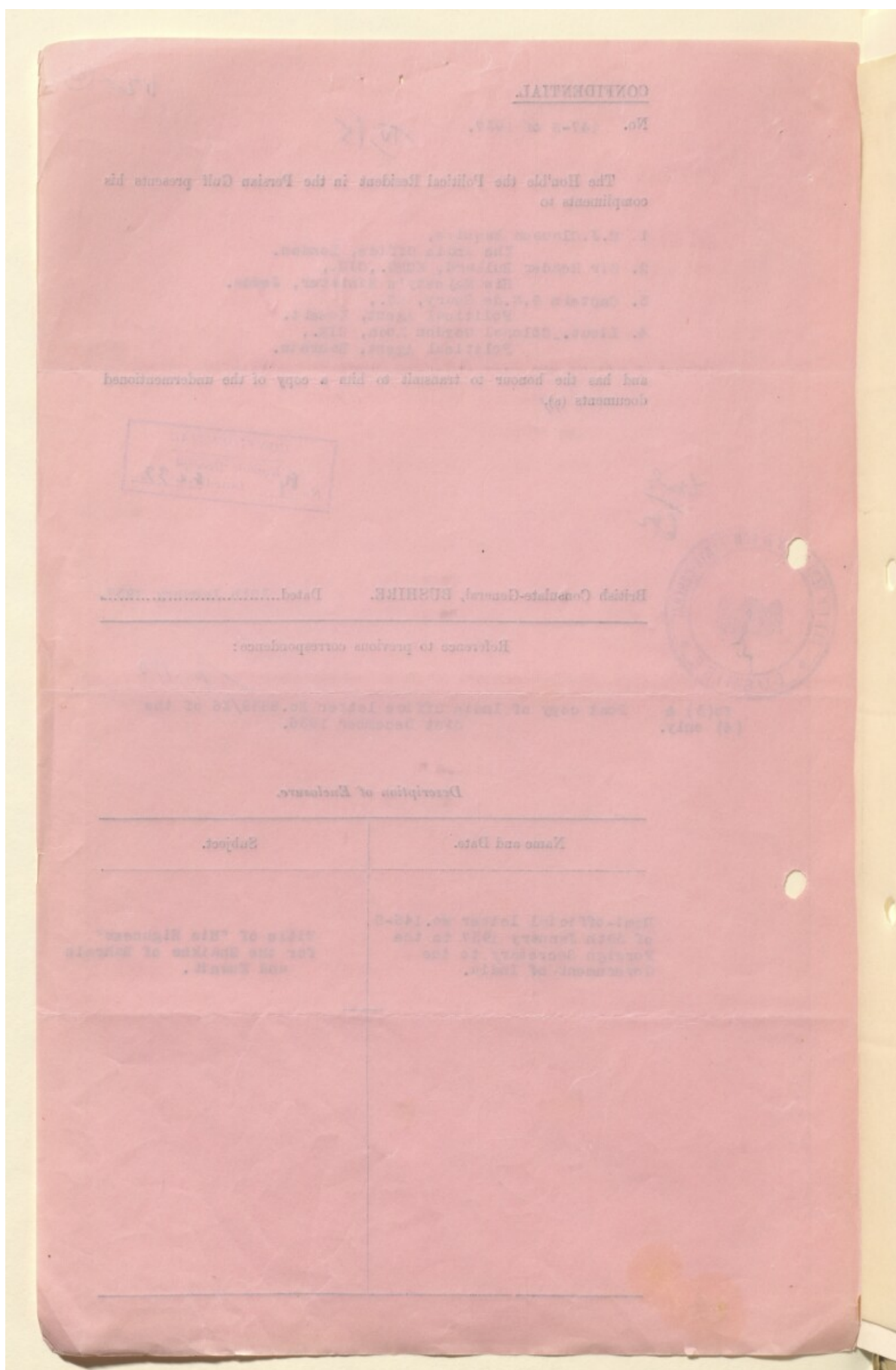
p-110

To(3) & Post copy of India Office letter No.8839/36 of the  
(4) only. 31st December 1936.

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No.146-S of 30th January 1937 to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.	Title of "His Highness" for the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.







Confidential.

The Residency,

Bushire, the 30th January 1937.

D.O.No.146-B.

p. 110

113 (122)

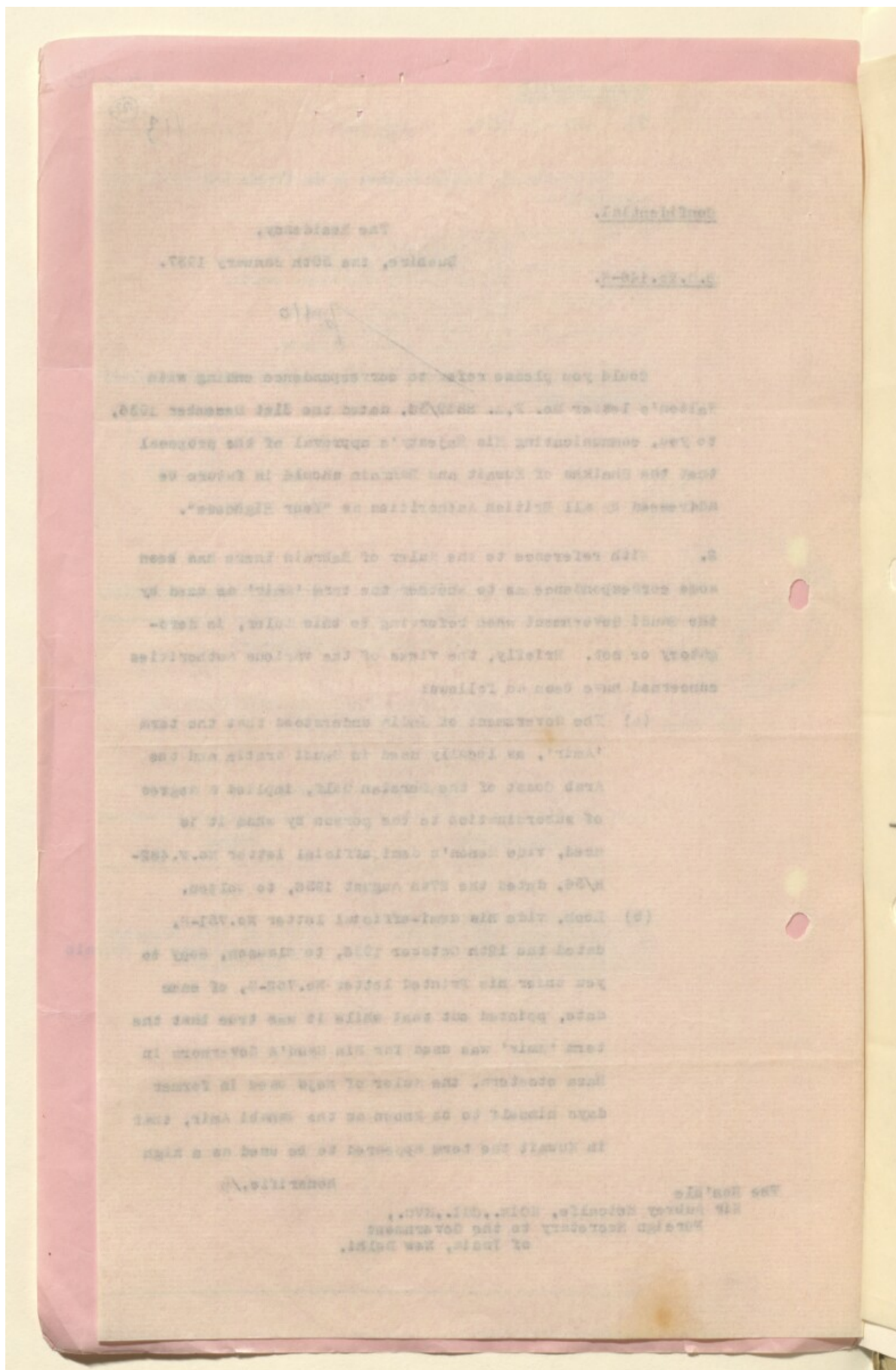
Could you please refer to correspondence ending with Walton's letter No. P.A. 8839/36, dated the 31st December 1936, to you, communicating His Majesty's approval of the proposal that the Shaikhs of Kuwait and Bahrain should in future be addressed by all British Authorities as "Your Highness".

2. With reference to the Ruler of Bahrain there has been some correspondence as to whether the term 'Amir' as used by the Saudi Government when referring to this Ruler, is derogatory or not. Briefly, the views of the various Authorities concerned have been as follows:

- (a) The Government of India understood that the term 'Amir', as locally used in Saudi Arabia and the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, implied a degree of subordination to the person by whom it is used, vide Menon's demi-official letter No.P.482-B/36, dated the 27th August 1936, to Walton.
- (b) Loch, vide his demi-official letter No.751-B, dated the 12th October 1936, to Clauson, copy to you under his Printed letter No.752-B, of same date, pointed out that while it was true that the term 'Amir' was used for Bin Saud's Governors in Haifa etcetera, the Ruler of Nejd used in former days himself to be known as the Wahabi Amir, that in Kuwait the term appeared to be used as a high

honorific,/p

The Hon'ble  
Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, KCIE., CBI., MVO.,  
Foreign Secretary to the Government  
of India, New Delhi.







-2-

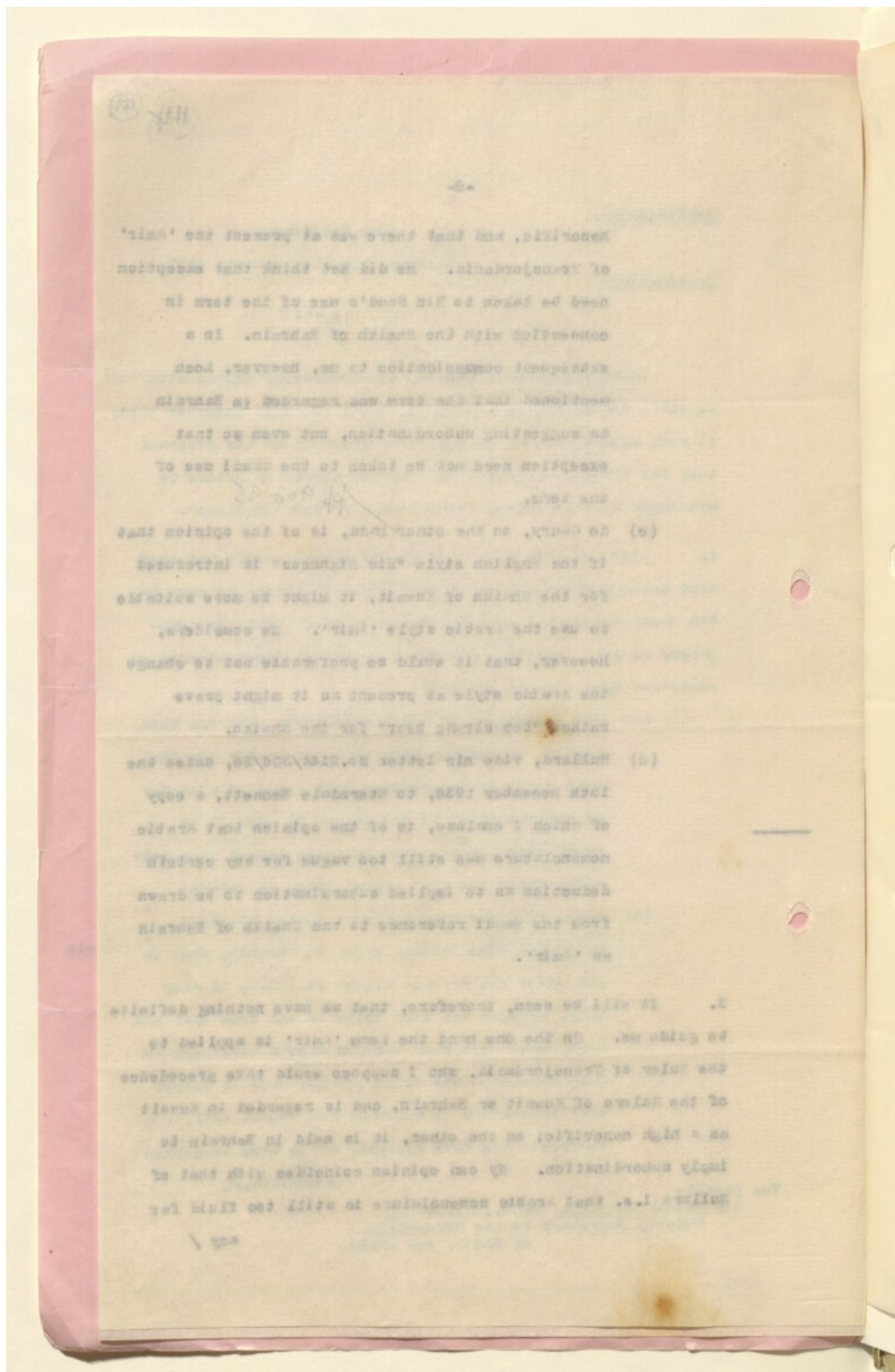
114 (123)  
honorific, and that there was at present the 'Amir' of Transjordan. He did not think that exception need be taken to Bin Saud's use of the term in connection with the Shaikh of Bahrain. In a subsequent communication to me, however, Loch mentioned that the term was regarded in Bahrain as suggesting subordination, but even so that exception need not be taken to the Saudi use of the term.

10p 902 95  
(c) de Gaury, on the other hand, is of the opinion that if the English style "His Highness" is introduced for the Shaikh of Kuwait, it might be more suitable to use the Arabic style 'Amir'. He considers, however, that it would be preferable not to change the Arabic style at present as it might prove rather "too strong beer" for the Shaikh.

(d) Bullard, vide his letter No. 2144/306/26, dated the 15th December 1936, to Sterndale Bennett, a copy of which I enclose, is of the opinion that Arabic nomenclature was still too vague for any certain deduction as to implied subordination to be drawn from the Saudi reference to the Shaikh of Bahrain as 'Amir'.

3. It will be seen, therefore, that we have nothing definite to guide us. On the one hand the term 'Amir' is applied to the ruler of Transjordan, who I suppose would take precedence of the Rulers of Kuwait or Bahrain, and is regarded in Kuwait as a high honorific; on the other, it is held in Bahrain to imply subordination. My own opinion coincides with that of Bullard i.e. that Arabic nomenclature is still too fluid for

any /







115 (121)  
-3-

any conclusions to be drawn, and I think, therefore, that despite the change from "His Excellency" to "His Highness", we should continue to use the style "His Highness the Shaikh" for the Rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain.

4. The following is a transliteration of the Arabic style in which the Rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain are at present addressed:

ILA HAZRAT AL AJAL AL AKBAM AL AFKHAM SAHIB  
AL SA'ADAT AL MUADD AL SHAIKH SIR AHMAD BIN JABIR  
AL SAHAB K.C.I.E., C.S.I., HAKIM AL KUWAIT  
KHALIFAH HAMAD BIN ISA AL  
BAHRAIN  
AL MUNTARAH.

That of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat is as follows:

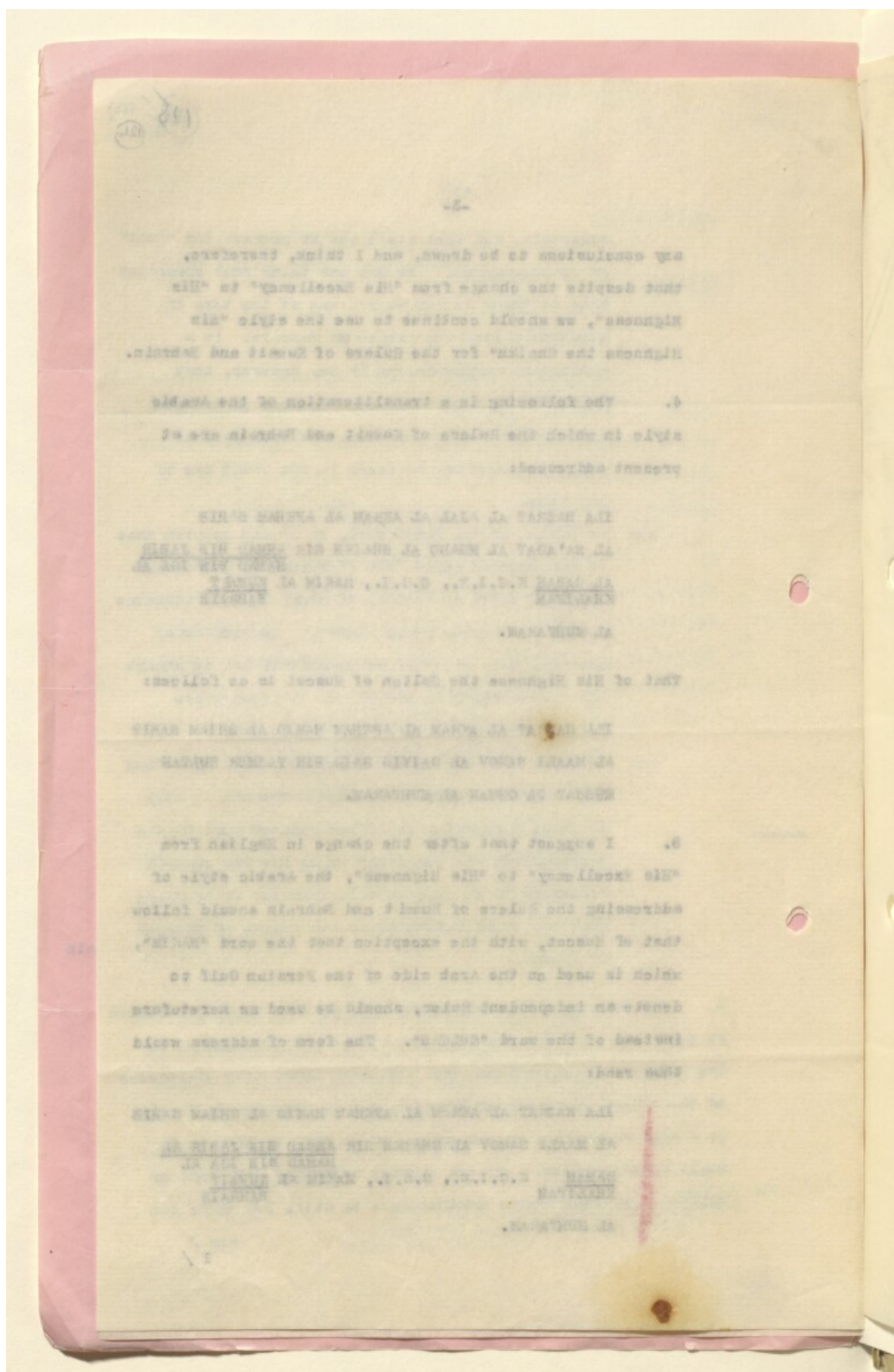
ILA HAZRAT AL AKBAM AL AFKHAM HAMID AL SHIAM SAHIB  
AL MAALI SAMOV AL BAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR SULTAN  
MUSCAT WA OMAN AL MUNTARAH.

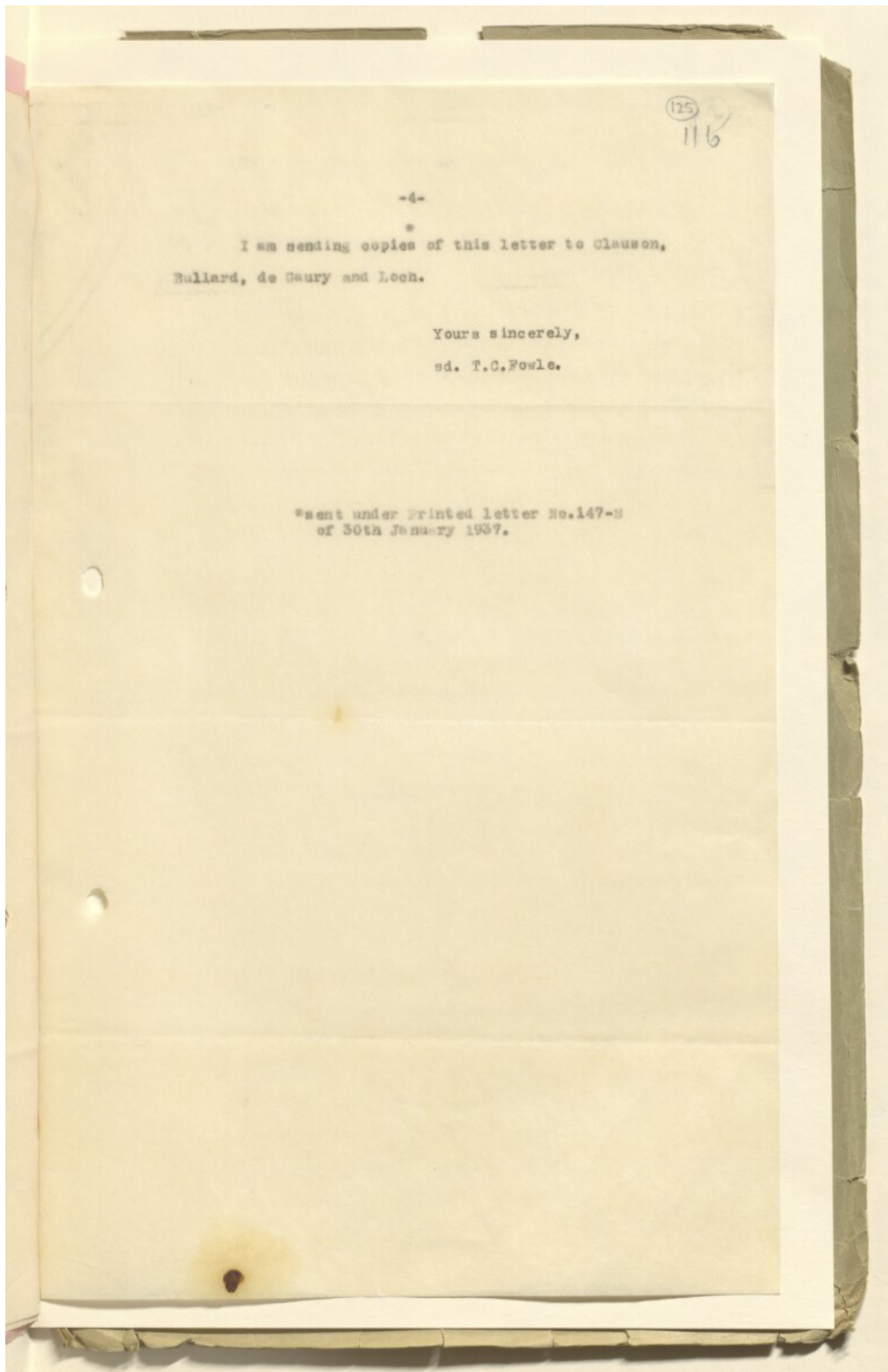
5. I suggest that after the change in English from "His Excellency" to "His Highness", the Arabic style of addressing the Rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain should follow that of Muscat, with the exception that the word "HAKIM", which is used on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf to denote an independent Ruler, should be used as heretofore instead of the word "SULTAN". The form of address would thus read:

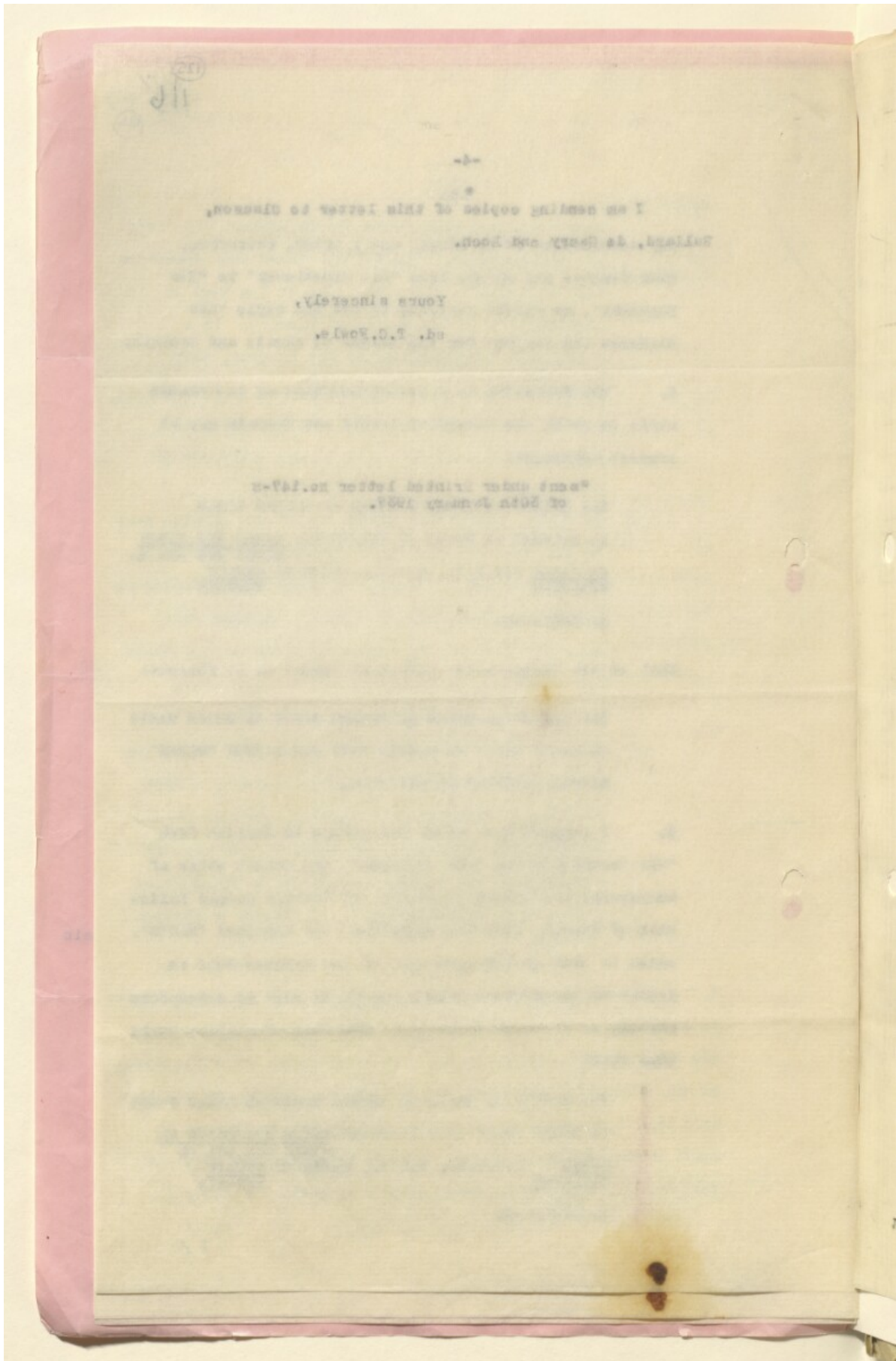
ILA HAZRAT AL AKBAM AL AFKHAM HAMID AL SHIAM SAHIB  
AL MAALI SAMOV AL SHAIKH SIR AHMAD BIN JABIR AL  
SAHAB K.C.I.E., C.S.I., HAKIM AL KUWAIT  
KHALIFAH HAMAD BIN ISA AL  
BAHRAIN  
AL MUNTARAH.

I /













(Received under Jeddah endorsement No. 2143/306/26  
dated the 15th December 1936).

Copy.

No. 2141/306/26.

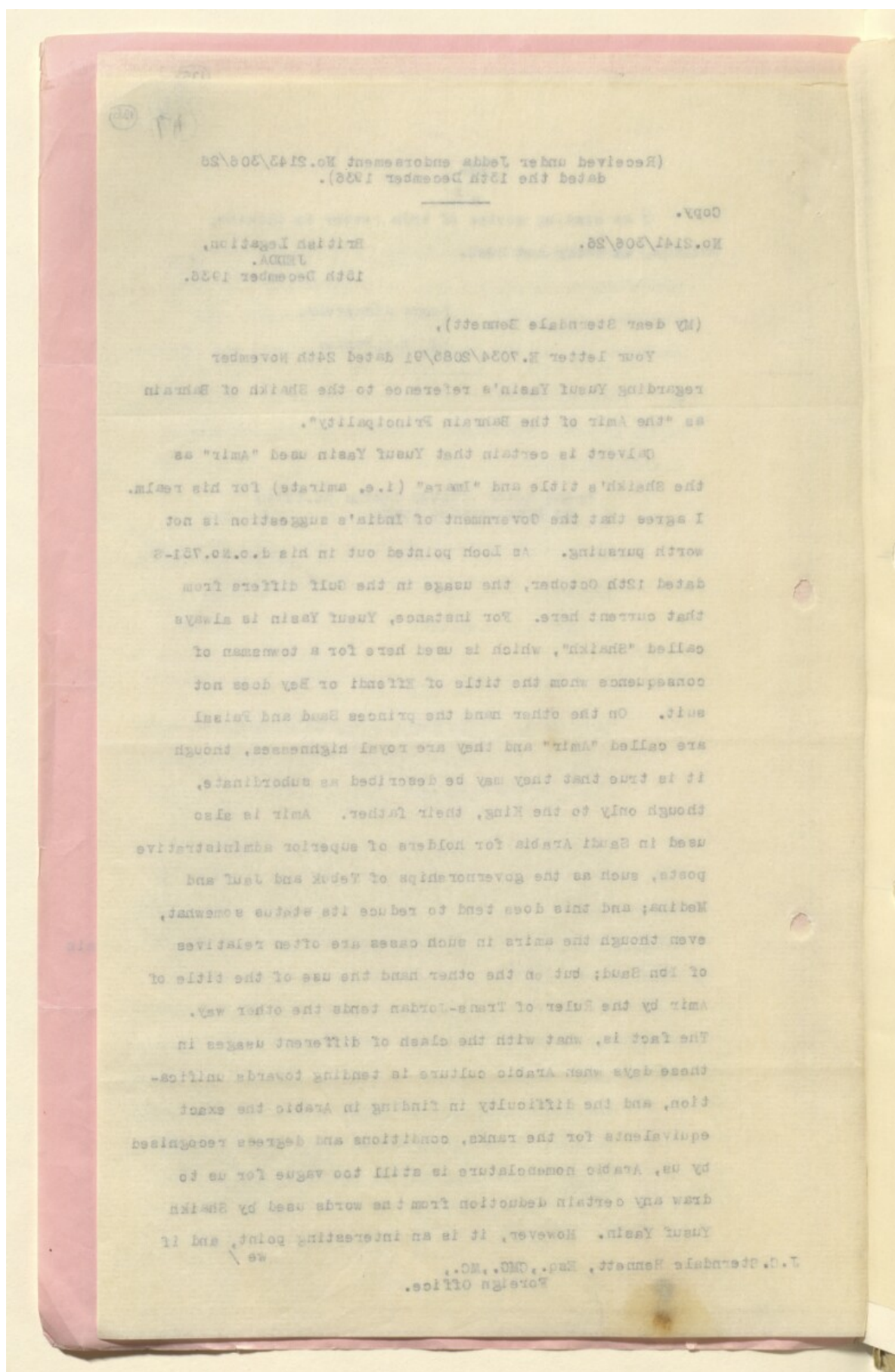
British Legation,  
JEDDAH.  
15th December 1936.

(My dear Sterndale Bennett),

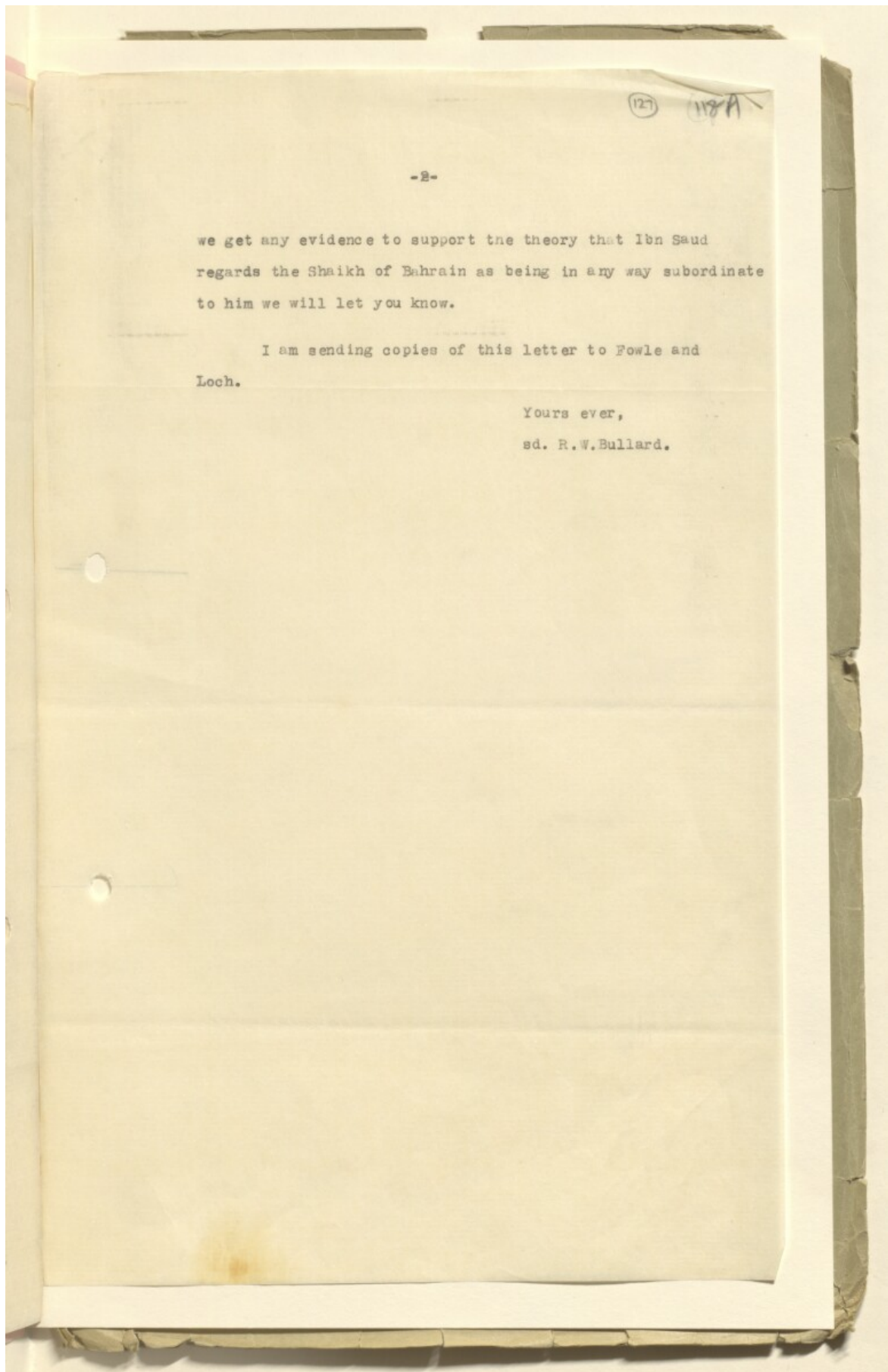
Your letter E.7034/2085/91 dated 24th November  
regarding Yusuf Yasin's reference to the Shaikh of Bahrain  
as "the Amir of the Bahrain Principality".

Calvert is certain that Yusuf Yasin used "Amir" as  
the Shaikh's title and "Imara" (i.e. amirate) for his realm.  
I agree that the Government of India's suggestion is not  
worth pursuing. As Loch pointed out in his d.o.No.751-3  
dated 12th October, the usage in the Gulf differs from  
that current here. For instance, Yusuf Yasin is always  
called "Shaikh", which is used here for a townsman of  
consequence whom the title of Effendi or Bey does not  
suit. On the other hand the princes Saud and Faisal  
are called "Amir" and they are royal highnesses, though  
it is true that they may be described as subordinate,  
though only to the King, their father. Amir is also  
used in Saudi Arabia for holders of superior administrative  
posts, such as the governorships of Tebuk and Jauf and  
Medina; and this does tend to reduce its status somewhat,  
even though the amirs in such cases are often relatives  
of Ibn Saud; but on the other hand the use of the title of  
Amir by the Ruler of Trans-Jordan tends the other way.  
The fact is, what with the clash of different usages in  
these days when Arabic culture is tending towards unifica-  
tion, and the difficulty in finding in Arabic the exact  
equivalents for the ranks, conditions and degrees recognised  
by us, Arabic nomenclature is still too vague for us to  
draw any certain deduction from the words used by Shaikh  
Yusuf Yasin. However, it is an interesting point, and if  
we /

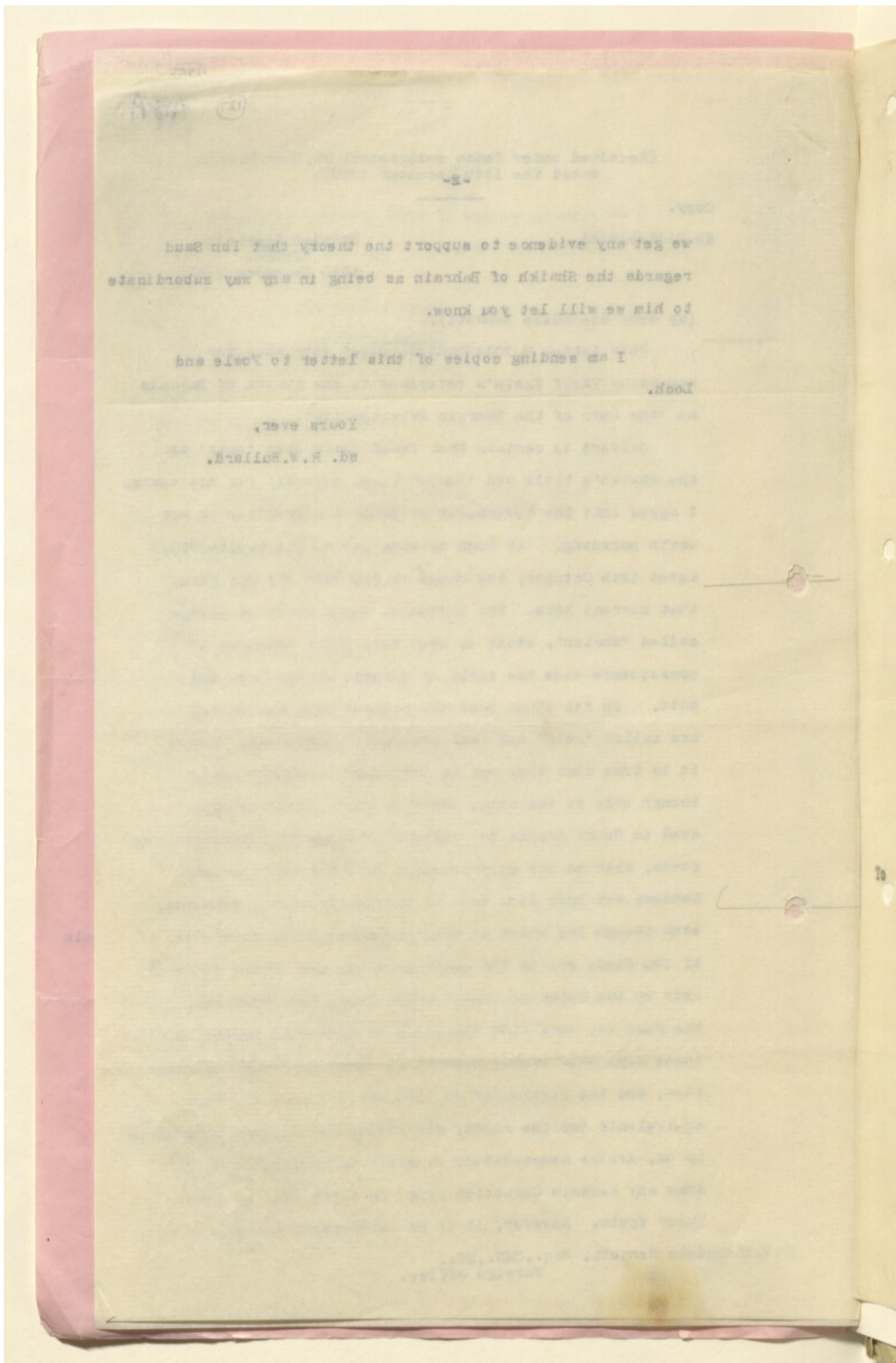
J.C. Sterndale Bennett, Esq., CMG., MC.,  
Foreign Office.

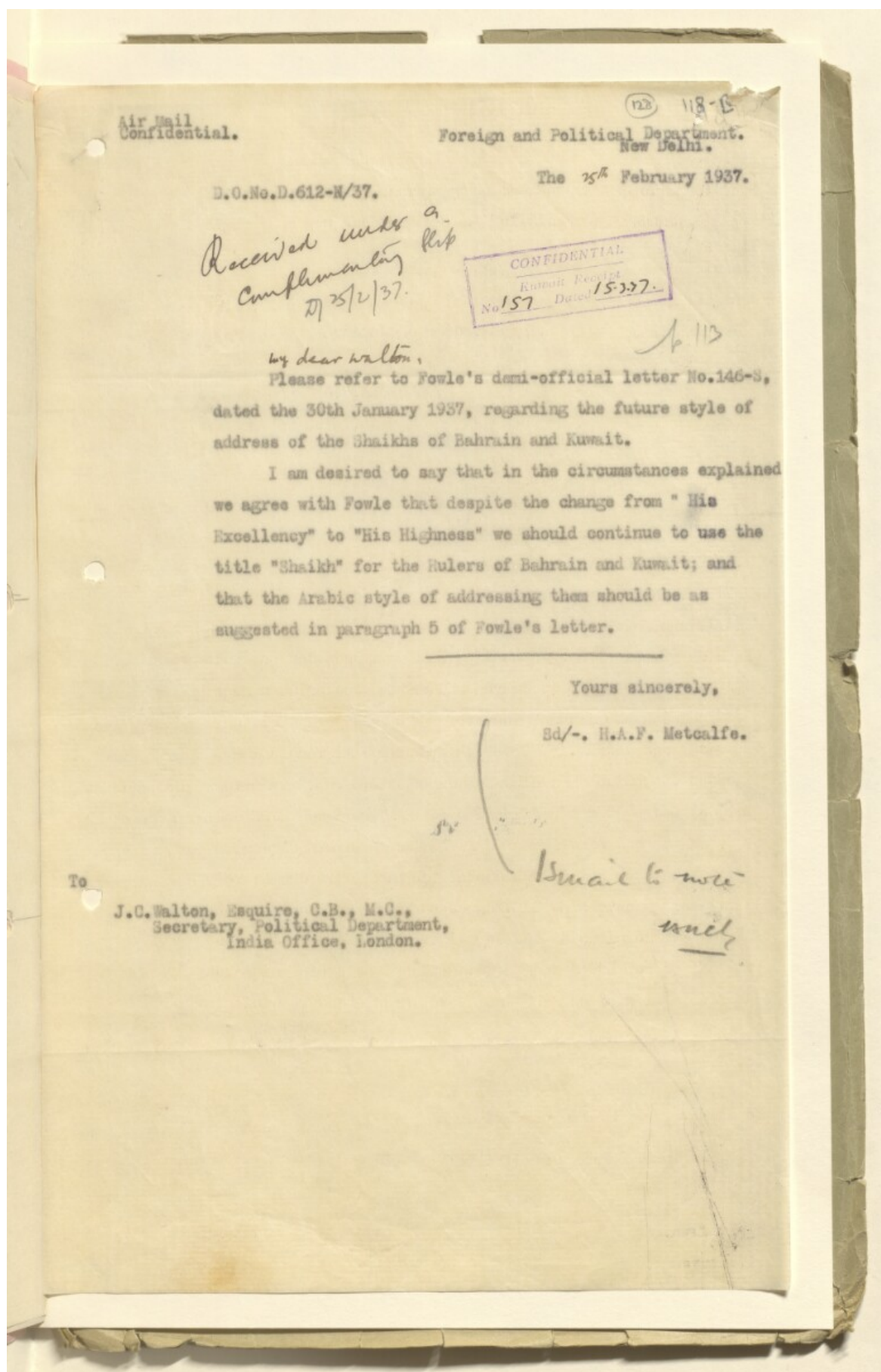




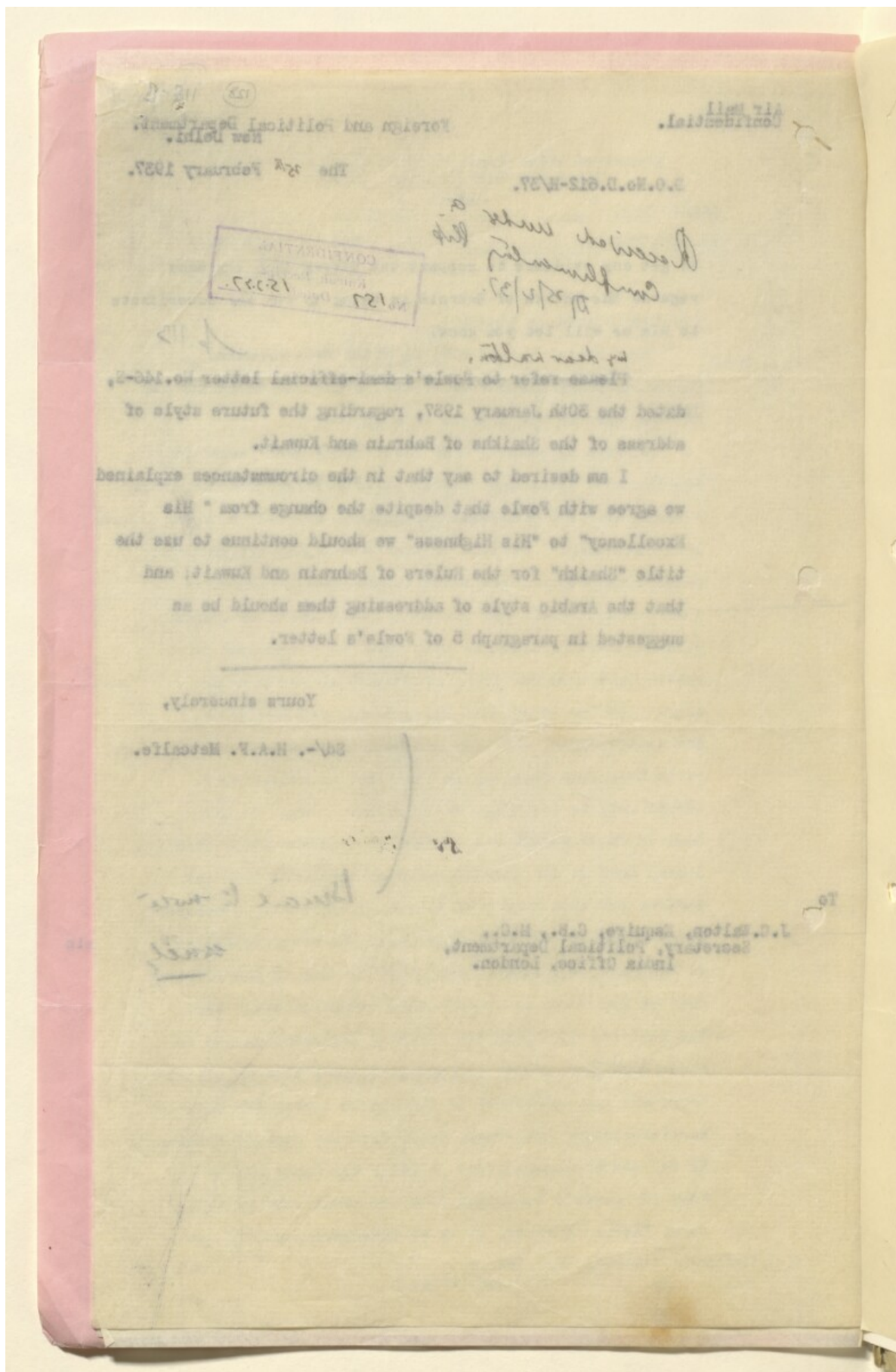




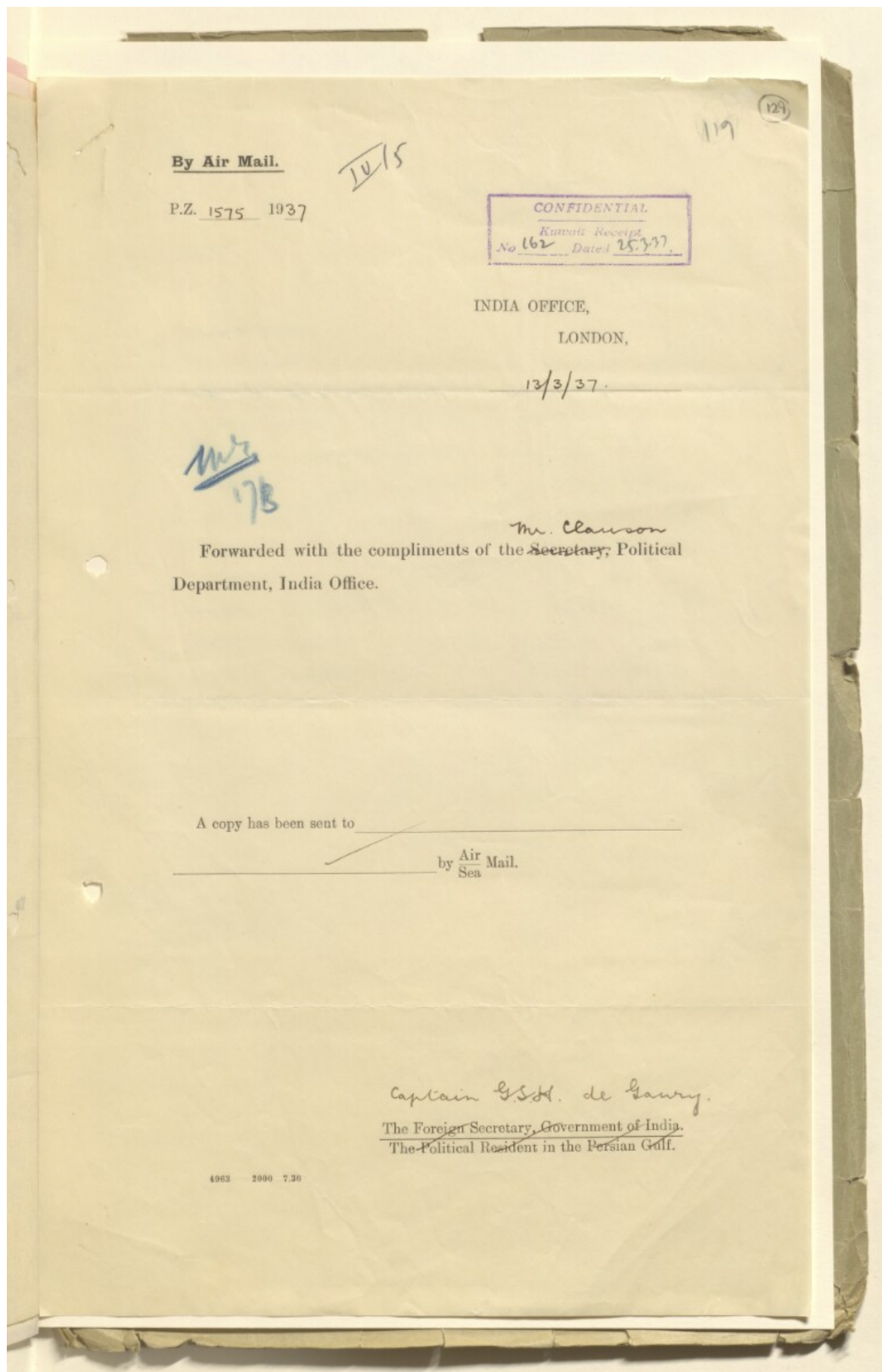


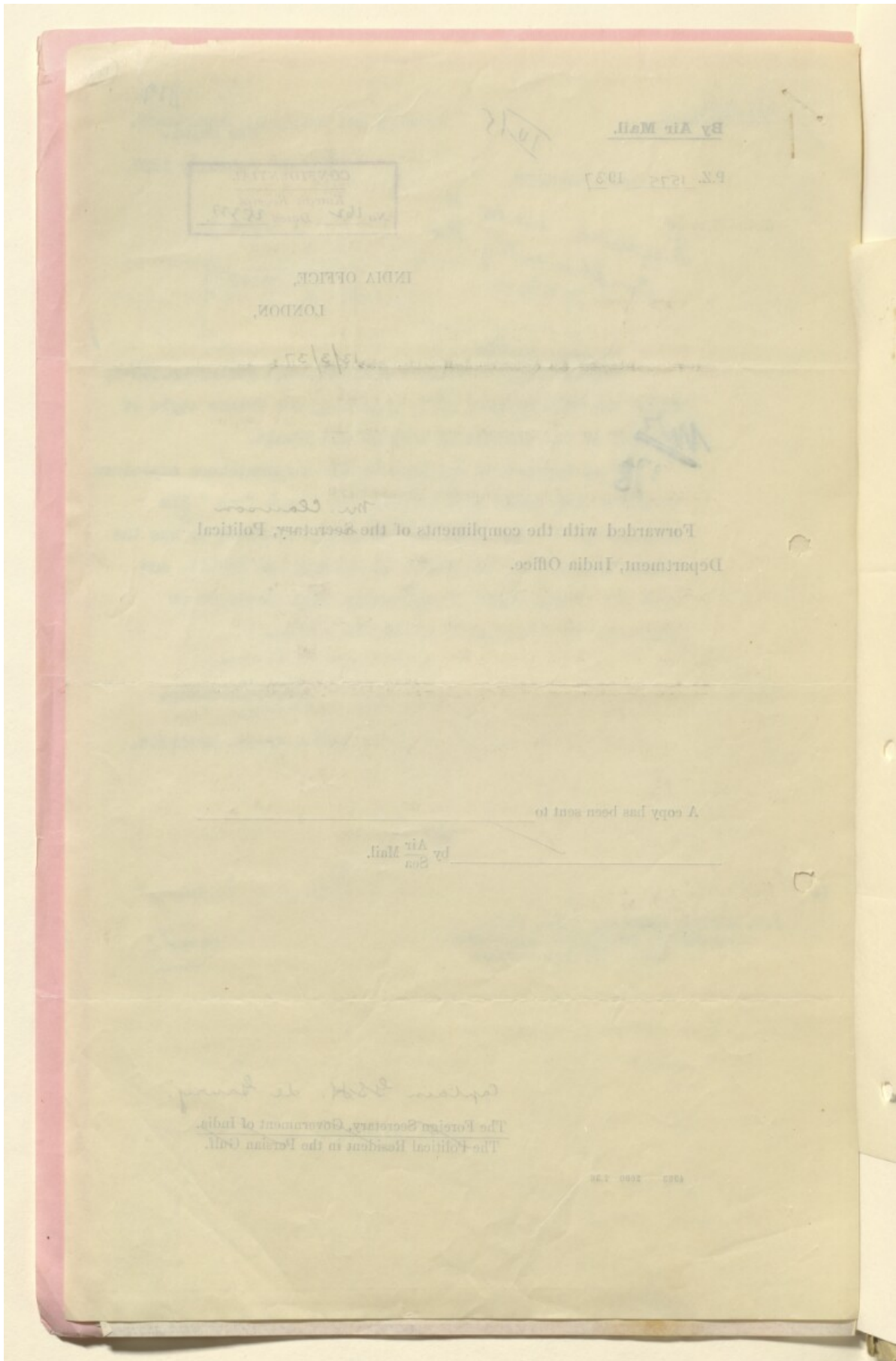


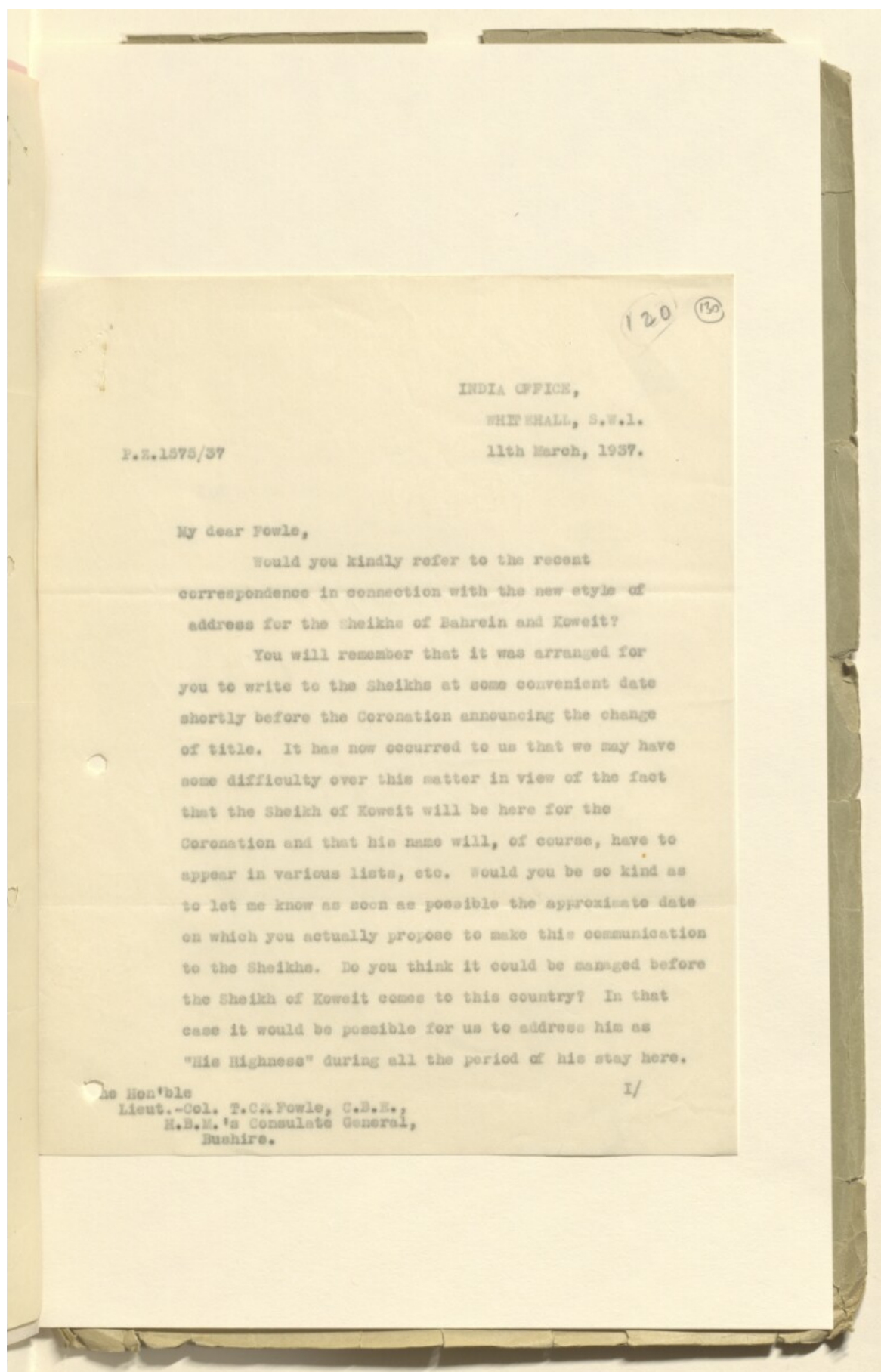












INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.  
11th March, 1937.

P.Z.1575/37

My dear Fowle,

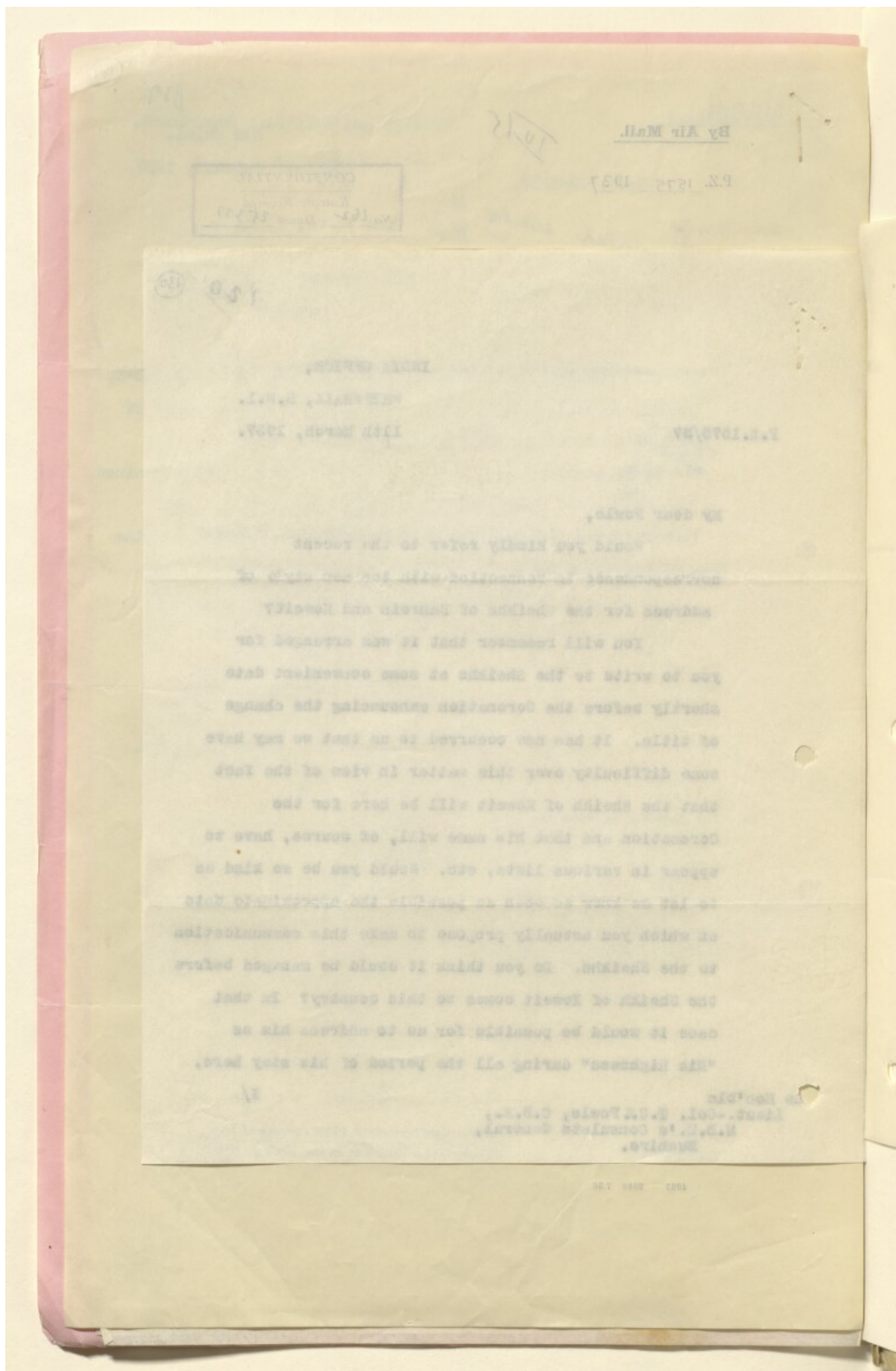
Would you kindly refer to the recent correspondence in connection with the new style of address for the sheikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait?

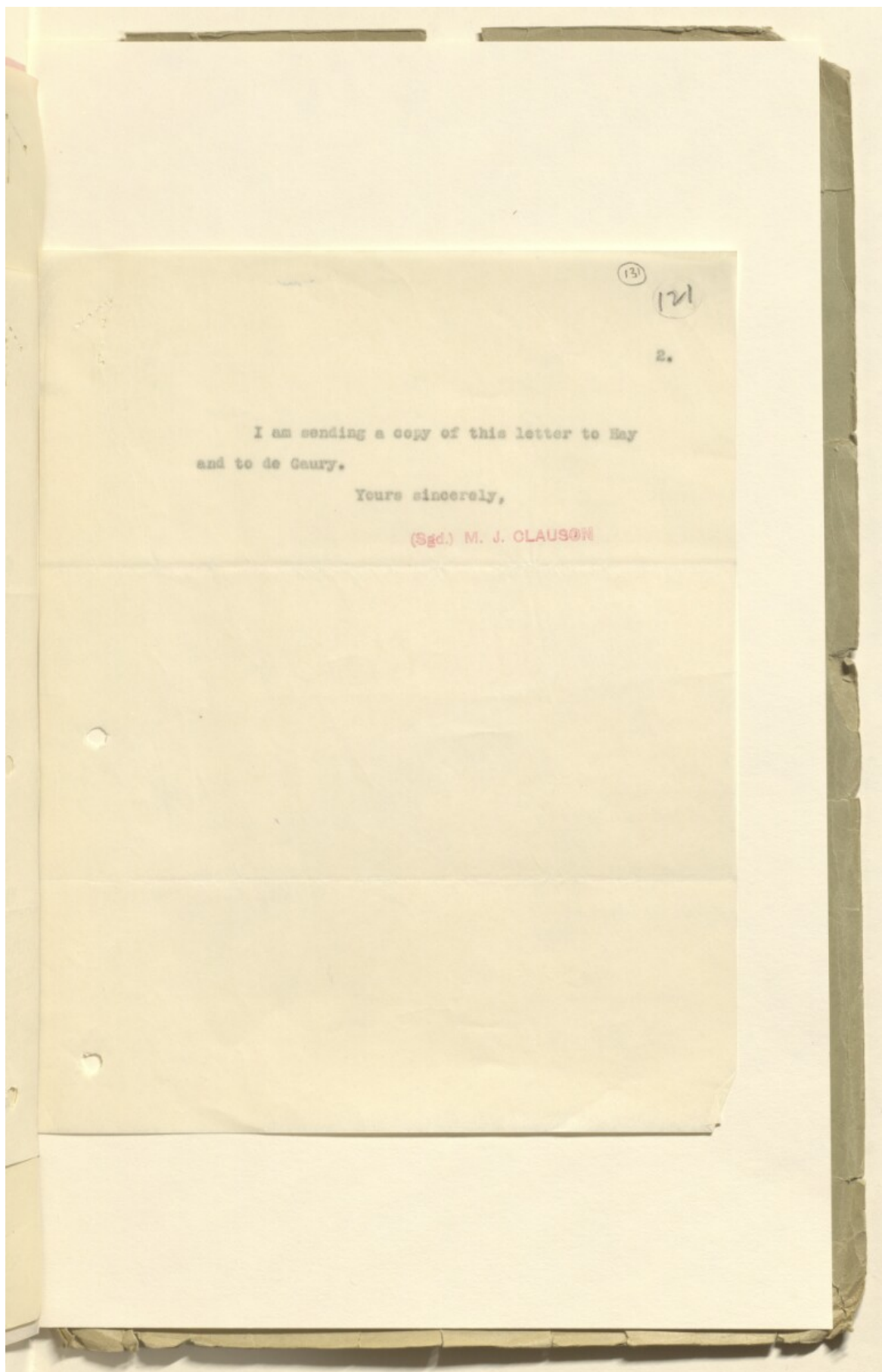
You will remember that it was arranged for you to write to the Sheikhs at some convenient date shortly before the Coronation announcing the change of title. It has now occurred to us that we may have some difficulty over this matter in view of the fact that the Sheikh of Kuwait will be here for the Coronation and that his name will, of course, have to appear in various lists, etc. Would you be so kind as to let me know as soon as possible the approximate date on which you actually propose to make this communication to the Sheikhs. Do you think it could be managed before the Sheikh of Kuwait comes to this country? In that case it would be possible for us to address him as "His Highness" during all the period of his stay here.

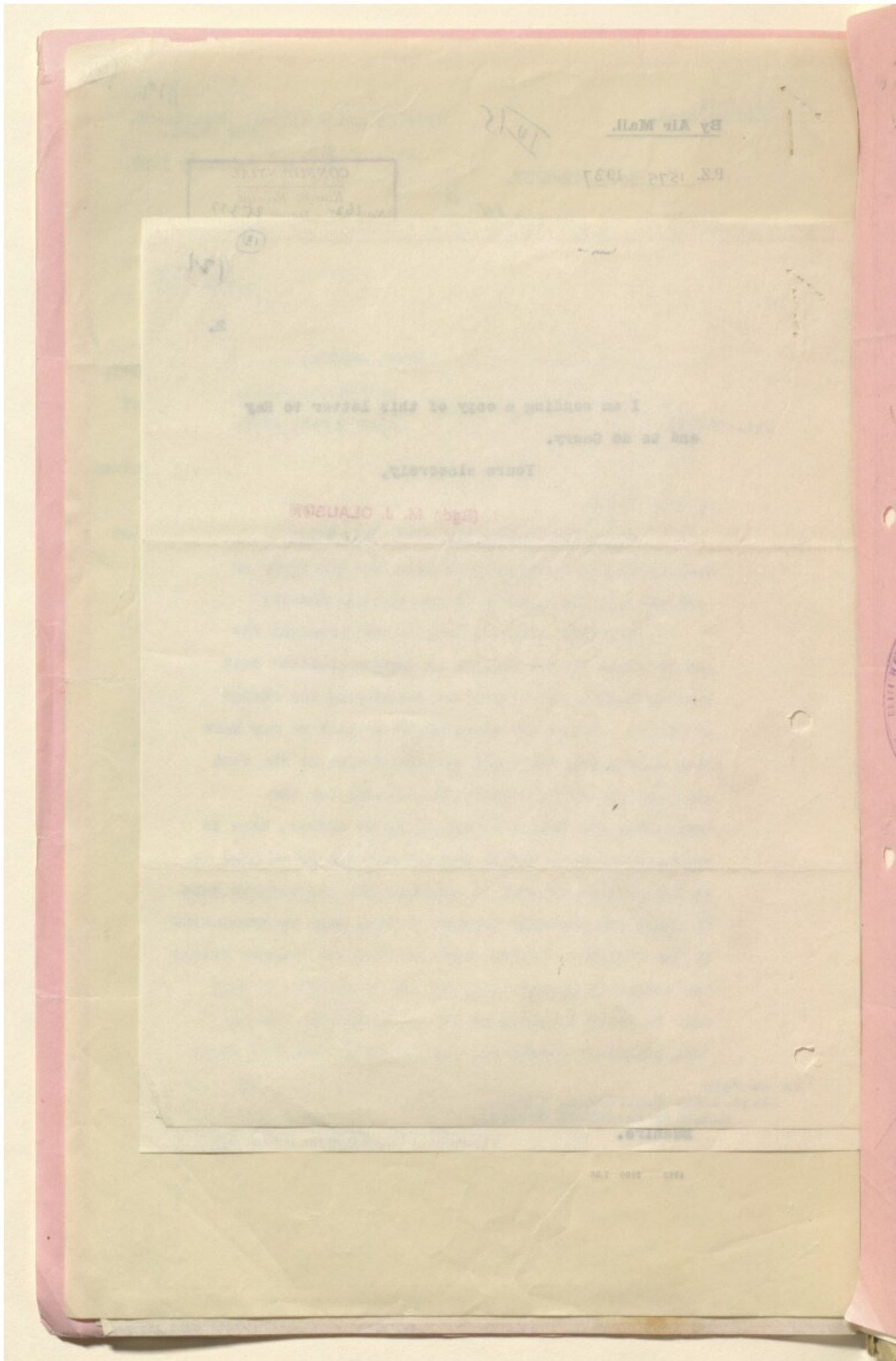
The Hon'ble  
Lieut.-Col. T.C.A. Fowle, C.B.E.,  
H.B.M.'s Consul General,  
Bushire.

I/













(132)

CONFIDENTIAL

No. C/38 of 1937. *10/15*

122

CONFIDENTIAL  
Kuwait Receipt  
No. 167 Dated 28.7.37

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent,  
Bahrain.
2. Captain G.S.de Gaury, M.C.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents *(9)* for information only.

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Bahrain.  
~~British Consulate General, BUSHIRE~~

Dated... 20th March 1937.

Reference to previous correspondence:

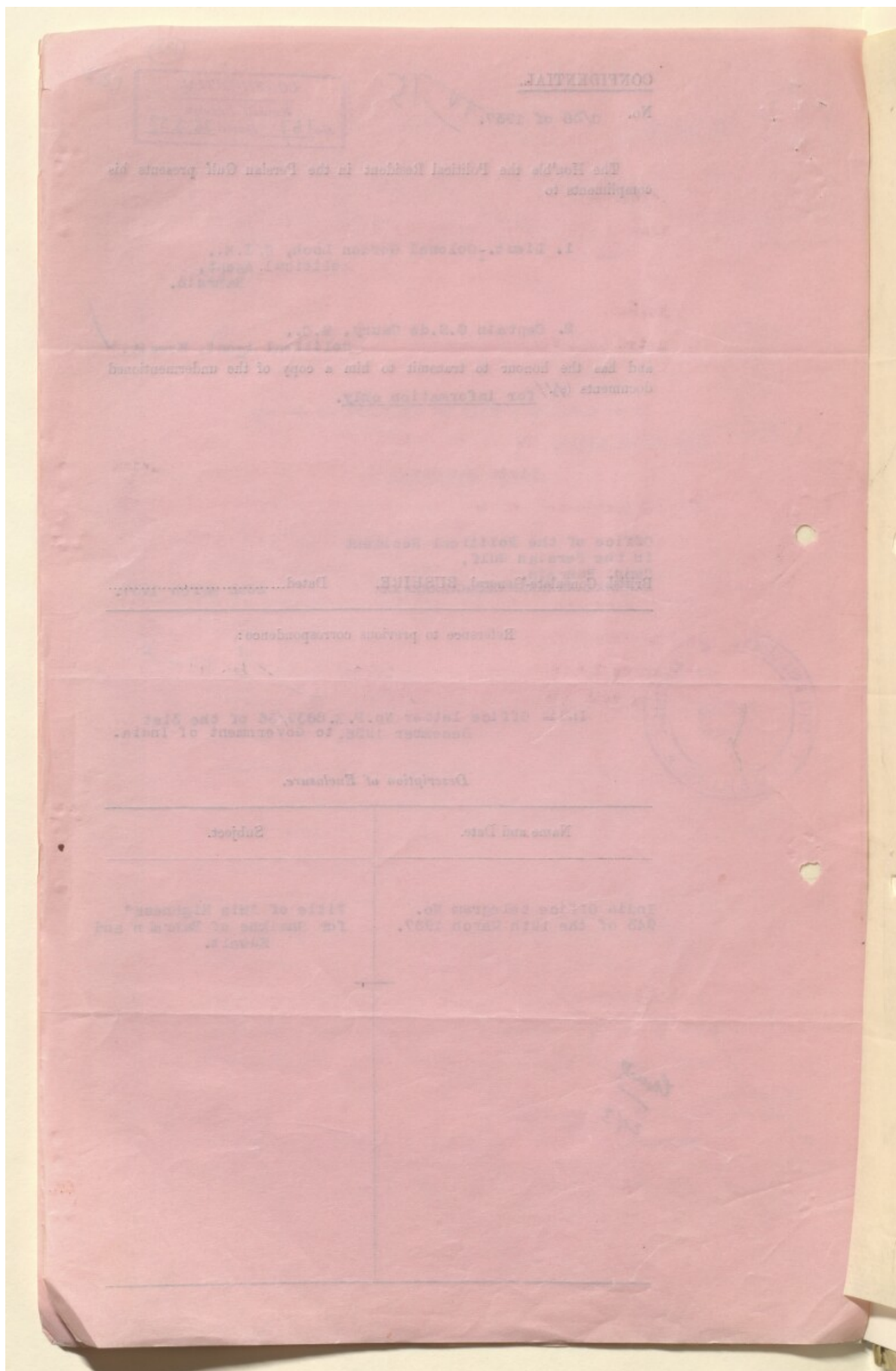
*p. 111-A*

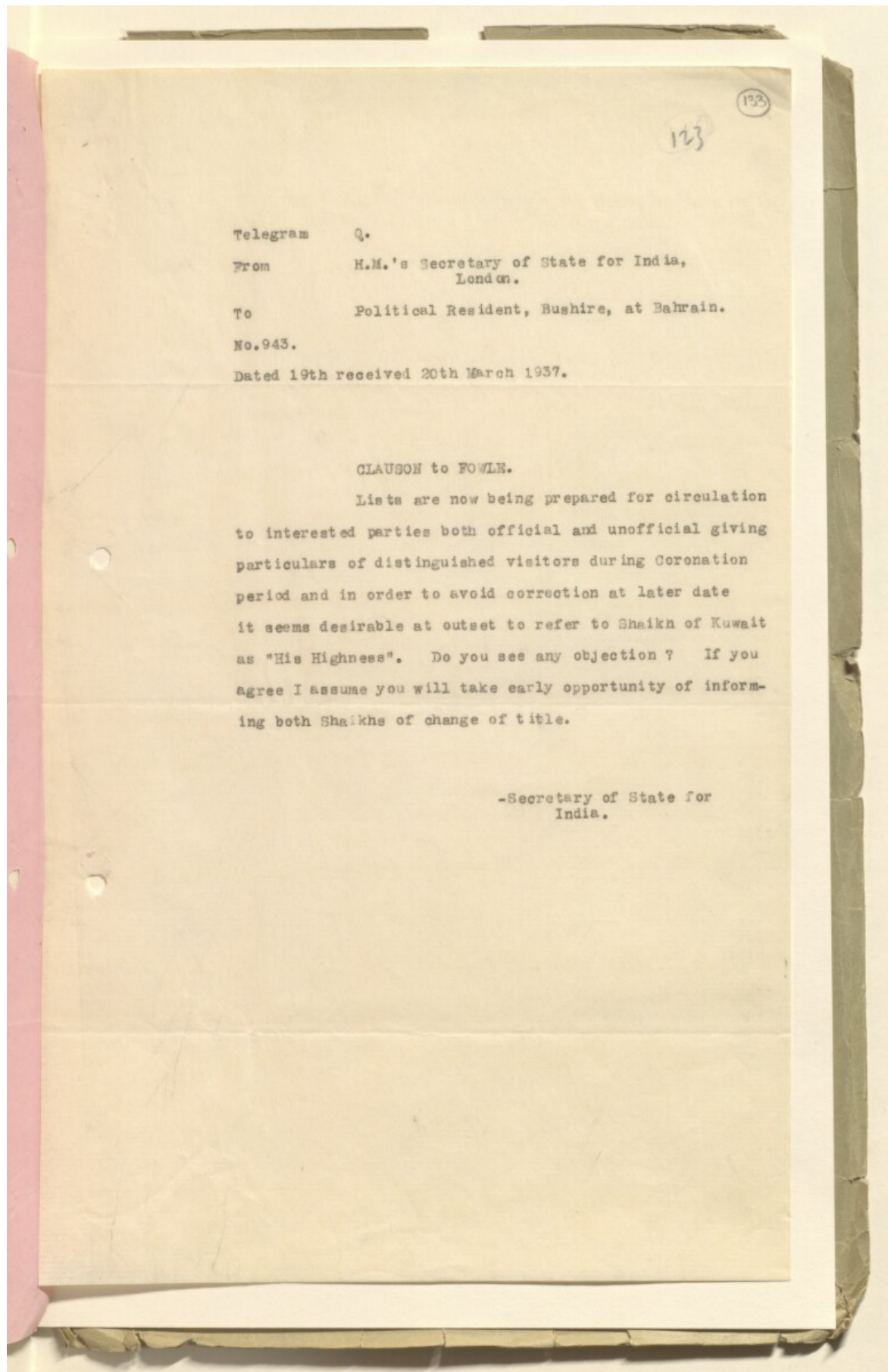
India Office letter No.P.2.8839/36 of the 31st  
December 1936 to Government of India.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
India Office telegram No. 943 of the 19th March 1937.	Title of "His Highness" for Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.

*24/3*





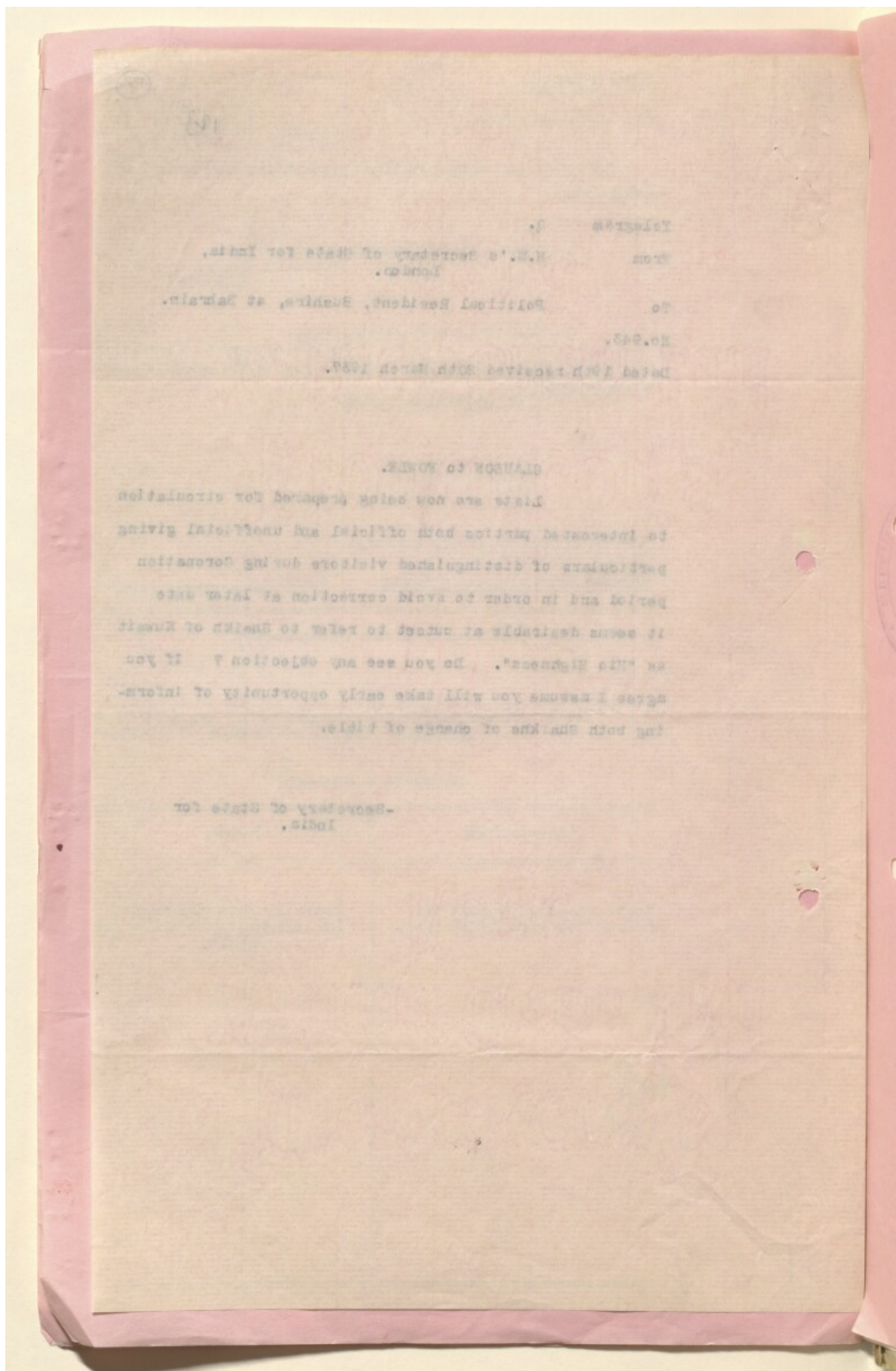
Telegram Q.  
From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
To Political Resident, Bushire, at Bahrain.  
No.943.  
Dated 19th received 20th March 1937.

CLAUSON to FOWLE.

Lists are now being prepared for circulation to interested parties both official and unofficial giving particulars of distinguished visitors during Coronation period and in order to avoid correction at later date it seems desirable at outset to refer to Shaikh of Kuwait as "His Highness". Do you see any objection? If you agree I assume you will take early opportunity of informing both Shaikhs of change of title.

-Secretary of State for  
India.







'File 4/5 Kuwait State: Shaikh of Kuwait, Status of and Salutes for' [134r]  
(267/370)

124 (134)

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 285-S of 1937

xxx/2 R1.177  
24.3.37

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

( 1.) The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

( 2.) The Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents (s).

b122

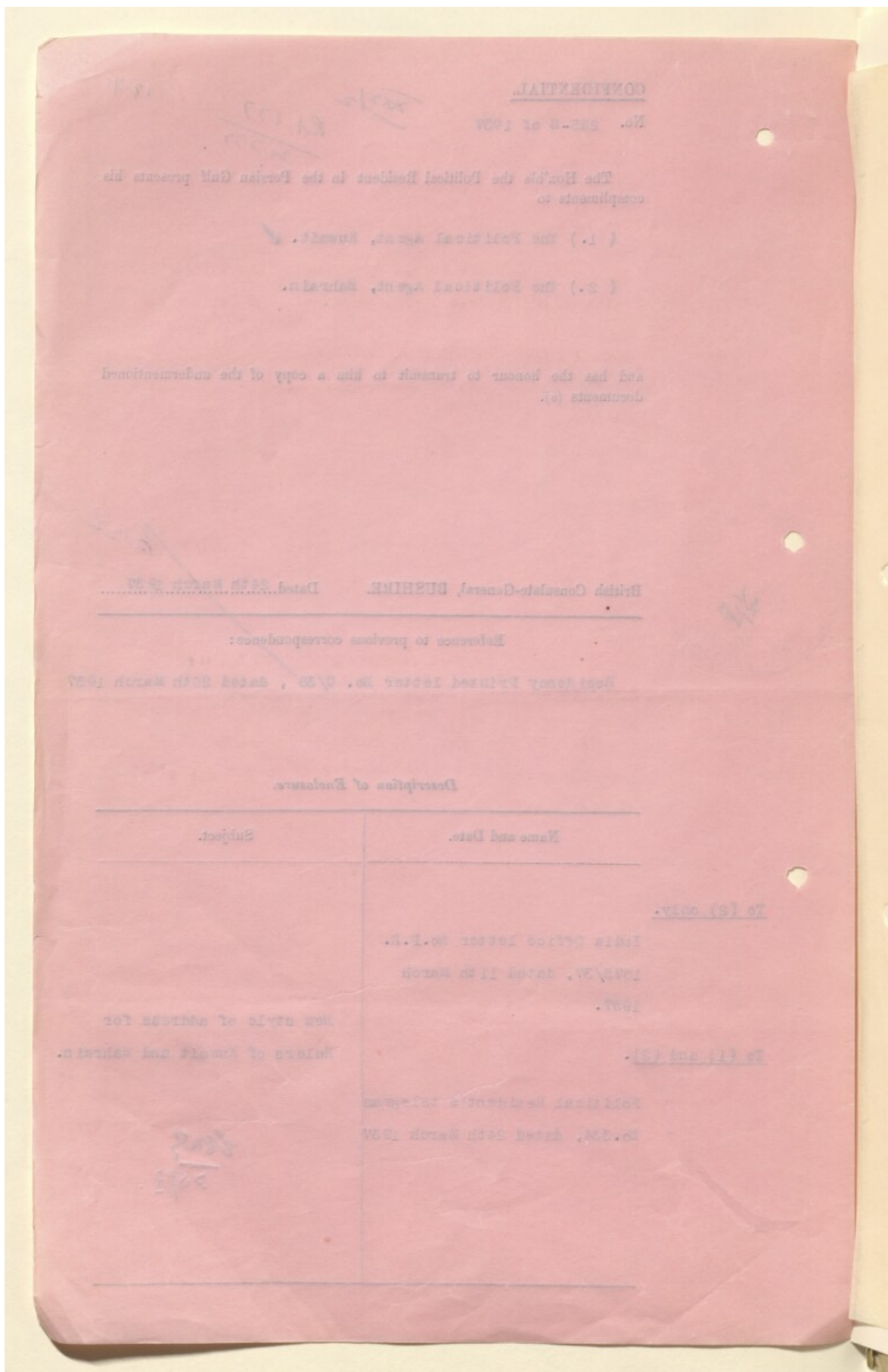
British Consulate-General, BUSHIRE. Dated 24th March 1937.....

Reference to previous correspondence:

Residency Printed letter No. G/38 , dated 20th March 1937

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<u>To (2) only.</u> India Office letter No.P.Z. 1575/37, dated 11th March 1937.	
<u>To (1) and (2).</u> Political Resident's telegram No.334, dated 24th March 1937	New style of address for Rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain.  25/3







(135)  
125

Telegram Q.  
From Political Resident, Bushire.  
To Government of India, Foreign and  
Political Department, New Delhi.  
Repeated to H.M.'s Secretary of State for India,  
London.  
Copy by post Political Agent, Kuwait..  
Political Agent, Bahrain.  
No. 334  
Dated 24th March 1937.

p 120

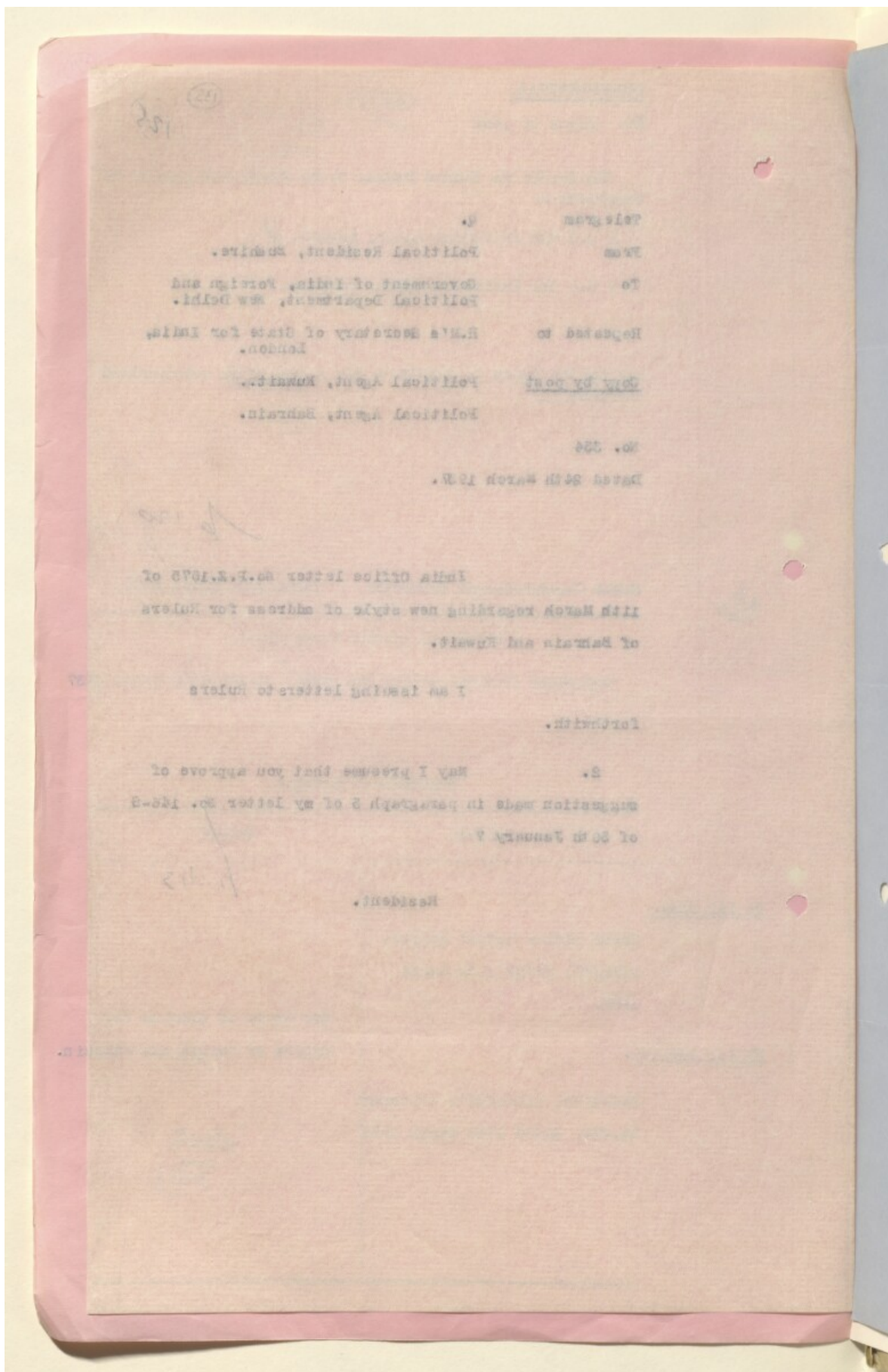
India Office letter No.P.E.1575 of  
11th March regarding new style of address for Rulers  
of Bahrain and Kuwait.

I am issuing letters to Rulers  
forthwith.

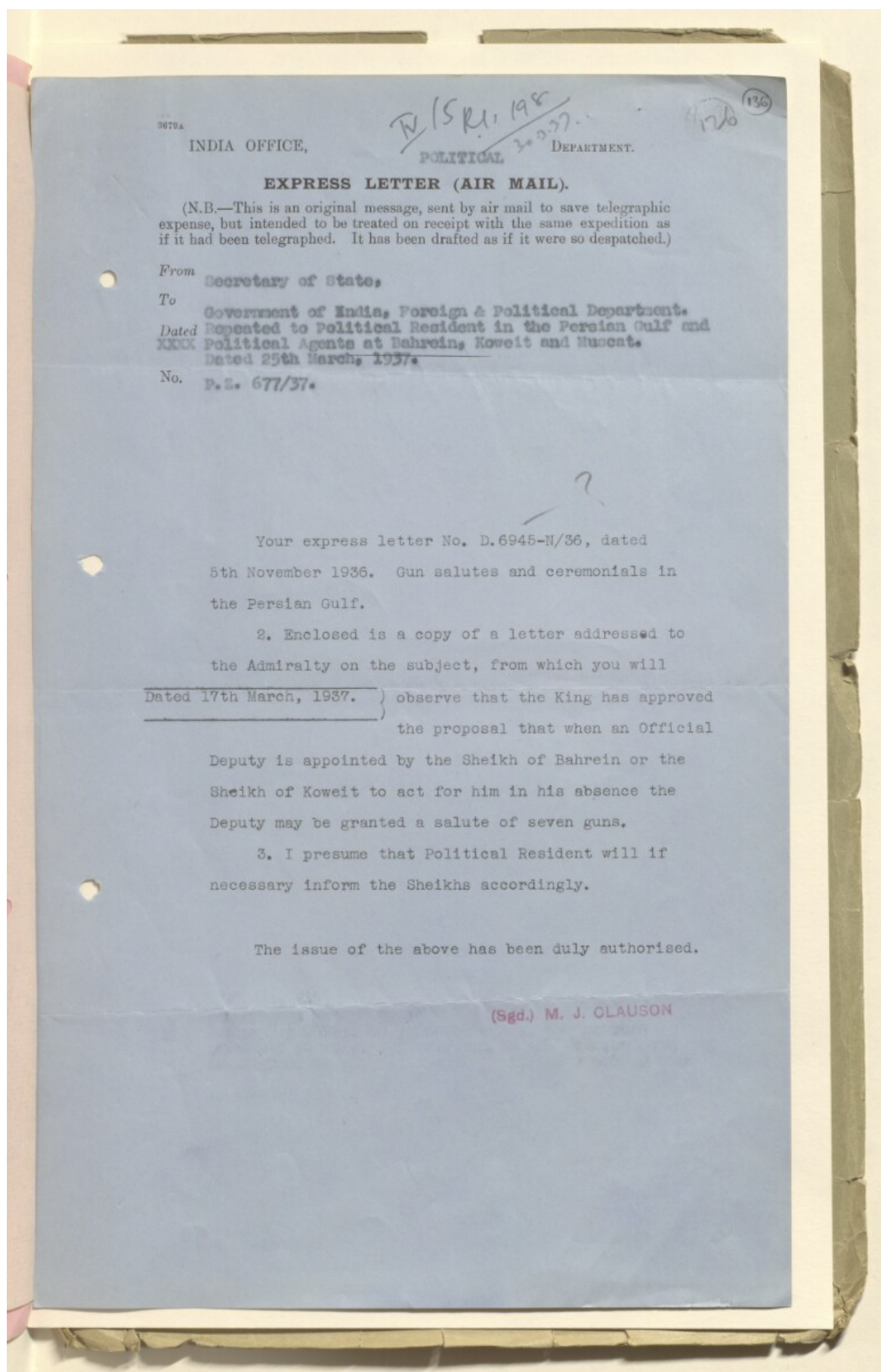
2. May I presume that you approve of  
suggestion made in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 146-S  
of 30th January ?

p 113

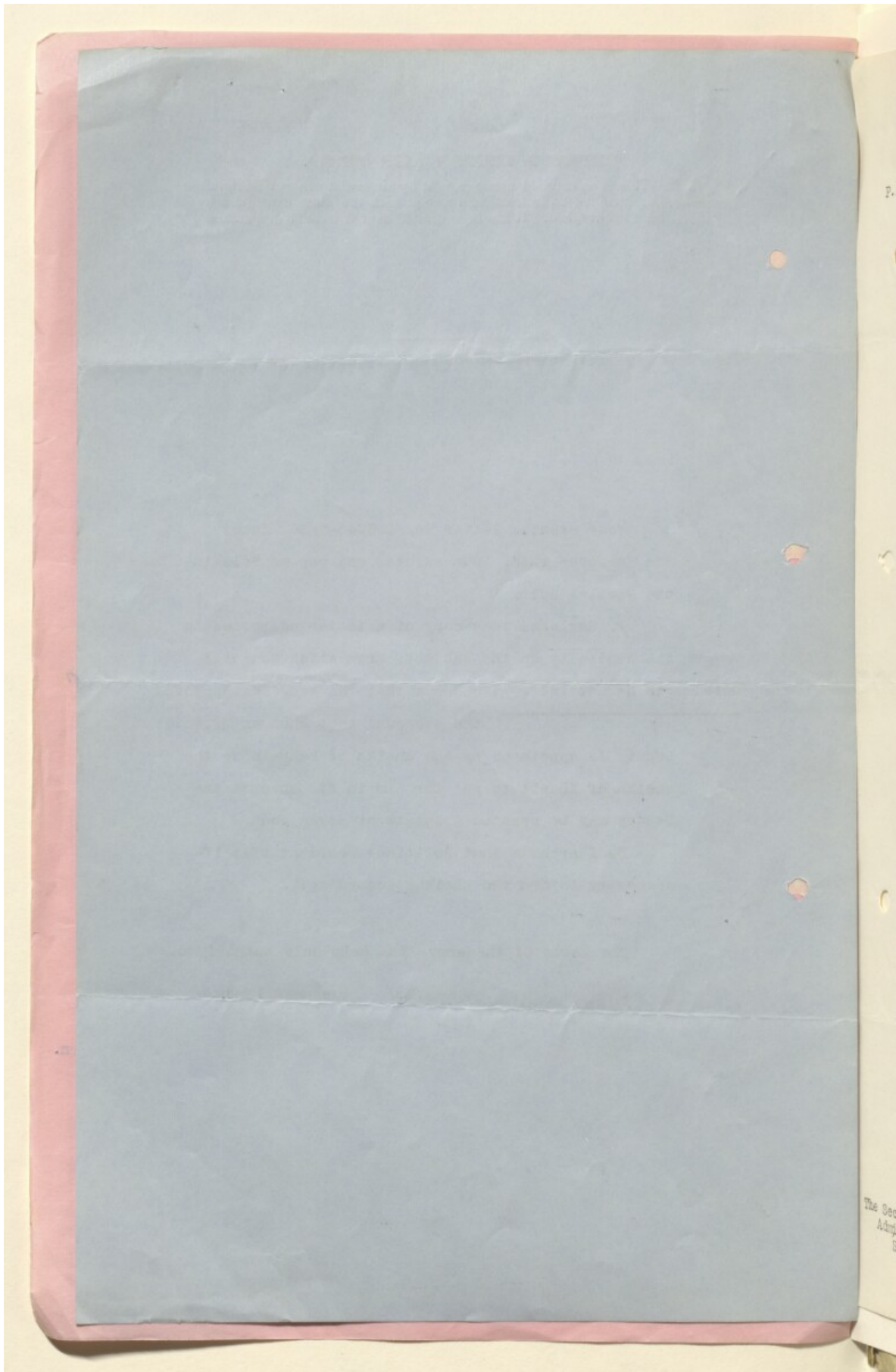
Resident.













P.Z.677/37.

INDIA OFFICE,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.  
17th March, 1937.

Sir,

With reference to Admiralty letter No.M.4071/36, dated 26th September 1936, concerning gun salutes and local ceremonial in the Persian Gulf, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve that when an official Deputy is appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrein or the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence, the Deputy may be granted a salute of 7 guns. In this connection I am to invite attention to the telegram No.773 dated 31st October 1936 addressed by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to the Government of India (copy of which was sent to the Admiralty with India Office Printed Letter No.P.Z.8077/36 dated 17th November 1936) regarding Note IV to the proposed revised Table of Salutes.

Lord Zetland has no comments to offer on the other changes proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, but he suggests that the revised Table should include a reference to the personal salute of 3 guns recently granted to the Sheikh of Kalba. (See Admiralty letter of the 19th January, 1937, No.M.03588/36, and connected correspondence).

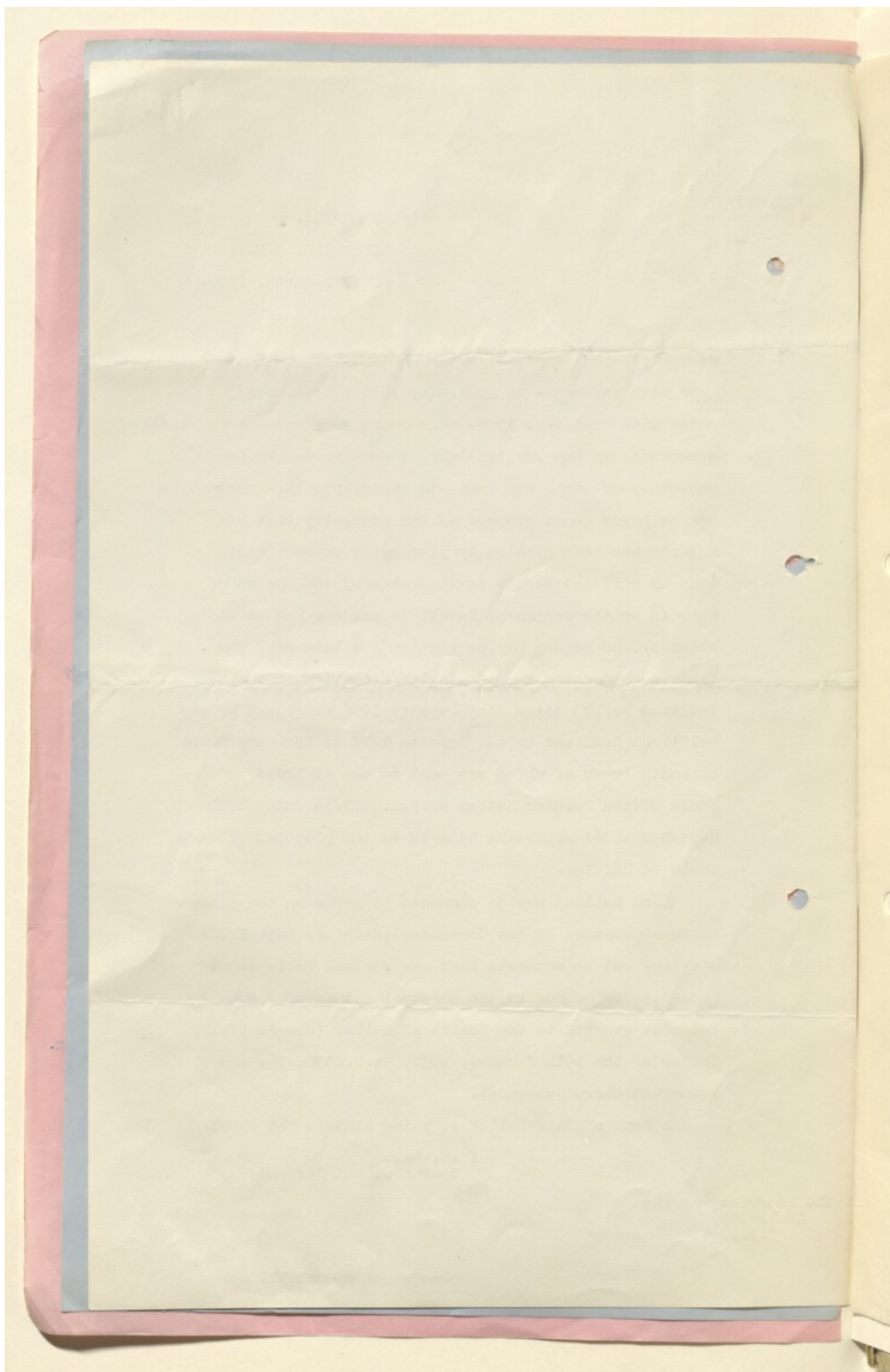
A copy of this letter is being sent to the Foreign Office.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

The Secretary of the  
Admiralty,  
S.W.1.

(Sgd.) M. J. CLAUSON

COPIES SENT TO India







Confidential.

No. 303-S of 1937.

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 26th March, 1937.

To

The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓  
The Political Agent, Bahrain.

Subject: Style of address of the Shaikhs  
of Kuwait and Bahrain.

Memorandum.

Reference correspondence ending with my Printed letter  
No. 285-S of the 24th March 1937.

I enclose herewith a letter No. 301-S dated the 26th  
March 1937 for delivery to His Highness the Shaikh of Kuwait,  
together with a copy thereof for your record. Bahrain

2. The Arabic style which should in future be adopted  
is that mentioned in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 146-S dated  
the 30th January 1937, copy forwarded to you under Printed  
letter No. 147-S of same date.

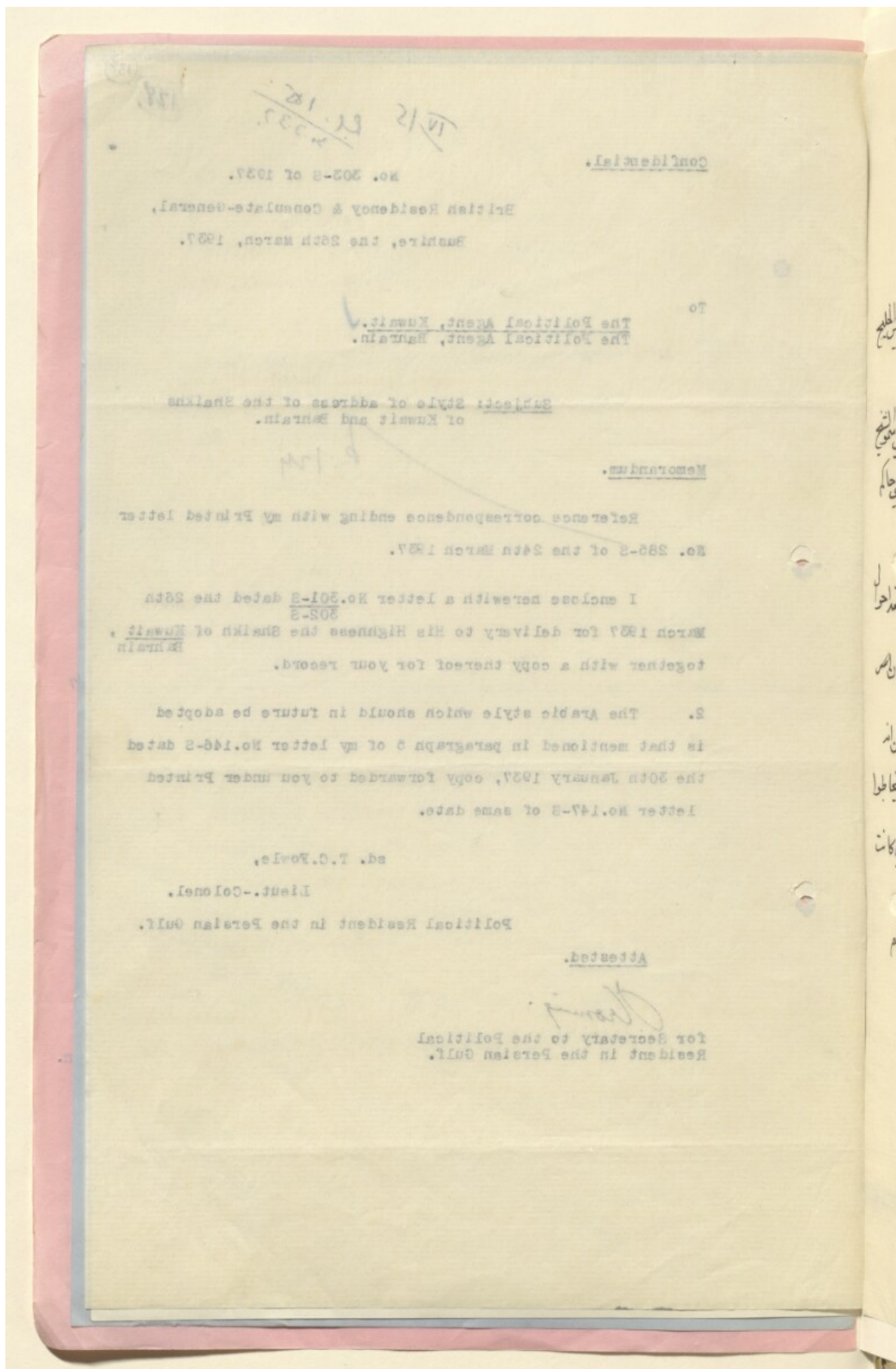
sd. T.C. Fowle,

Lieut.-Colonel.

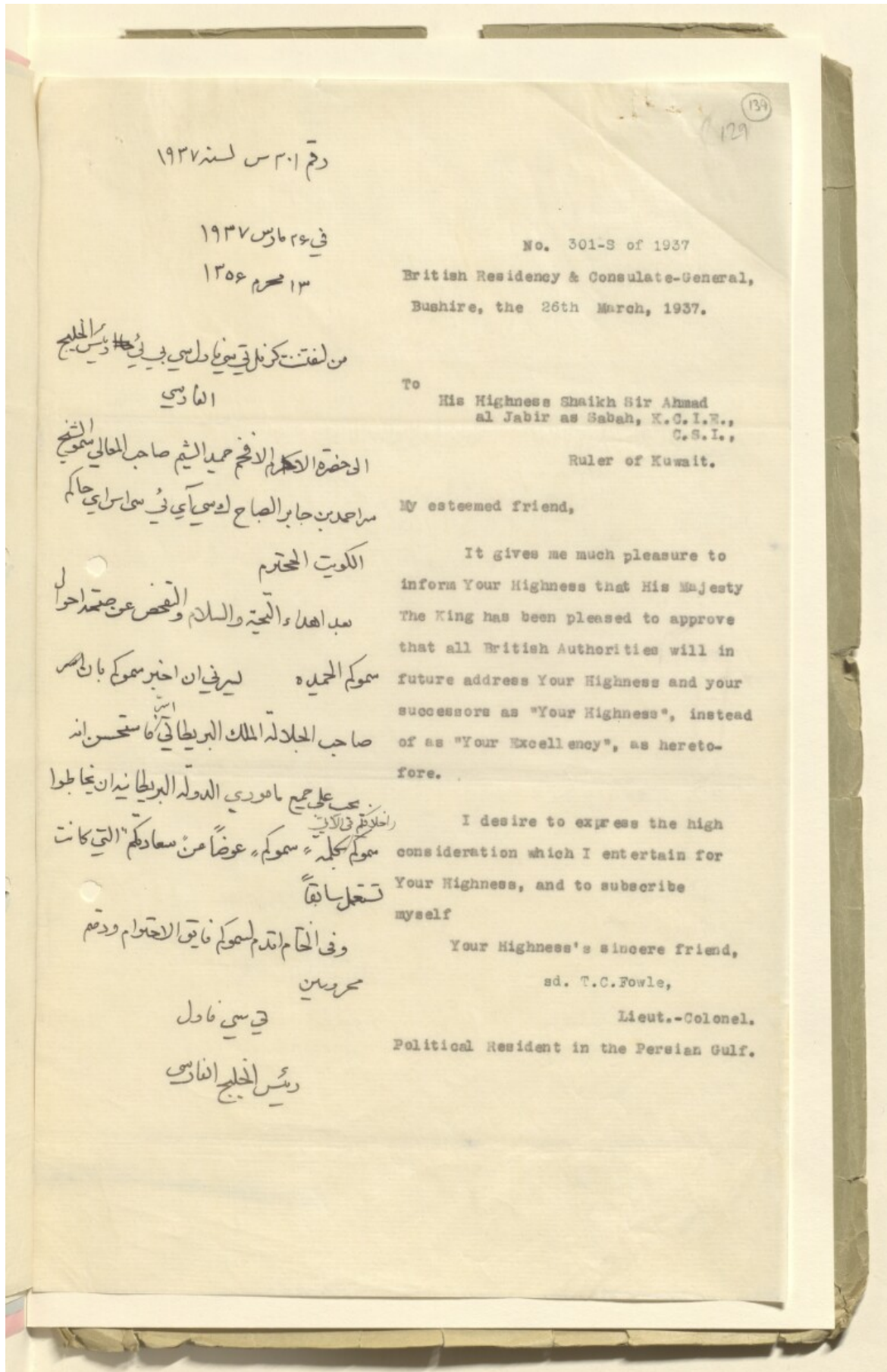
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.

*Thomson*  
for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







رقم ٣٠١ س لسنة ١٩٣٧

في ٢٤ مارس ١٩٣٧

١٣ محرم ١٣٥٦

من لغت كز نل قيو دل سي بي في ريس الخليج  
الفا سي

الخطوة الكرام الامم حيا لثم صاحب العالي سمو  
مراحد بن جابر الصباح لوسى اي في سى سى حاكم

الكويت المحترم

مب اهدا والتية والسلام القمص عن صمد احرا

سموك الحميدة لير في ان اخبر سموك بان

صاحب الجلالة الملك البريطاني كما ستحسن انه

محب على جميع ما هو في الدولة البريطانية ان نجا طوا

مهمكم كجمله سموكم عوضا عن مساعدكم التي كانت

تعمل سائها

وفي الحام اندم لسموك فايقوا الاحترام ودم

محررين

في سي فادل

ريس الخليج الفا سي

No. 301-S of 1937

British Residency & Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 26th March, 1937.

To  
His Highness Shaikh Sir Ahmad  
al Jabir as Sabah, K.O.I.E.,  
C.S.I.,  
Ruler of Kuwait.

My esteemed friend,

It gives me much pleasure to  
inform Your Highness that His Majesty  
The King has been pleased to approve  
that all British Authorities will in  
future address Your Highness and your  
successors as "Your Highness", instead  
of as "Your Excellency", as hereto-  
fore.

I desire to express the high  
consideration which I entertain for  
Your Highness, and to subscribe  
myself

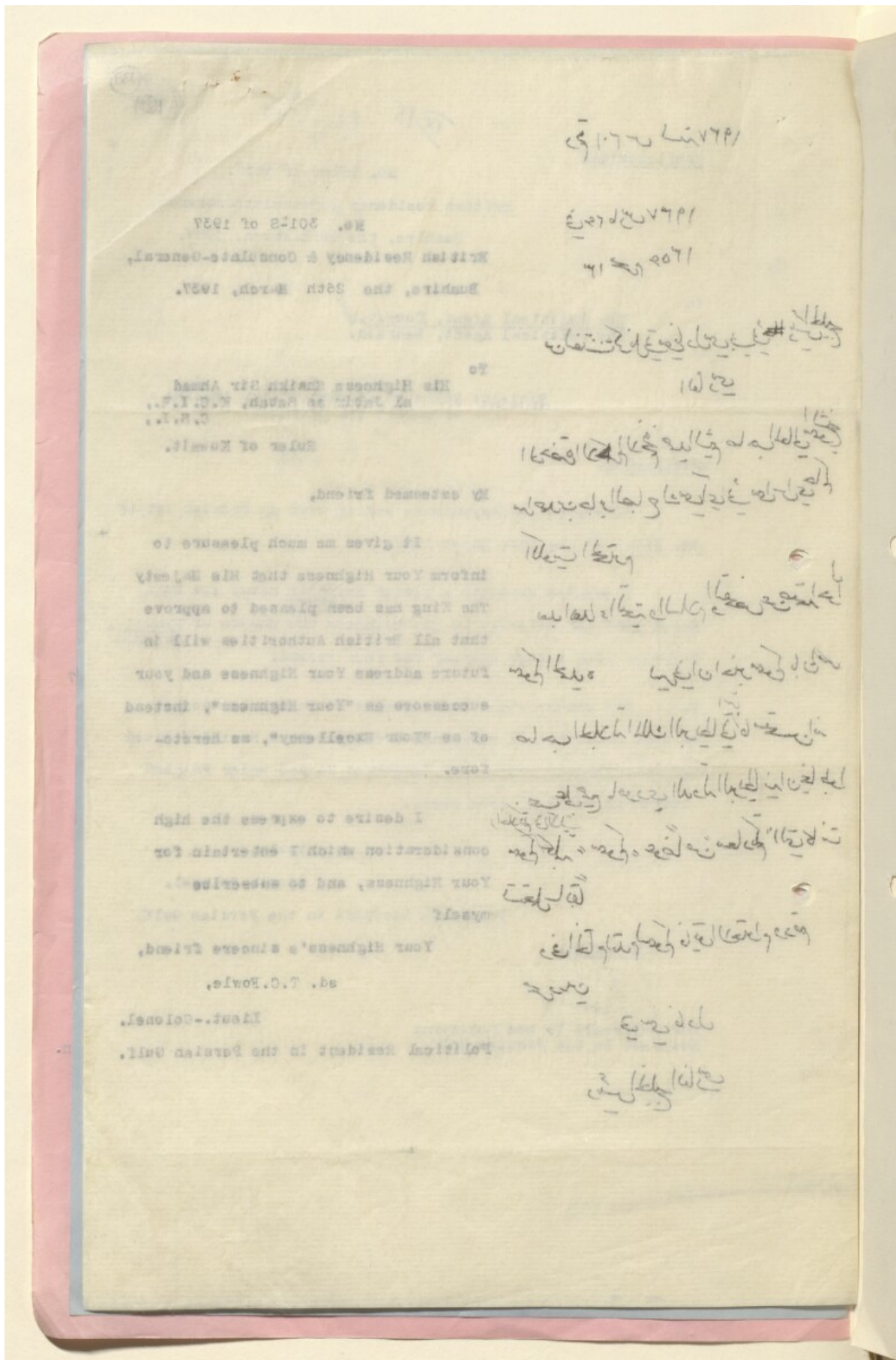
Your Highness's sincere friend,

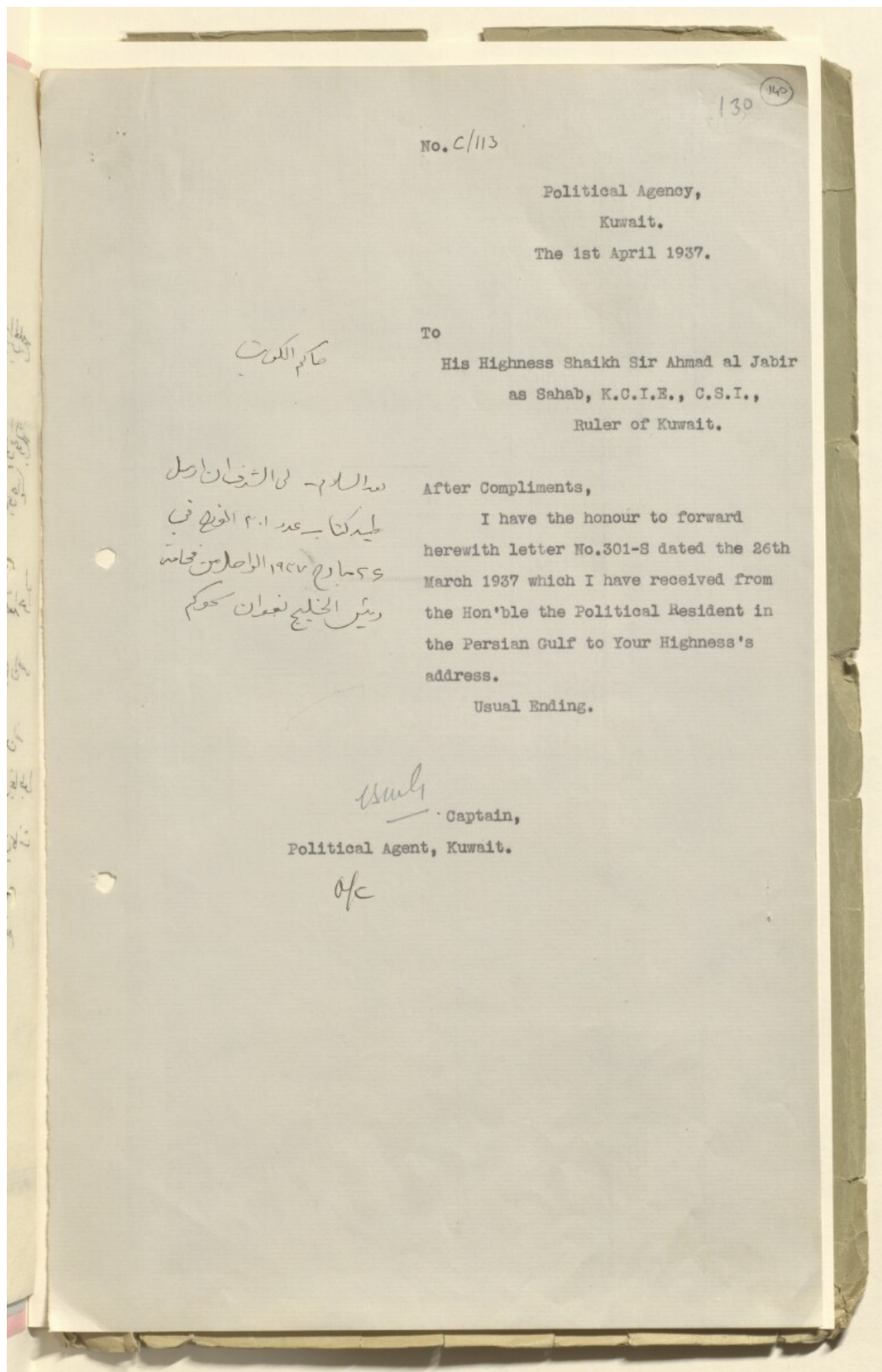
sd. T.C.Fowle,

Lieut.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







No. C/113

Political Agency,  
Kuwait.  
The 1st April 1937.

To

His Highness Shaikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir  
as Sahab, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,  
Ruler of Kuwait.

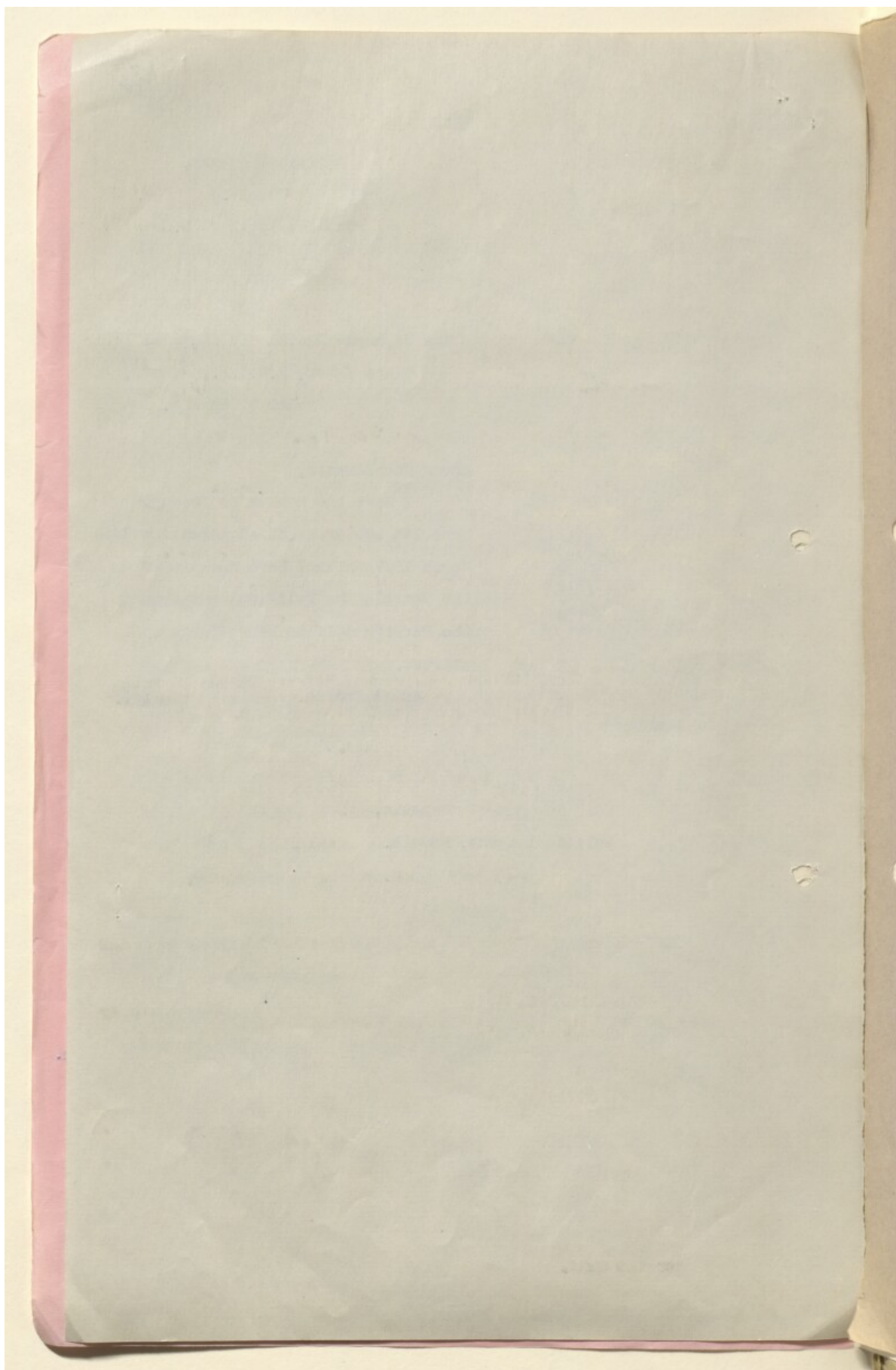
After Compliments,

I have the honour to forward  
herewith letter No. 301-S dated the 26th  
March 1937 which I have received from  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in  
the Persian Gulf to Your Highness's  
address.

Usual Ending.

*Usuly*  
Captain,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

*o/c*







141

IV/5  
C. 146  
3237

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Confidential. Department.

EXPRESS LETTER (AIR MAIL).

[N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL message sent by AIR MAIL which provides a means of communication more expeditious than the ordinary mail and is cheaper than the telegraph. It is intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and to obviate formalities it is drafted in the form of a telegram. It is authenticated by the signature of a responsible officer of the Department.]

No. 304-3 of 1937 Dated <sup>Bushire,</sup> ~~New Delhi~~ the 26th March, 1937.

To  
xx

From - Political Resident, Bushire.

To - Secretary of State for India, London.  
Government of India, New Delhi.

Reference <sup>your</sup> ~~my~~

His Majesty's Minister, Tehran. No. 10-B.  
His Majesty's Ambassador, Bagdad.  
His Majesty's Minister, Jeddah.  
Chief Commissioner, Aden.  
Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Iraq, Hinaidi.  
Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓  
Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Muscat.  
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman.  
His Majesty's Vice Consul, Khorramshahr.

For information. His Majesty The King has approved that in future the Rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait and their successors should be addressed by all British Authorities by the title of "His Highness" instead of "His Excellency" as heretofore.

sd. T.C.Fowle,  
Lieut.-Colonel.  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

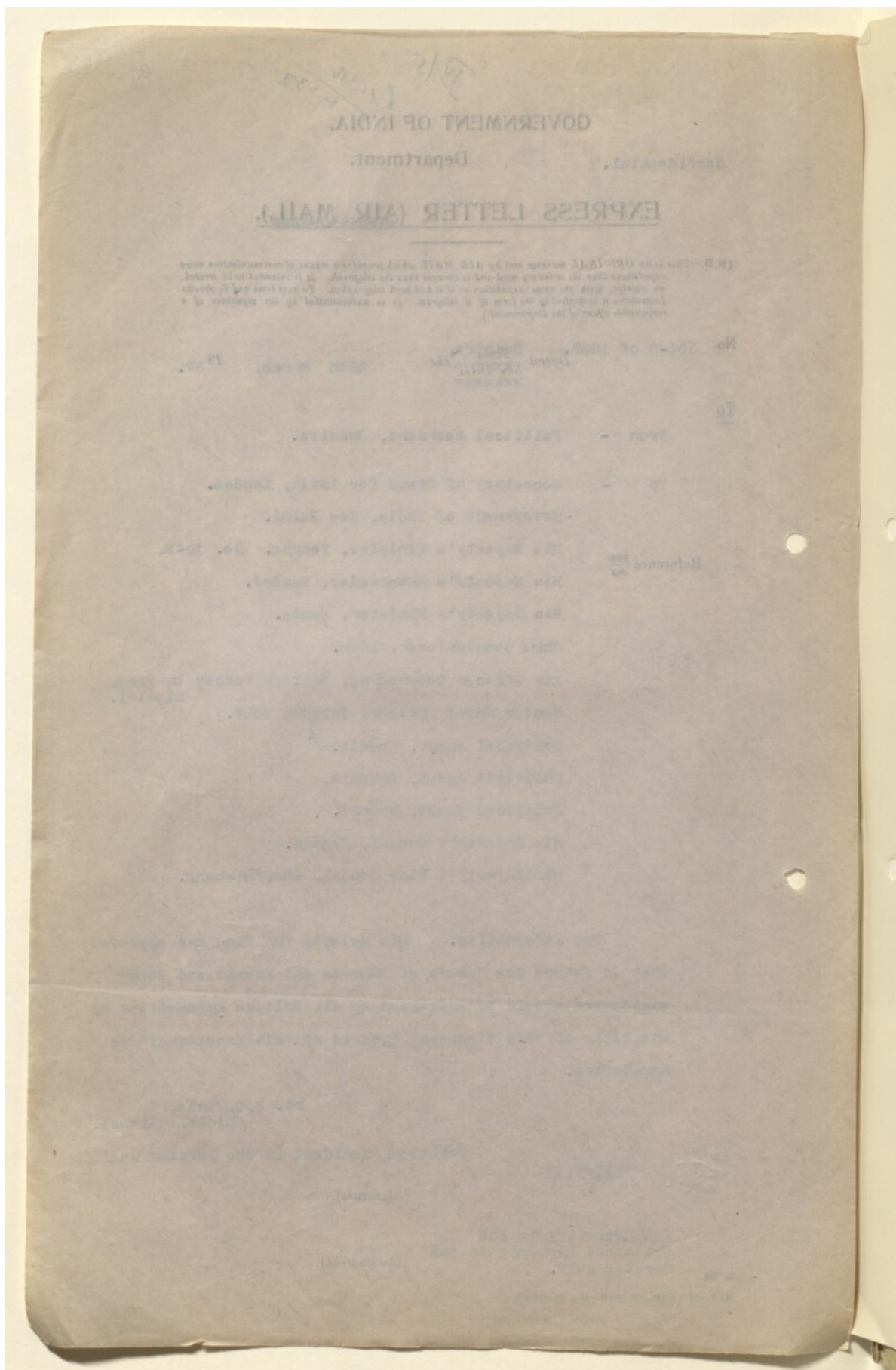
Attested.

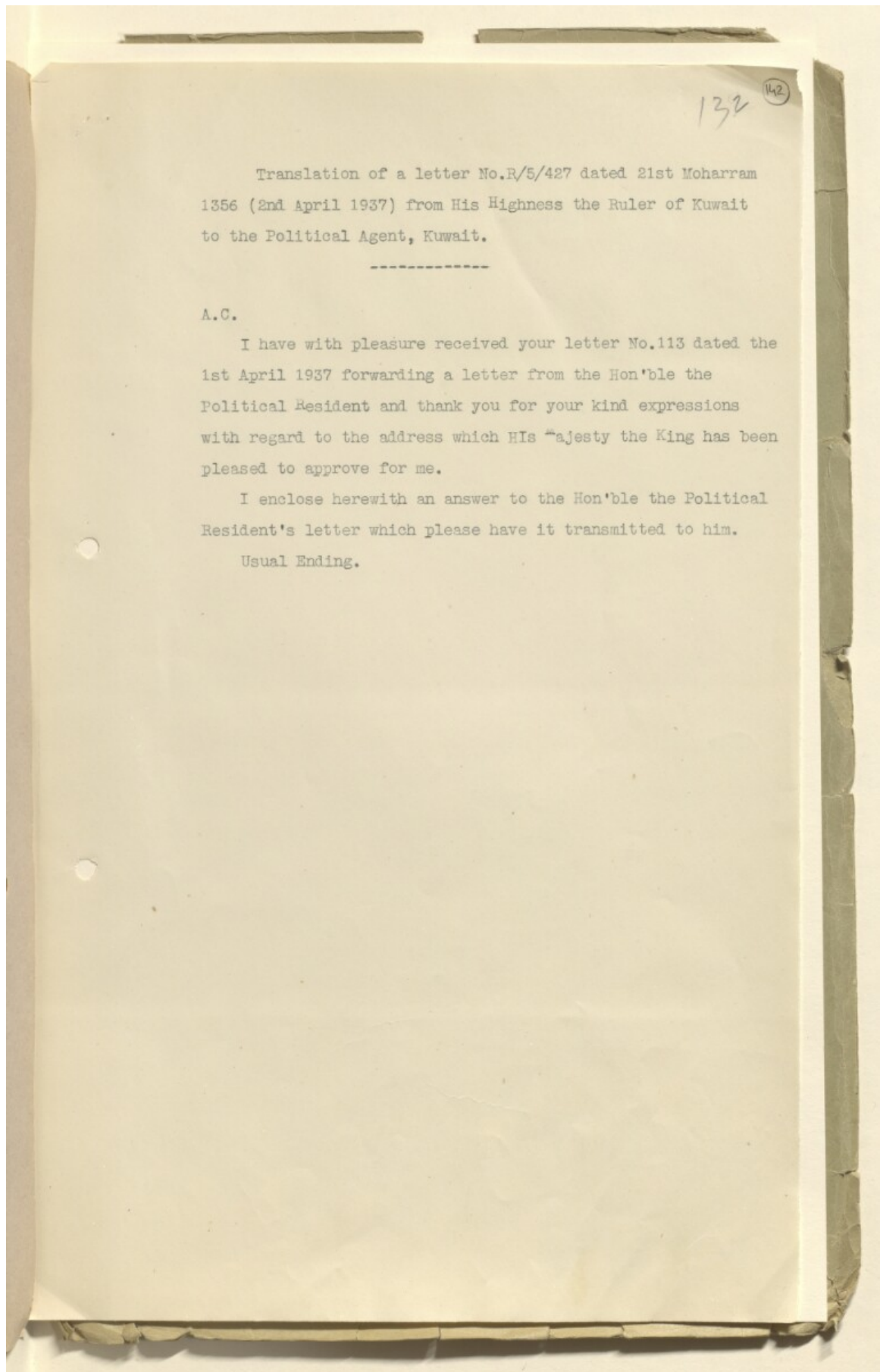
*[Signature]*  
(Signature)

for Secretary to the  
Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf. (Designation)

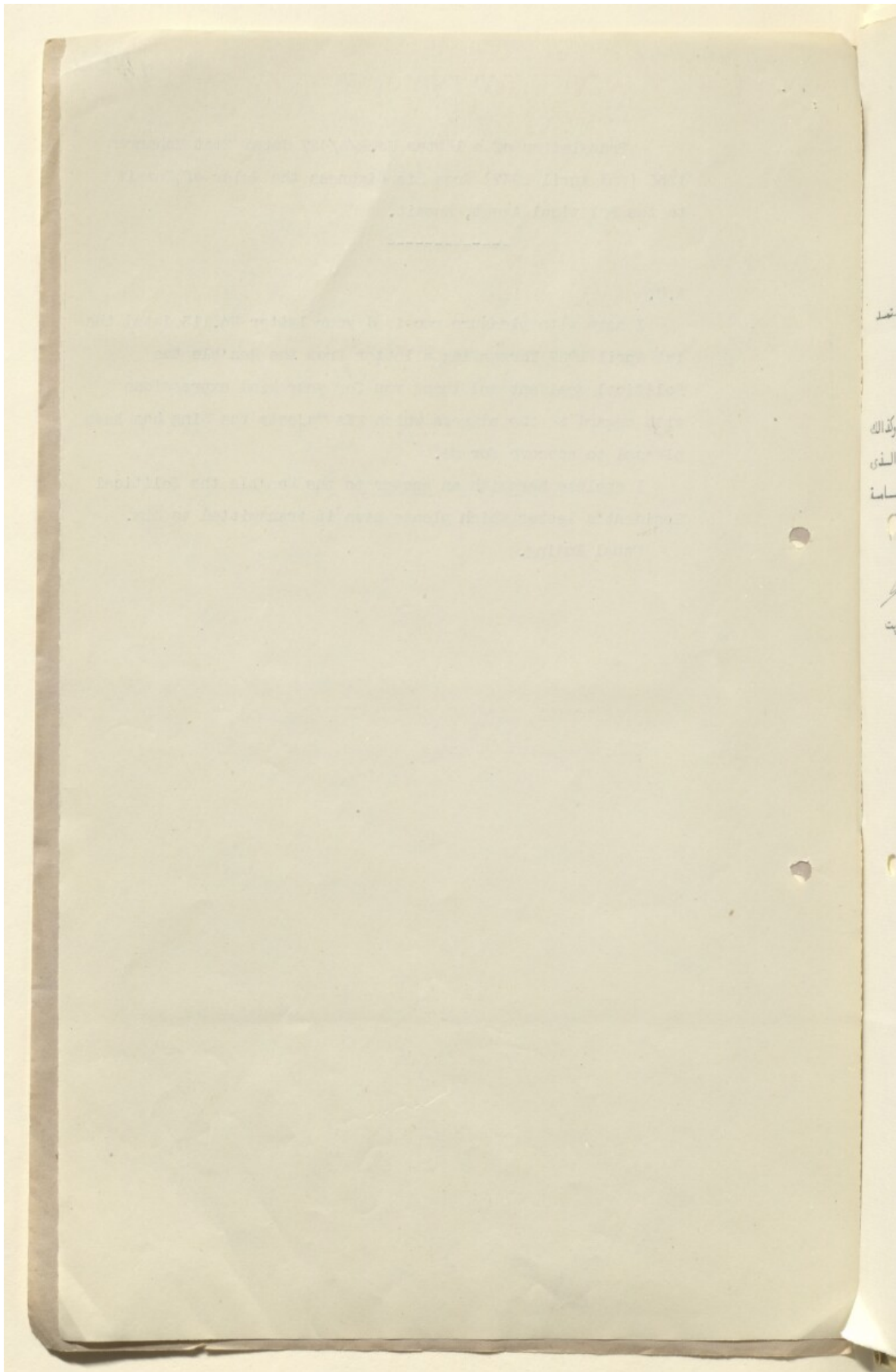
S. 44.

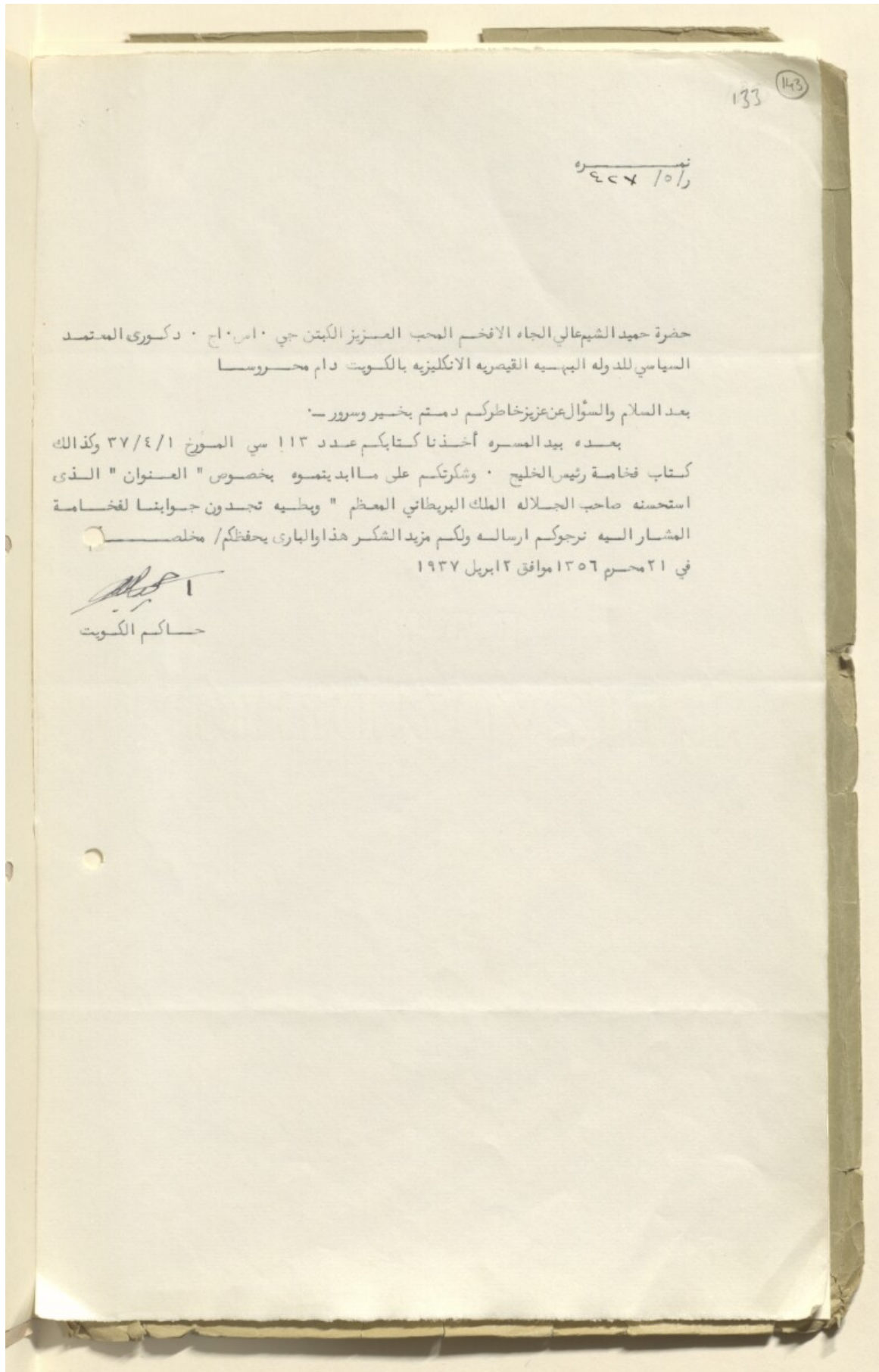
MFP-1374 S&P-(M-2913)-15-1-30-10,000.

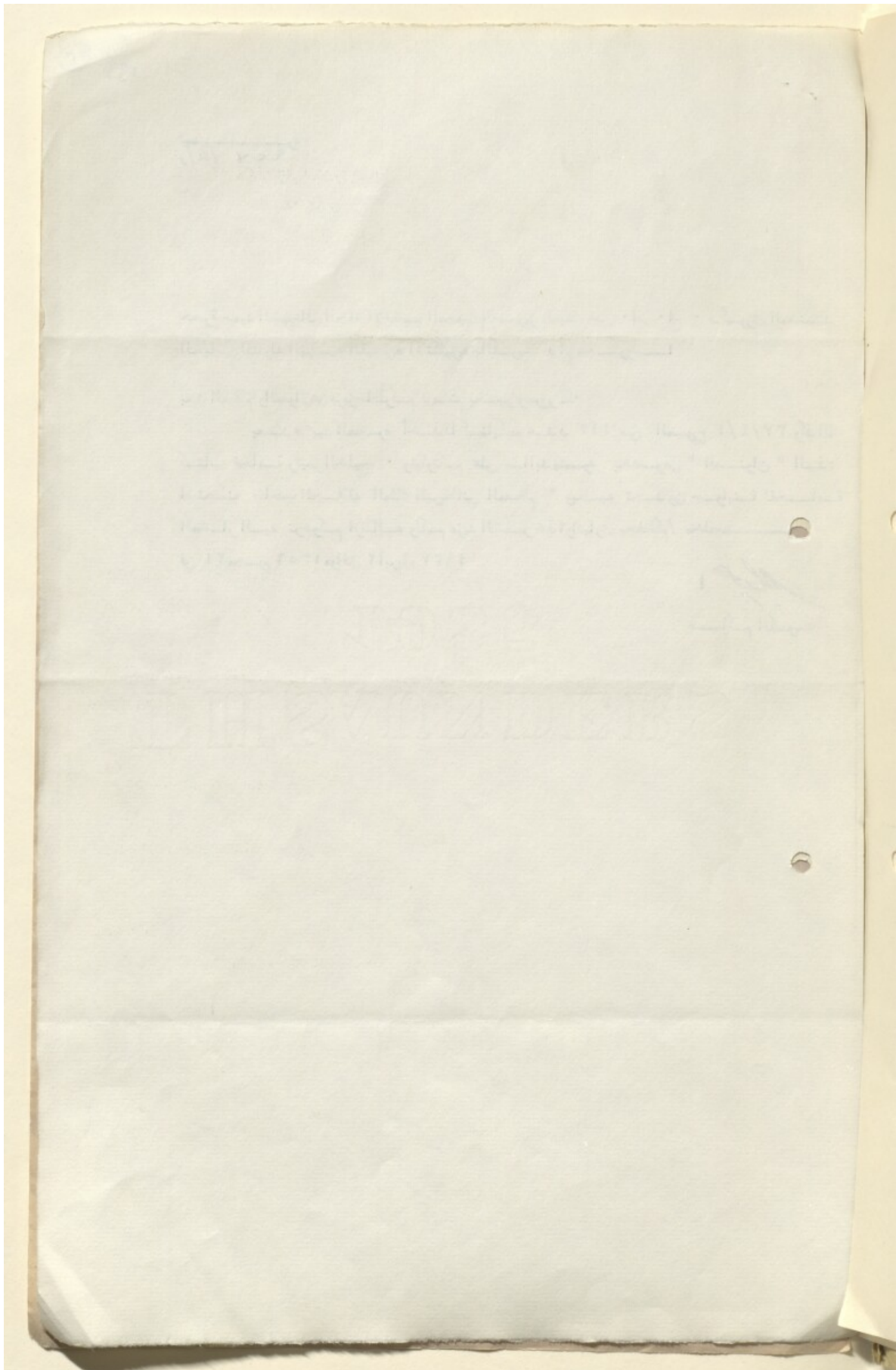
















Confidential.

No.C/ 118.

14/5  
134 144  
Political Agency,

Kuwait.

The 5th April 1937.

From,

Captain G.S. de Gaury, M.C.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To,

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No.303-S dated the 26th March 1937, I have the honour to inform you that your letter No.301-S dated the 26th March 1937 to the address of His Highness the Ruler of Kuwait was forwarded to him. The answer which has been received from His Highness to the same is enclosed herewith.

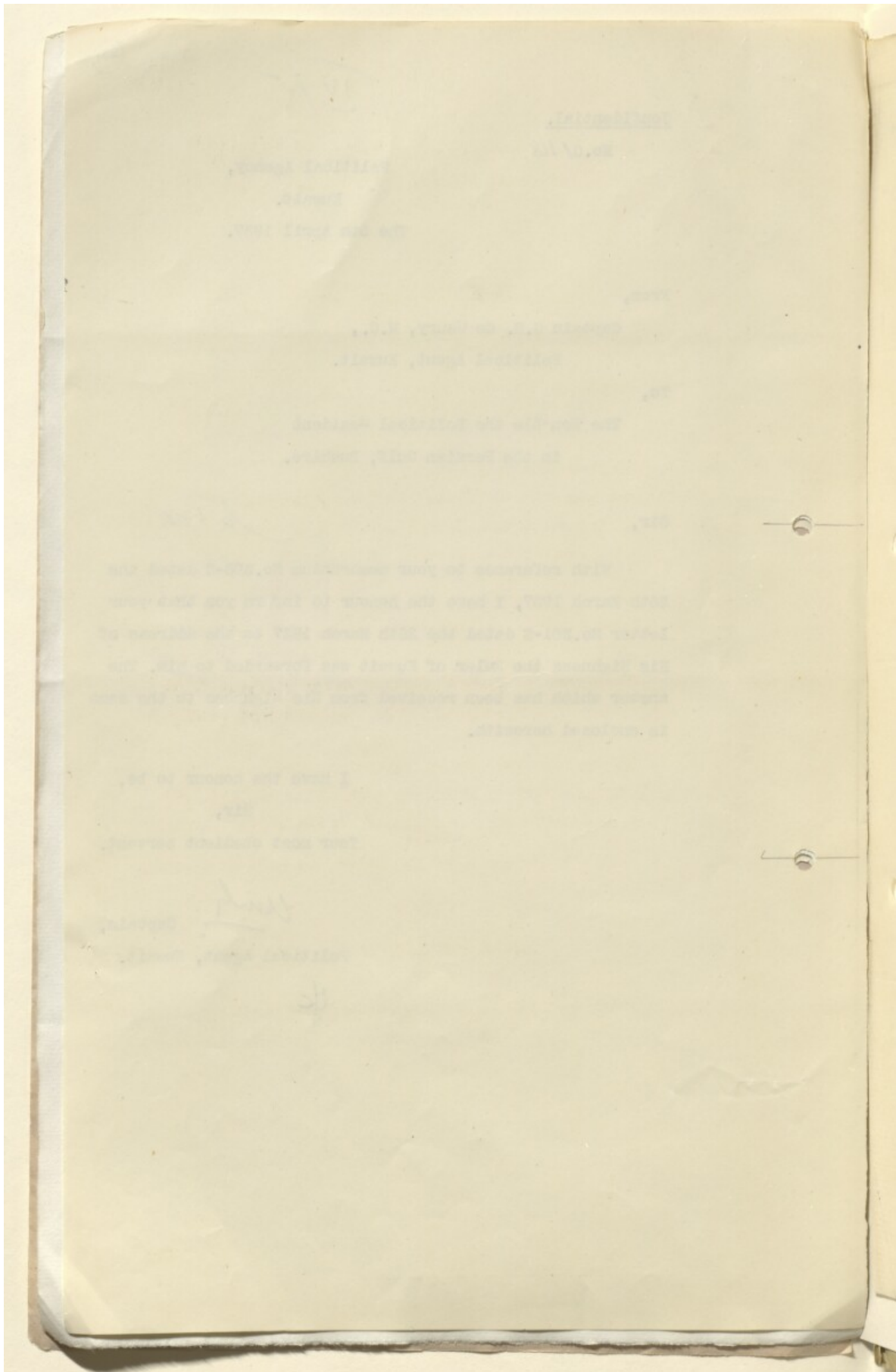
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

*G.S. de Gaury*  
Captain,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

4/c





Confidential.

Government of India.  
External Affairs Department.

EXPRESS LETTER.

From

Foreign, New Delhi.

To

Britconsul, Bushire,  
Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.  
Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

No.F.710-N/36.

Dated New Delhi, the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1937.

Secretary of State Express letter No.P.Z.677/37,  
dated the 25th March 1937. Gun salutes and ceremonials in  
the Persian Gulf.

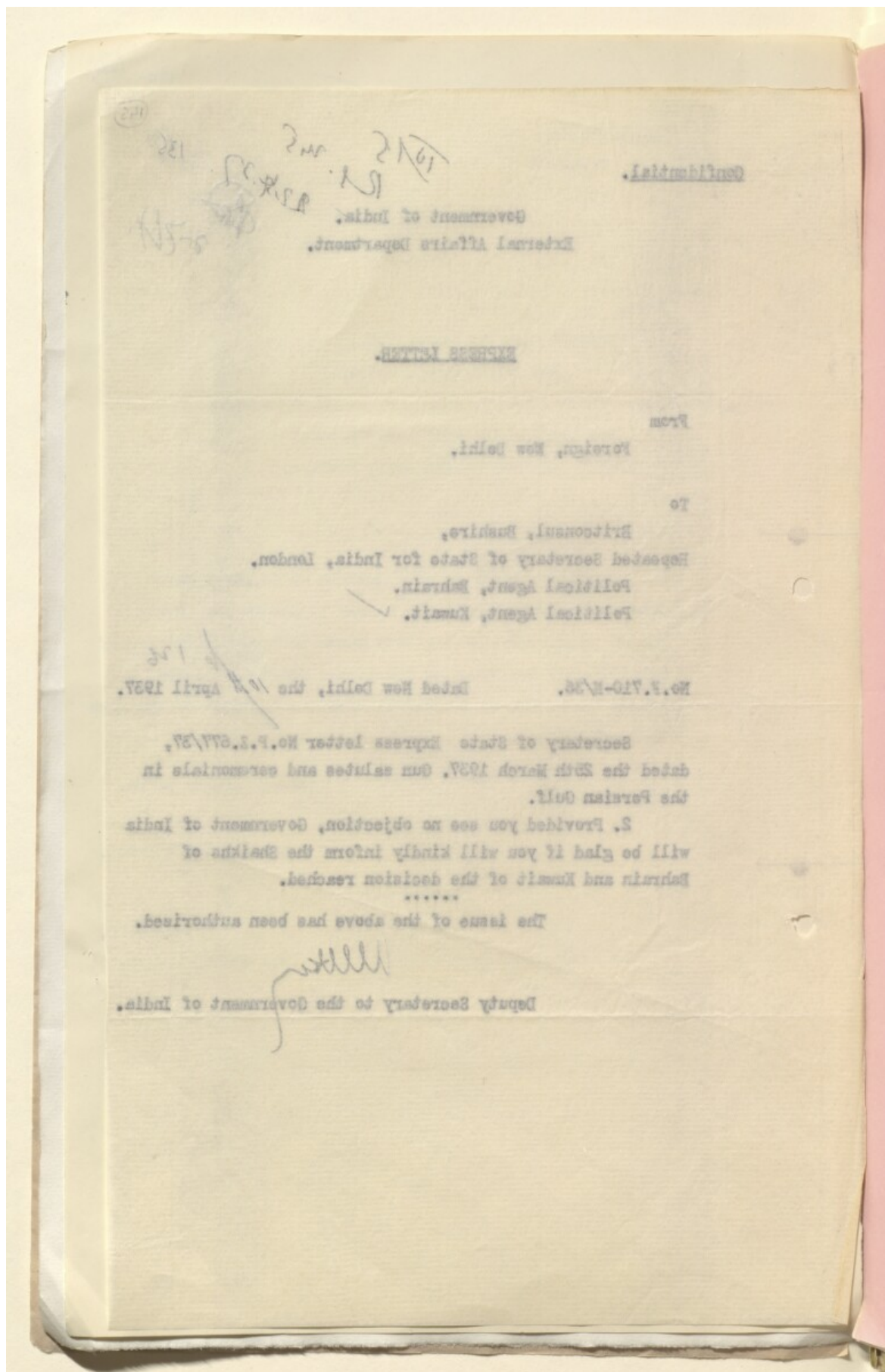
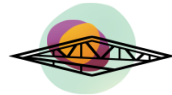
2. Provided you see no objection, Government of India  
will be glad if you will kindly inform the Shaikhs of  
Bahrain and Kuwait of the decision reached.

.....

The issue of the above has been authorised.

*W. L. K.*  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/66 of 1937.

The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf presents his compliments to

1. Captain G.S.de Gaury, MC.,  
Political Agent,  
Kuwait. ✓
2. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Loch, CIE.,  
Political Agent, Bahrain.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document (9)/

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, BAHRAIN.

~~British Consulate General~~ BUSHIRE.

Dated... 11th April 1937.

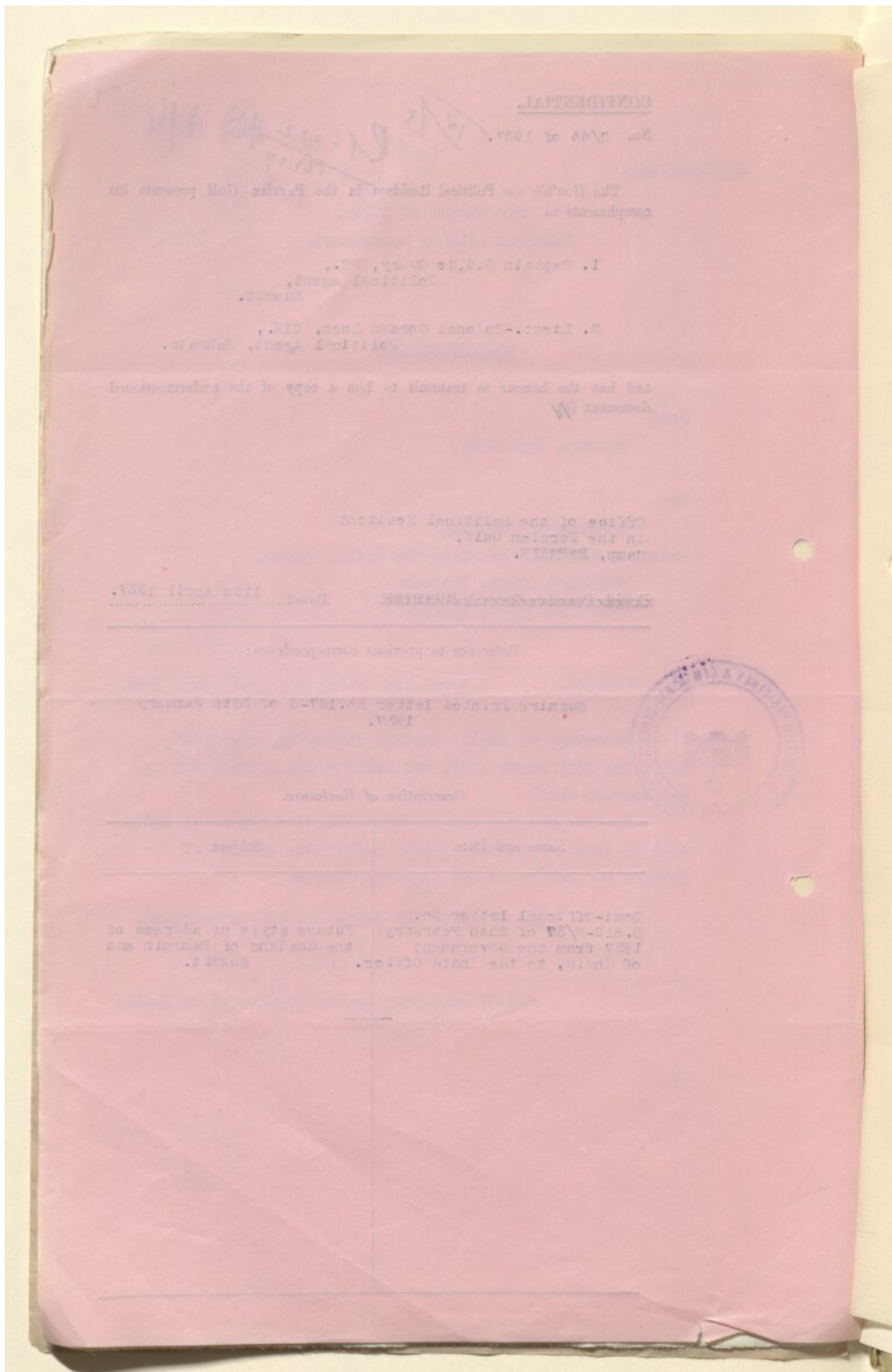
Reference to previous correspondence:

Bushire Printed letter No.147-S of 30th January  
1937.

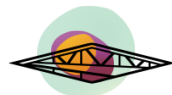


Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Demi-official letter No. D.612-N/37 of 25th February 1937 from the Government of India, to the India Office.	Future style of address of the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.







Air Mail.

Confidential.

Foreign and Political Department,  
NEW DELHI.

The 25th February 1937.

D.O.No.D-612-N/37.

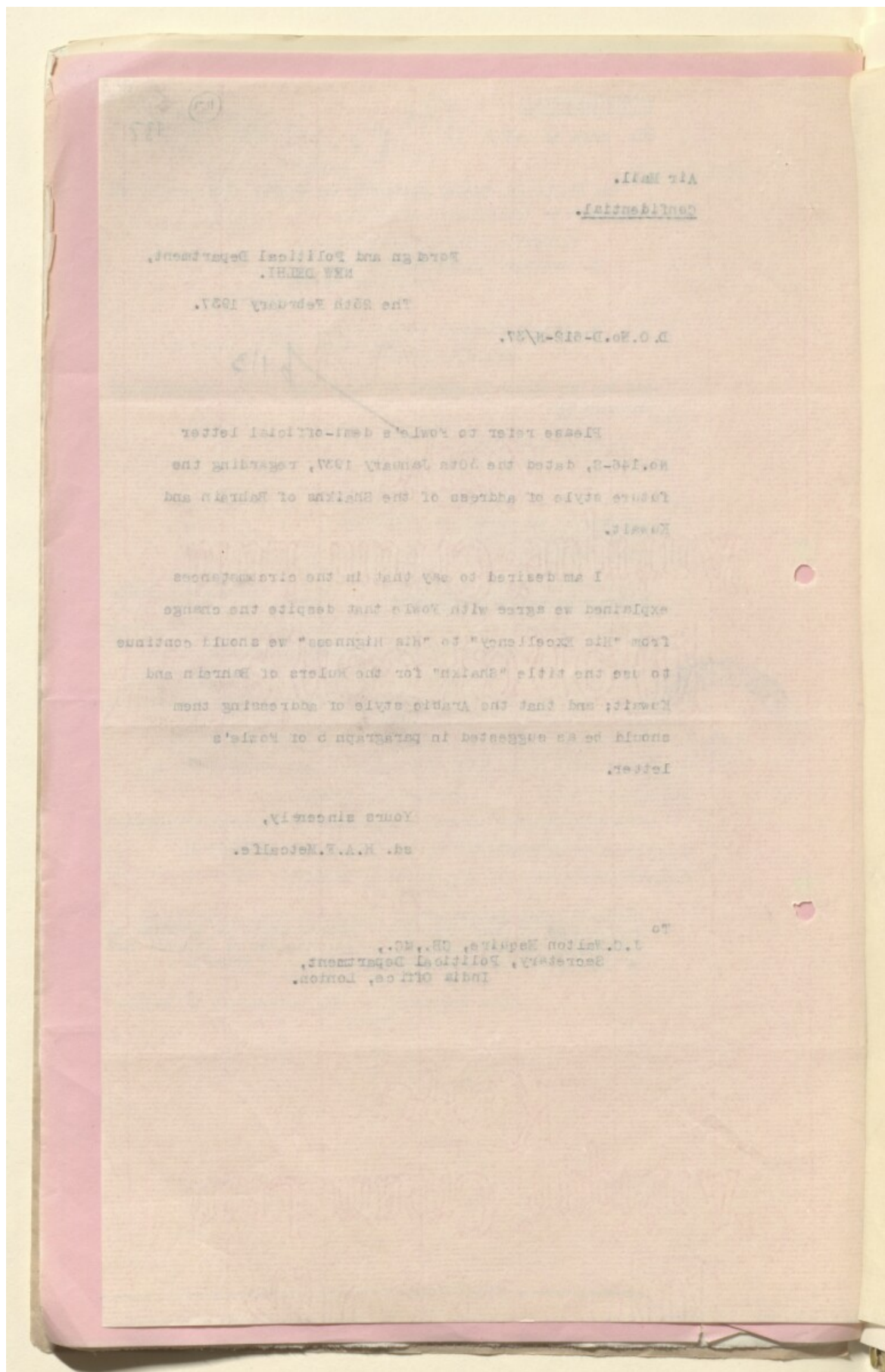
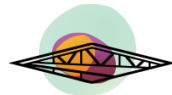
Please refer to Fowle's demi-official letter  
No.146-S, dated the 30th January 1937, regarding the  
future style of address of the Shaikhs of Bahrain and  
Kuwait.

I am desirous to say that in the circumstances  
explained we agree with Fowle that despite the change  
from "His Excellency" to "His Highness" we should continue  
to use the title "Shaikh" for the Rulers of Bahrain and  
Kuwait; and that the Arabic style of addressing them  
should be as suggested in paragraph 5 of Fowle's  
letter.

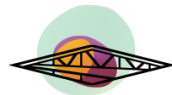
Yours sincerely,

sd. H.A.F.Metcalf.

To  
J.C.Walton Esquire, CB., MC.,  
Secretary, Political Department,  
India Office, London.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. C/80 of 1937.

Office of the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Bahrain.

Dated the 12th April, 1937.

To  
The Political Agent, Bahrain.  
The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓  
Copy to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.  
The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,  
New Delhi.  
The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, with copy of  
the India Office Express letter referred to.  
The Political Agent, Muscat.

Subject: Gun salutes and ceremonial in the  
Persian Gulf.

Memorandum.

Reference India Office Express Letter No. P.Z. 677/37,  
dated the 25th March 1937.

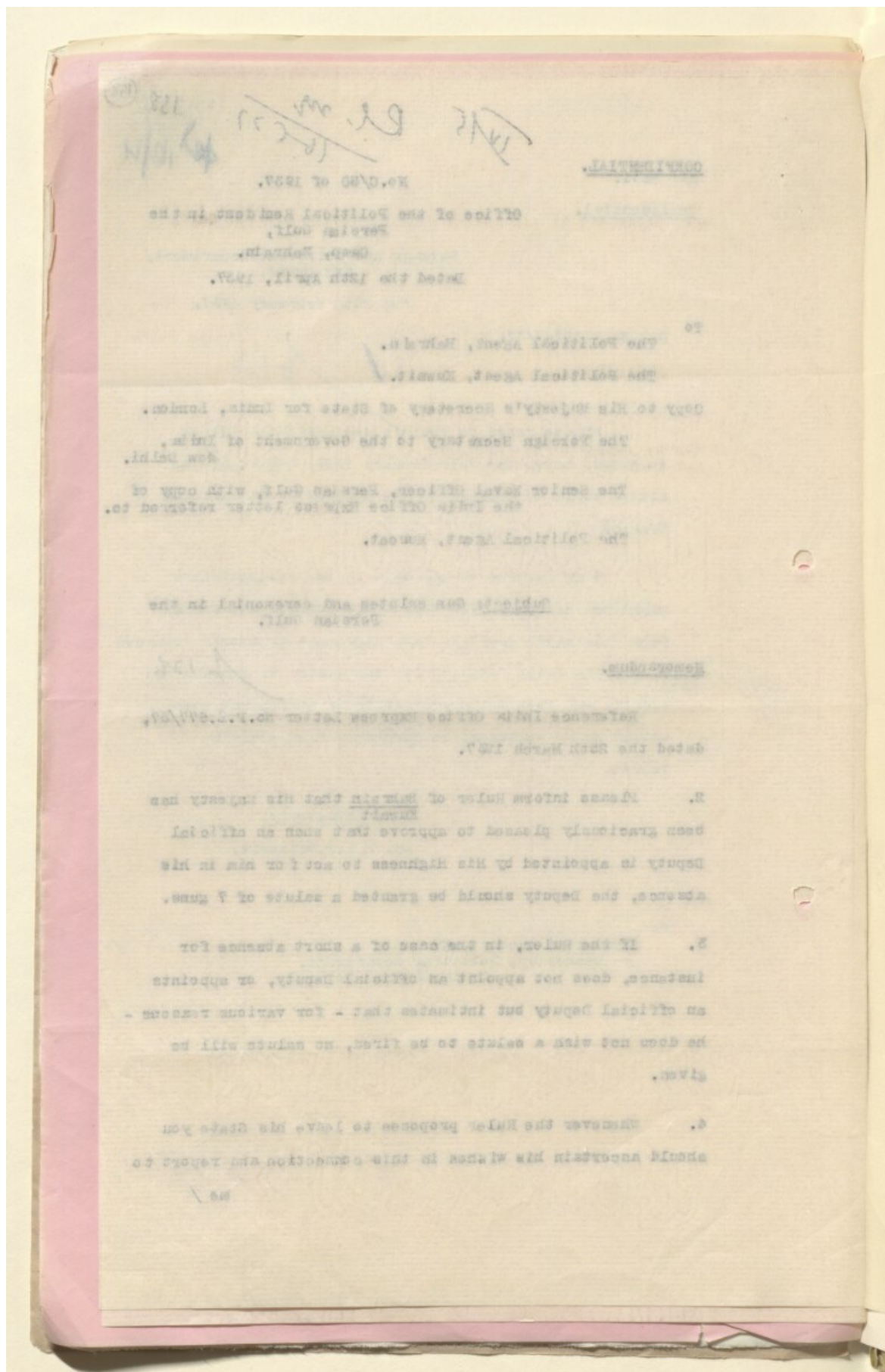
2. Please inform Ruler of Bahrain that His Majesty has  
Kuwait  
been graciously pleased to approve that when an official  
Deputy is appointed by His Highness to act for him in his  
absence, the Deputy should be granted a salute of 7 guns.

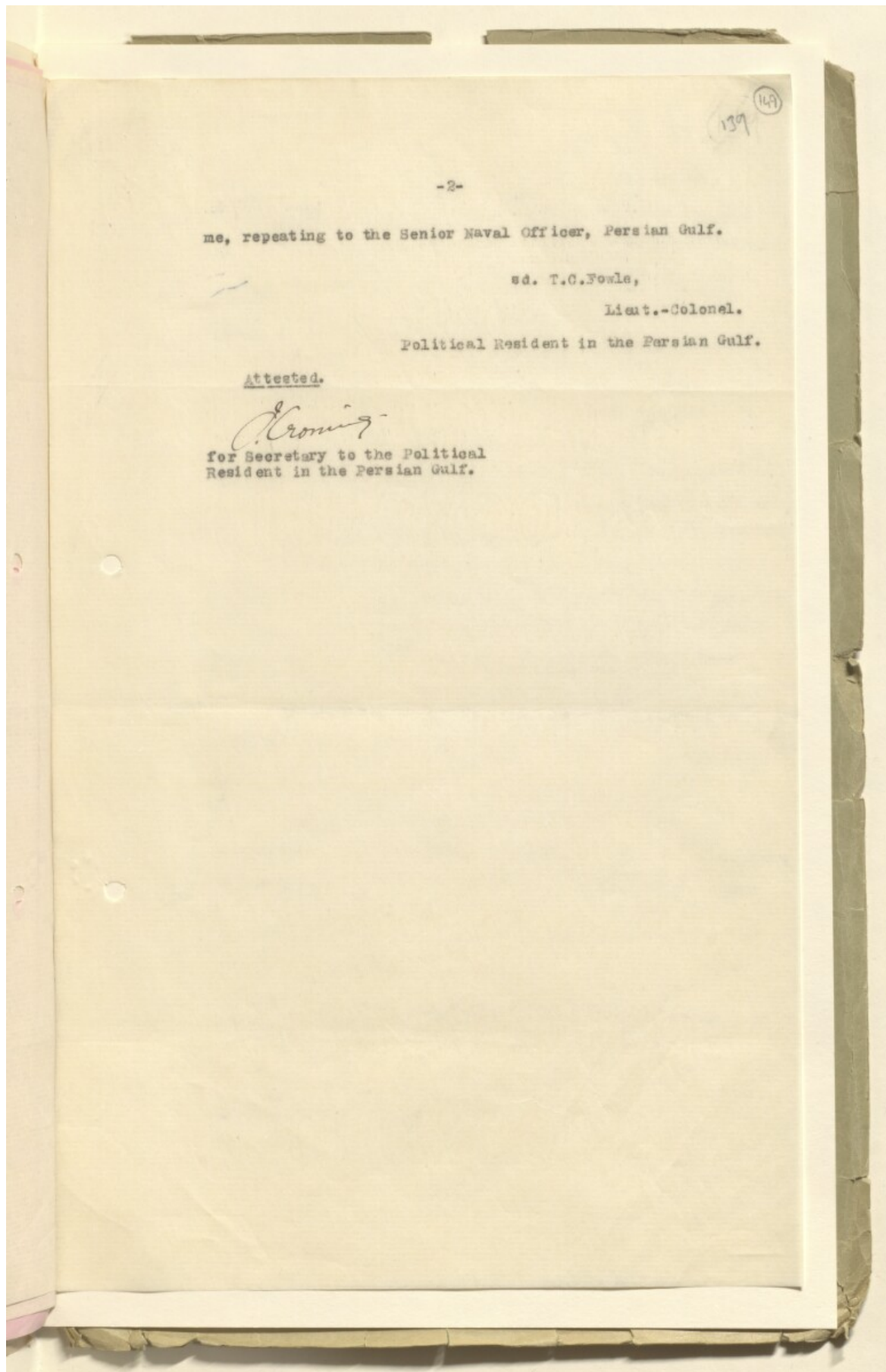
3. If the Ruler, in the case of a short absence for  
instance, does not appoint an official Deputy, or appoints  
an official Deputy but intimates that - for various reasons -  
he does not wish a salute to be fired, no salute will be  
given.

4. Whenever the Ruler proposes to leave his State you  
should ascertain his wishes in this connection and report to

me /







-2-

me, repeating to the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.

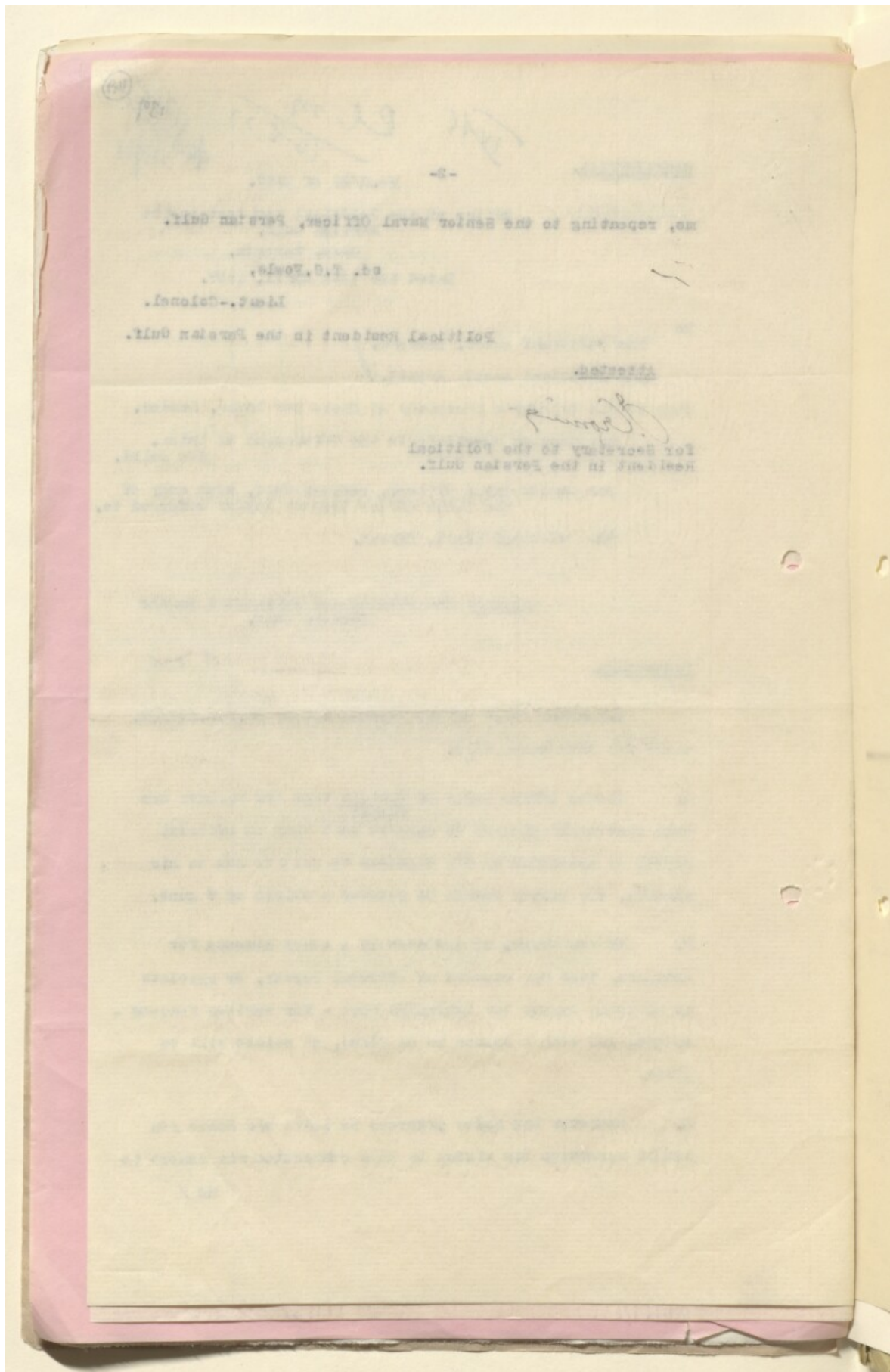
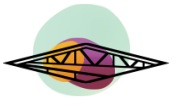
ed. T.C.Fowle,

Lieut.-Colonel.

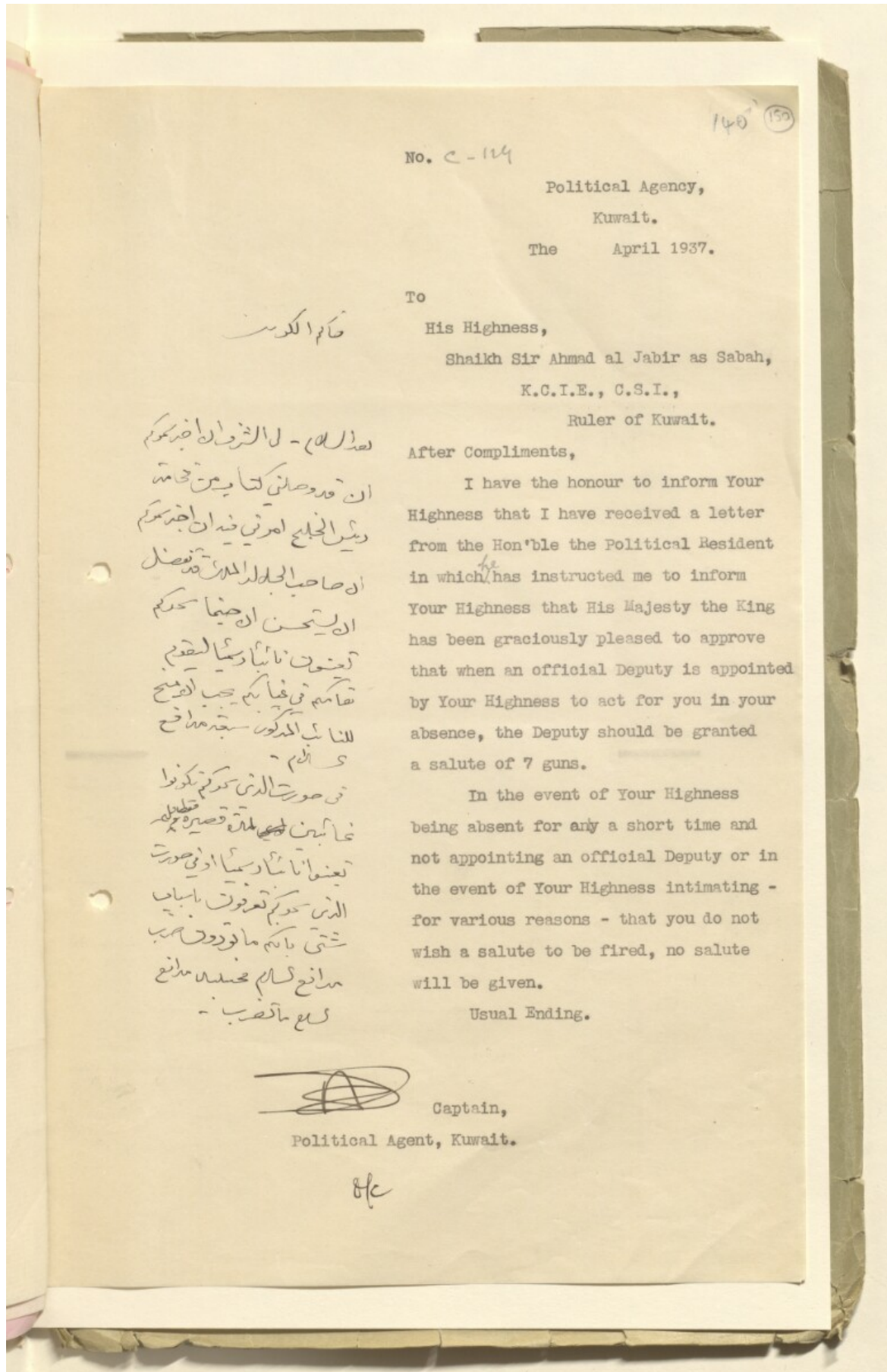
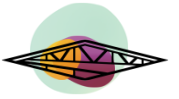
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.

*C. Cronin*  
for Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







No. C - 124

Political Agency,

Kuwait.

The April 1937.

To

His Highness,

Shaikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir as Sabah,

K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Ruler of Kuwait.

After Compliments,

I have the honour to inform Your Highness that I have received a letter from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in which <sup>he</sup> has instructed me to inform Your Highness that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve that when an official Deputy is appointed by Your Highness to act for you in your absence, the Deputy should be granted a salute of 7 guns.

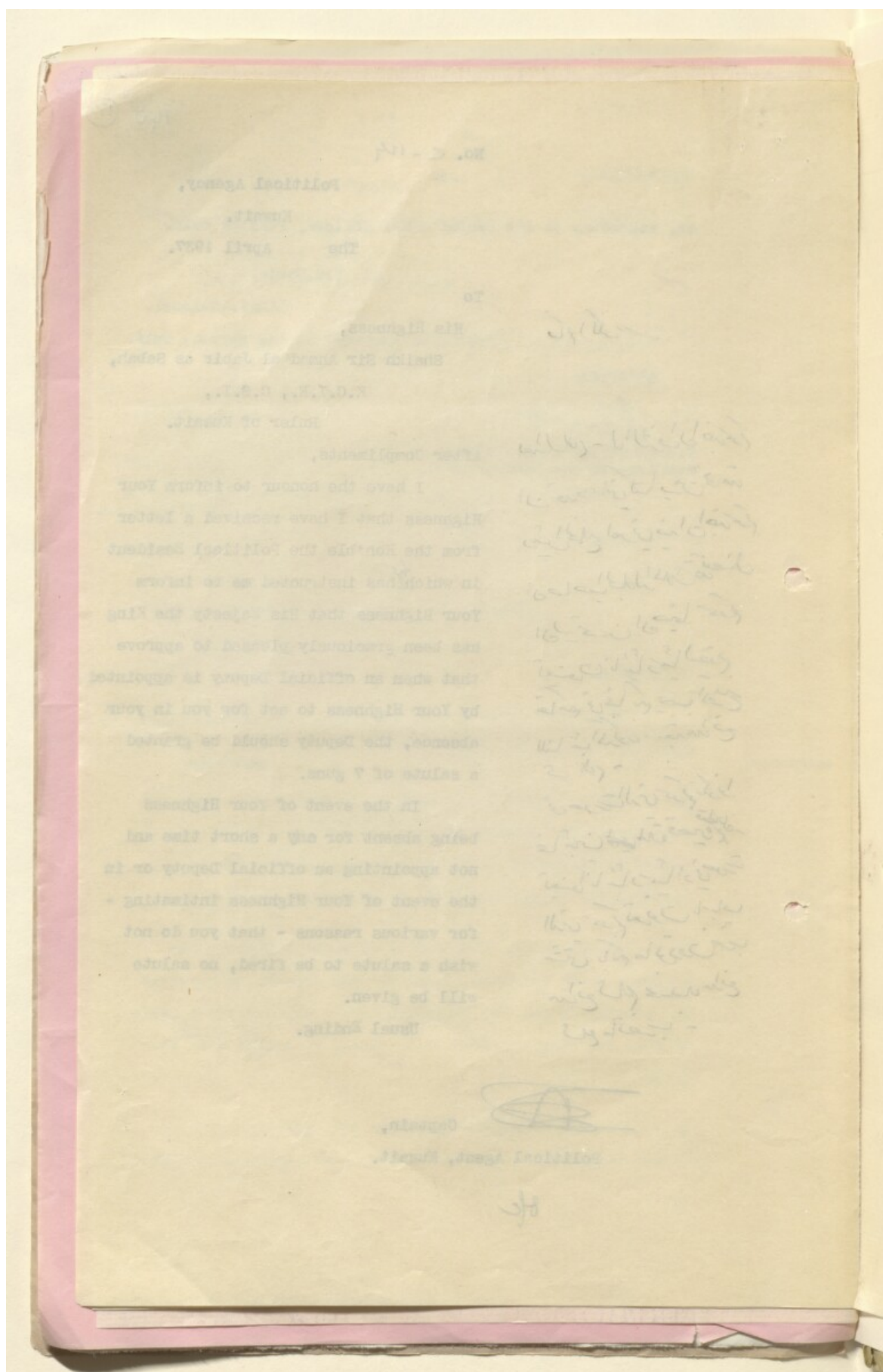
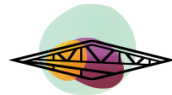
In the event of Your Highness being absent for any a short time and not appointing an official Deputy or in the event of Your Highness intimating - for various reasons - that you do not wish a salute to be fired, no salute will be given.

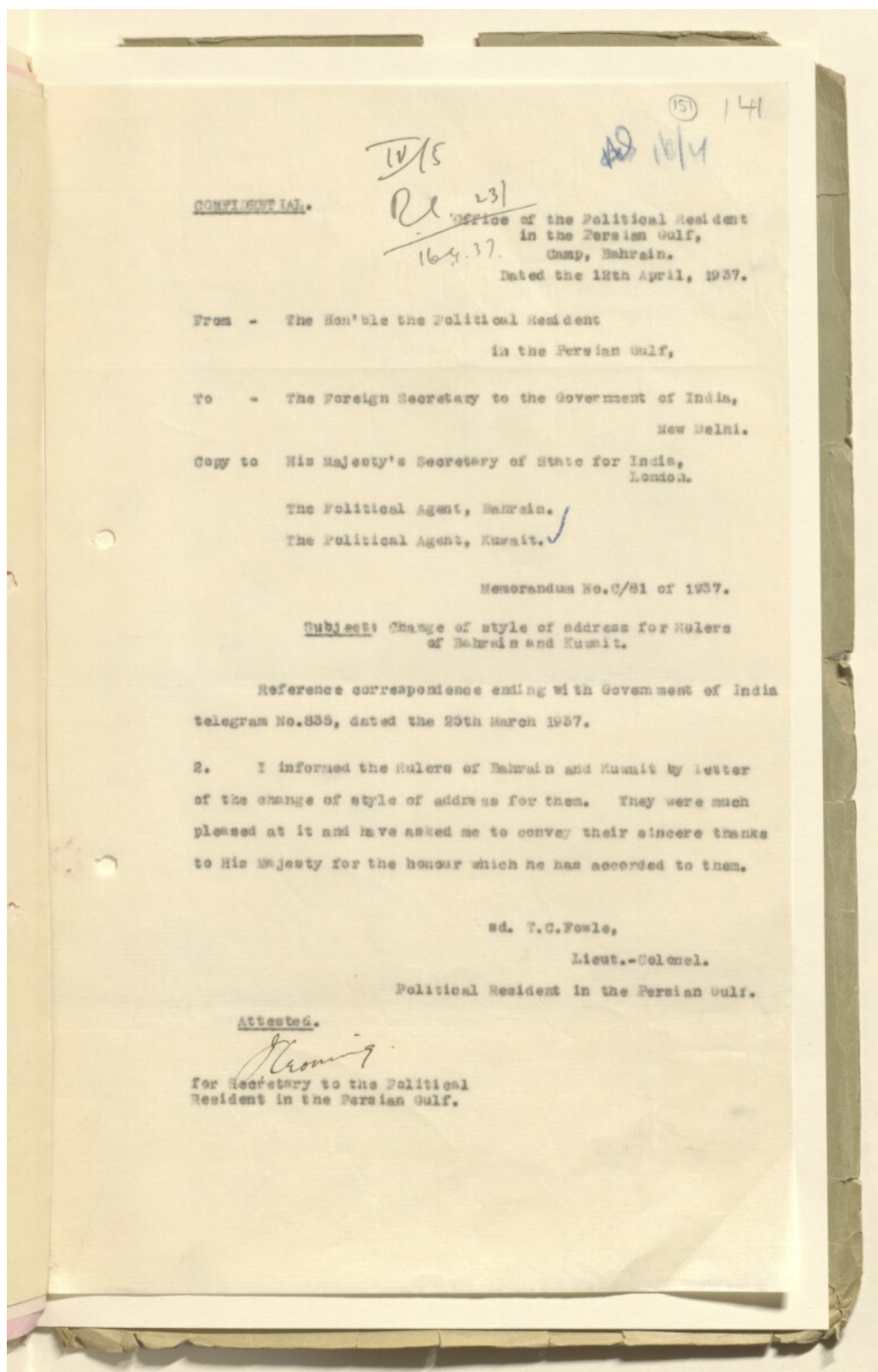
Usual Ending.

Captain,

Political Agent, Kuwait.

etc





CONFIDENTIAL.

IV/5

Re 231

164.37

(151) 141

16/4

Office of the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf,  
Camp, Bahrain.

Dated the 12th April, 1937.

From - The Hon'ble the Political Resident

in the Persian Gulf,

To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,

New Delhi.

Copy to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,  
London.

The Political Agent, Bahrain.

The Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

Memorandum No.C/81 of 1937.

Subject: Change of style of address for Rulers  
of Bahrain and Kuwait.

Reference correspondence ending with Government of India  
telegram No.835, dated the 23th March 1937.

2. I informed the Rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait by letter  
of the change of style of address for them. They were much  
pleased at it and have asked me to convey their sincere thanks  
to His Majesty for the honour which he has accorded to them.

sd. T.C.Fowle,

Lieut.-Colonel.

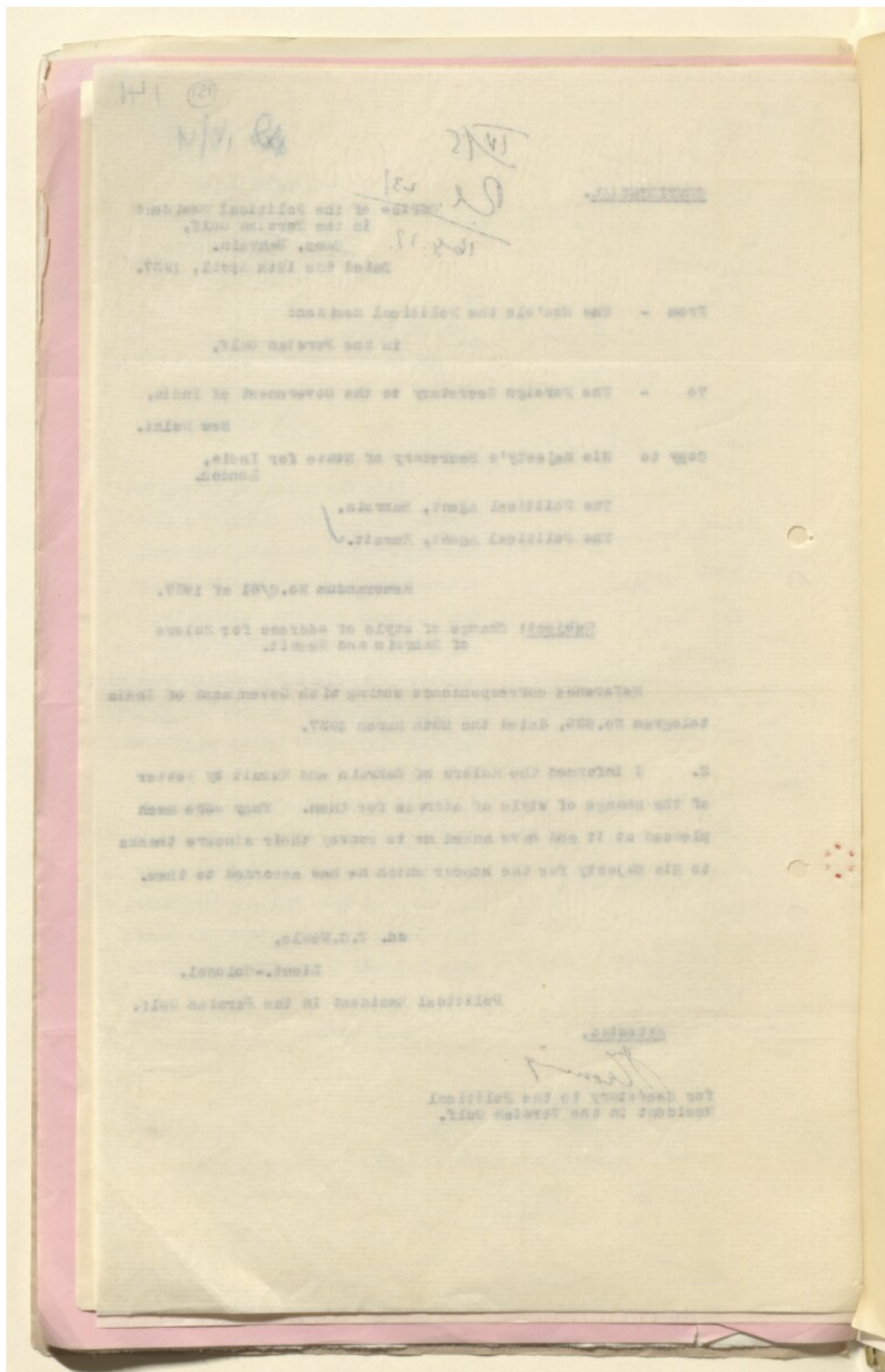
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested.

*[Signature]*

For Secretary to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.







(152) 142A


**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. C-129

The Political Agent at Kuwait presents his compliments to  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT.

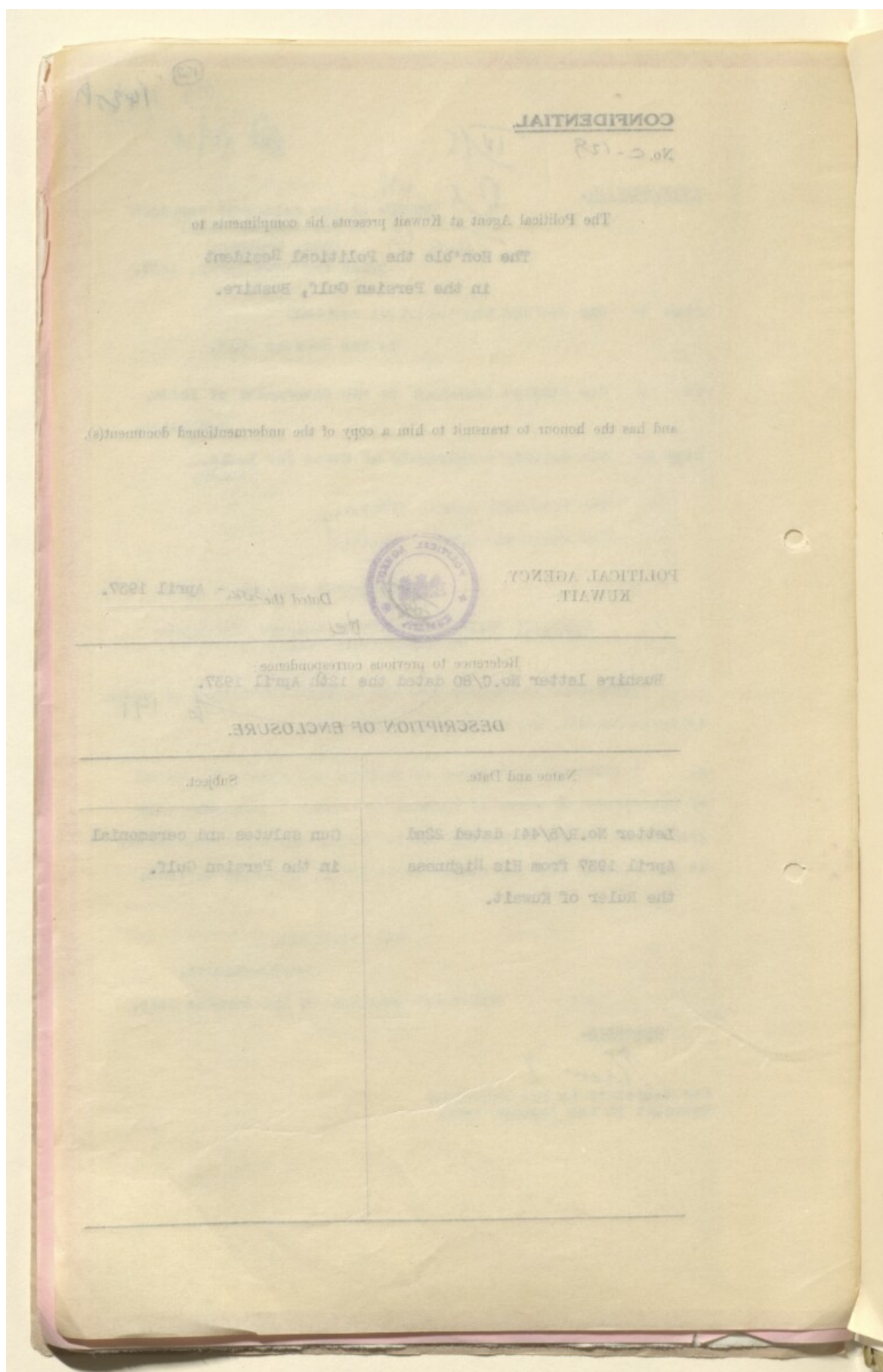


Dated the 30th April 1937.

Reference to previous correspondence:  
Bushire letter No.C/80 dated the 12th April 1937.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Letter No.R/5/441 dated 22nd April 1937 from His Highness the Ruler of Kuwait.	Gun salutes and ceremonial in the Persian Gulf.







(153) 142-B

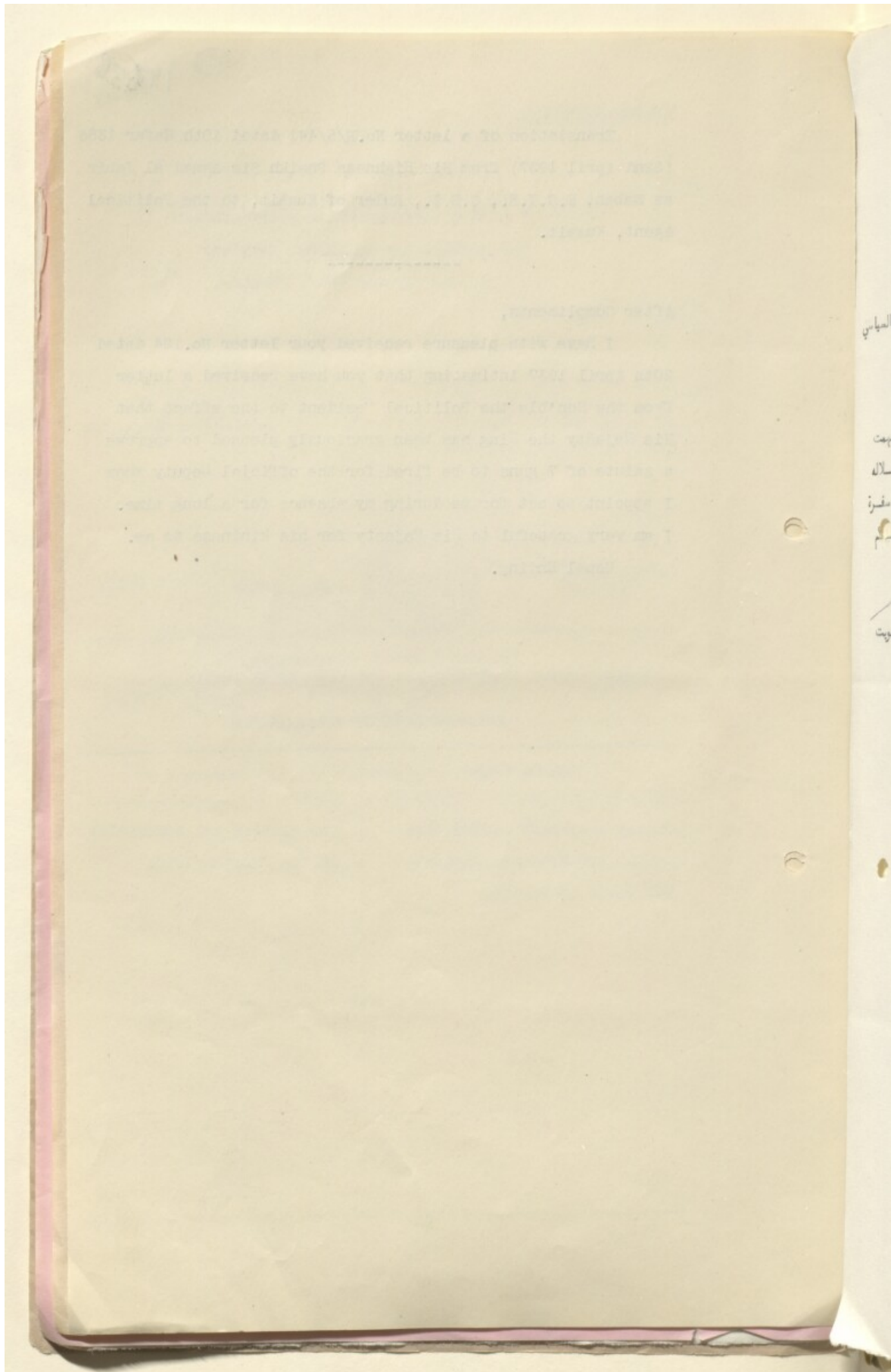
Translation of a letter No.R/5/441 dated 10th Safar 1356  
(22nd April 1937) from His Highness Shaikh Sir Ahmad al Jabir  
as Sabah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Ruler of Kuwait, to the Political  
Agent, Kuwait.

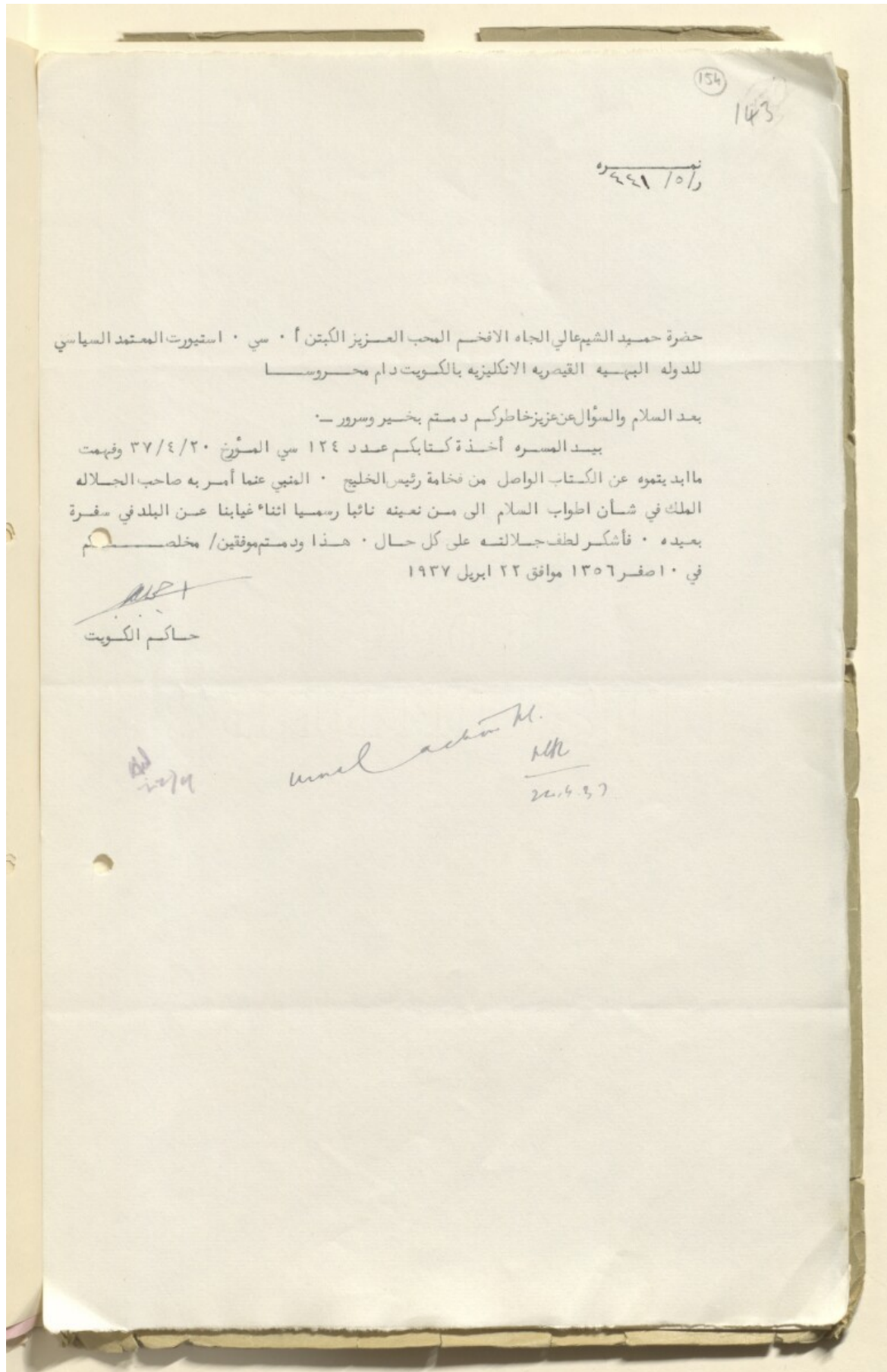
-----

After Compliments,

I have with pleasure received your letter No.124 dated  
20th April 1937 intimating that you have received a letter  
from the Hon'ble the Political Resident to the effect that  
His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve  
a salute of 7 guns to be fired for the official Deputy whom  
I appoint to act for me during my absence for a long time.  
I am very grateful to His Majesty for his kindness to me.

Usual Ending.





حضرة حميد الشيمعالي الجاه الافخم المحب العزيز الكيتم أ . سي . استيرت المعتمد السياسي  
للدولة البهية القيصريه الانكليزيه بالكويت دام محروسا

بعد السلام والسؤال عن عزيز خاطركم دمت بخير وسرور -

بيد المسره اخذت كتابكم عدد ١٢٤ سي المؤرخ ٣٧/٤/٢٠ وفهمت

ما ايد يتموه عن الكتاب الواصل من فخامة رئيس الخليج . المنبي عنما أمر به صاحب الجلاله

الملك في شأن اطواب السلام الى من نعيته نائباً رسمياً اثنا غيابنا عن البلد في سفرة

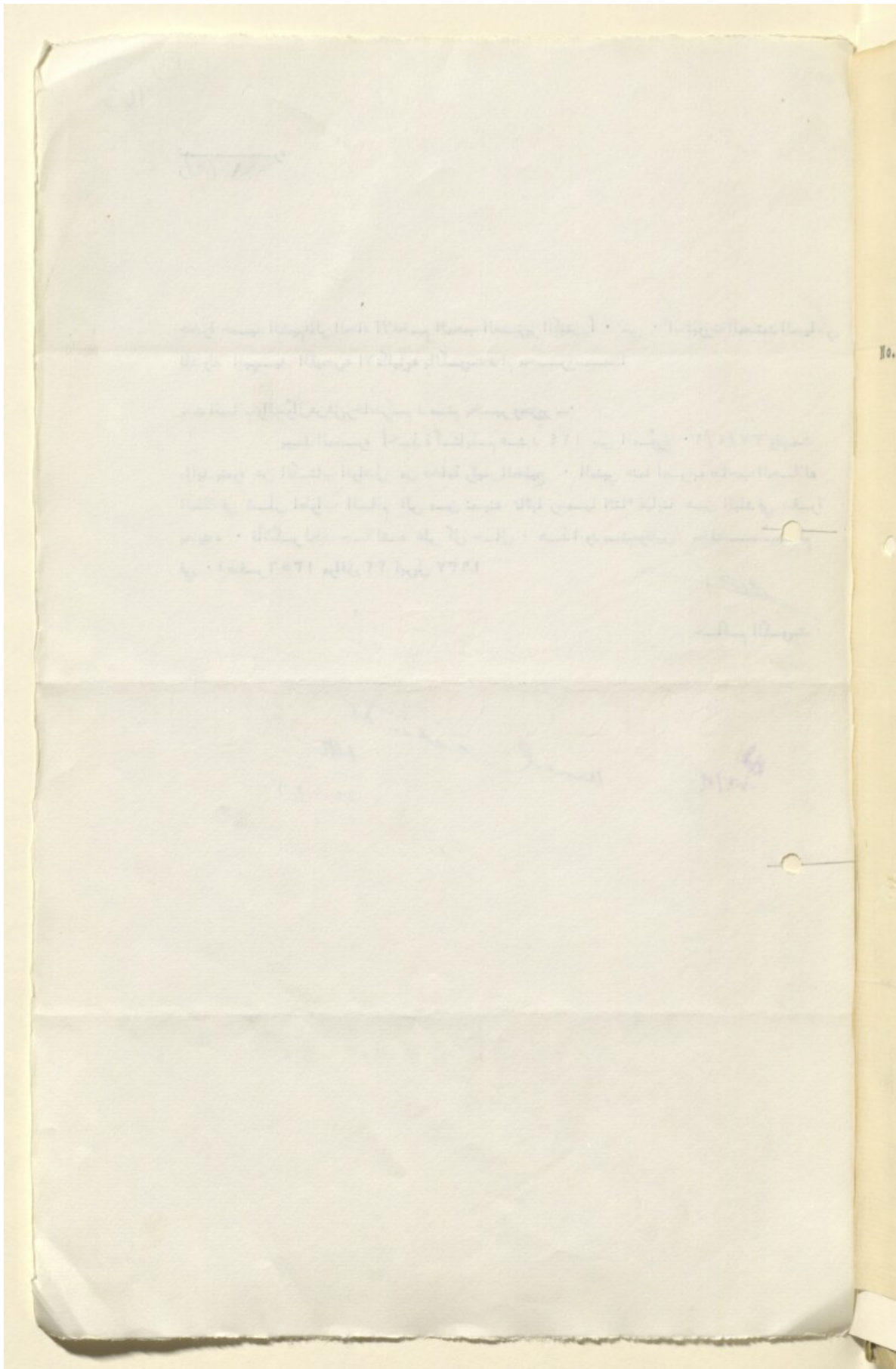
بعيده . فأشكر لطف جلالته على كل حال . هذا ودمتم موفقين / مخلصكم

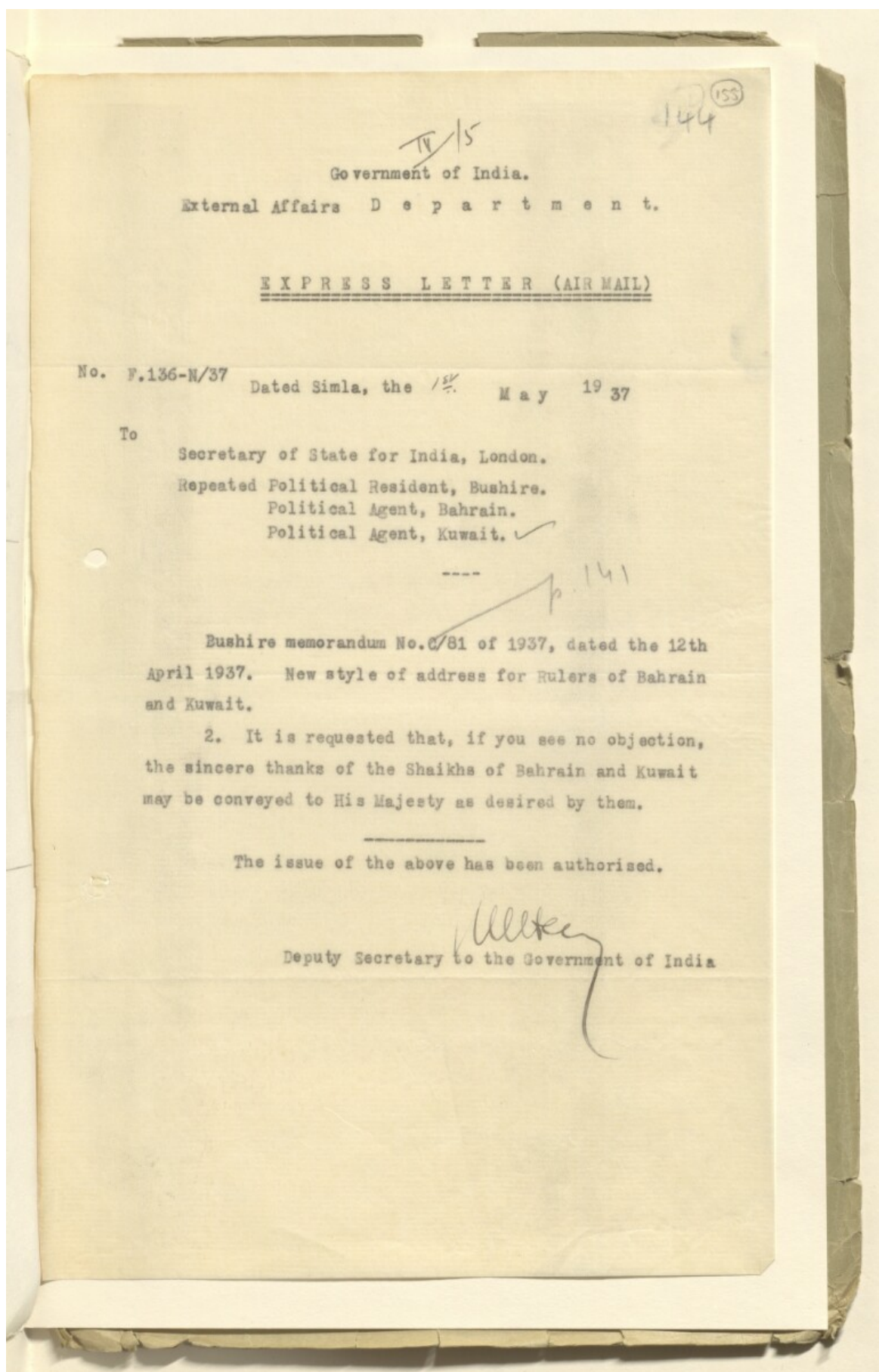
في ١٠ صفر ١٣٥٦ موافق ٢٢ ابريل ١٩٣٧

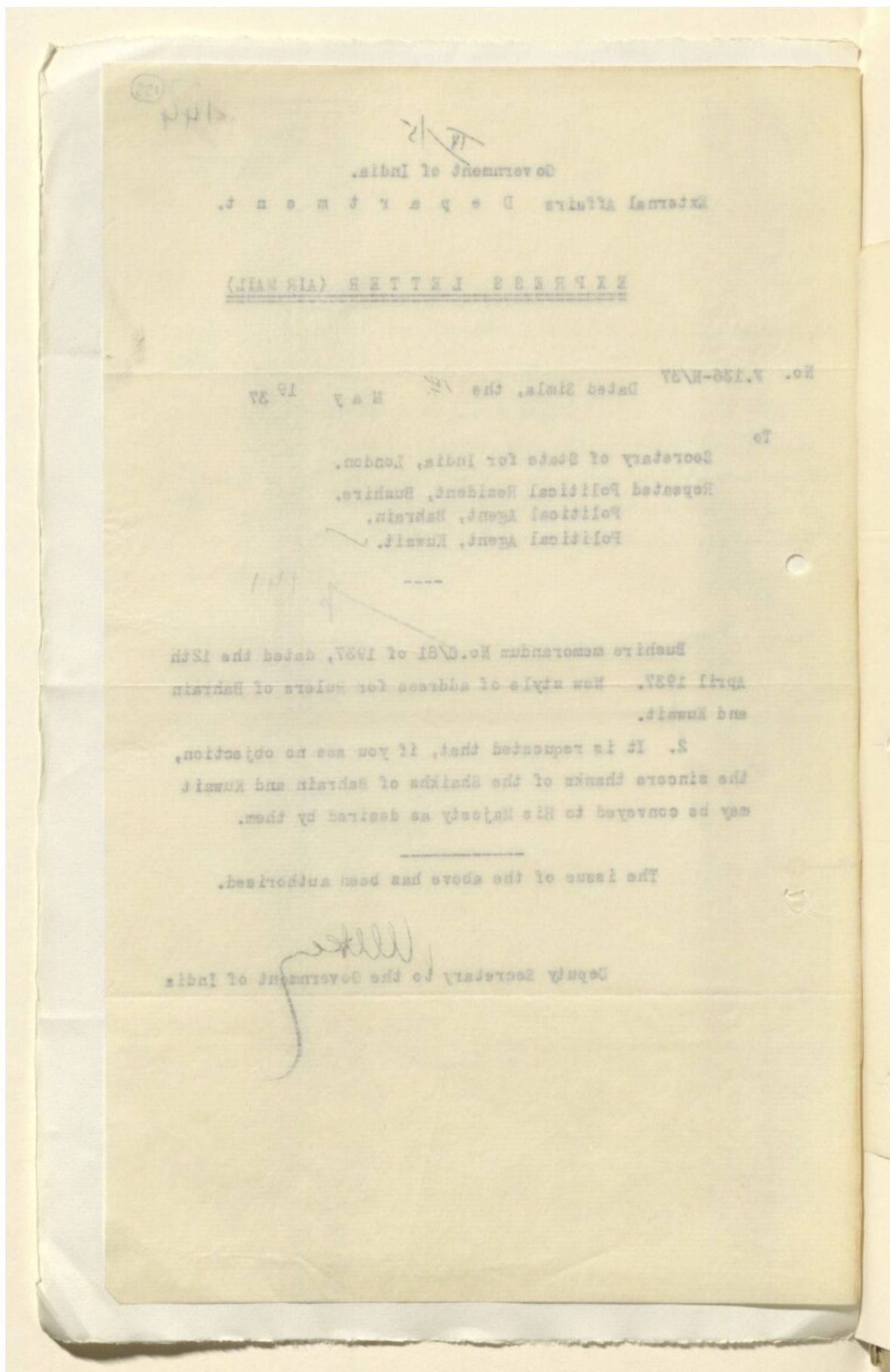
حاكم الكويت

unel action M.  
22.4.37

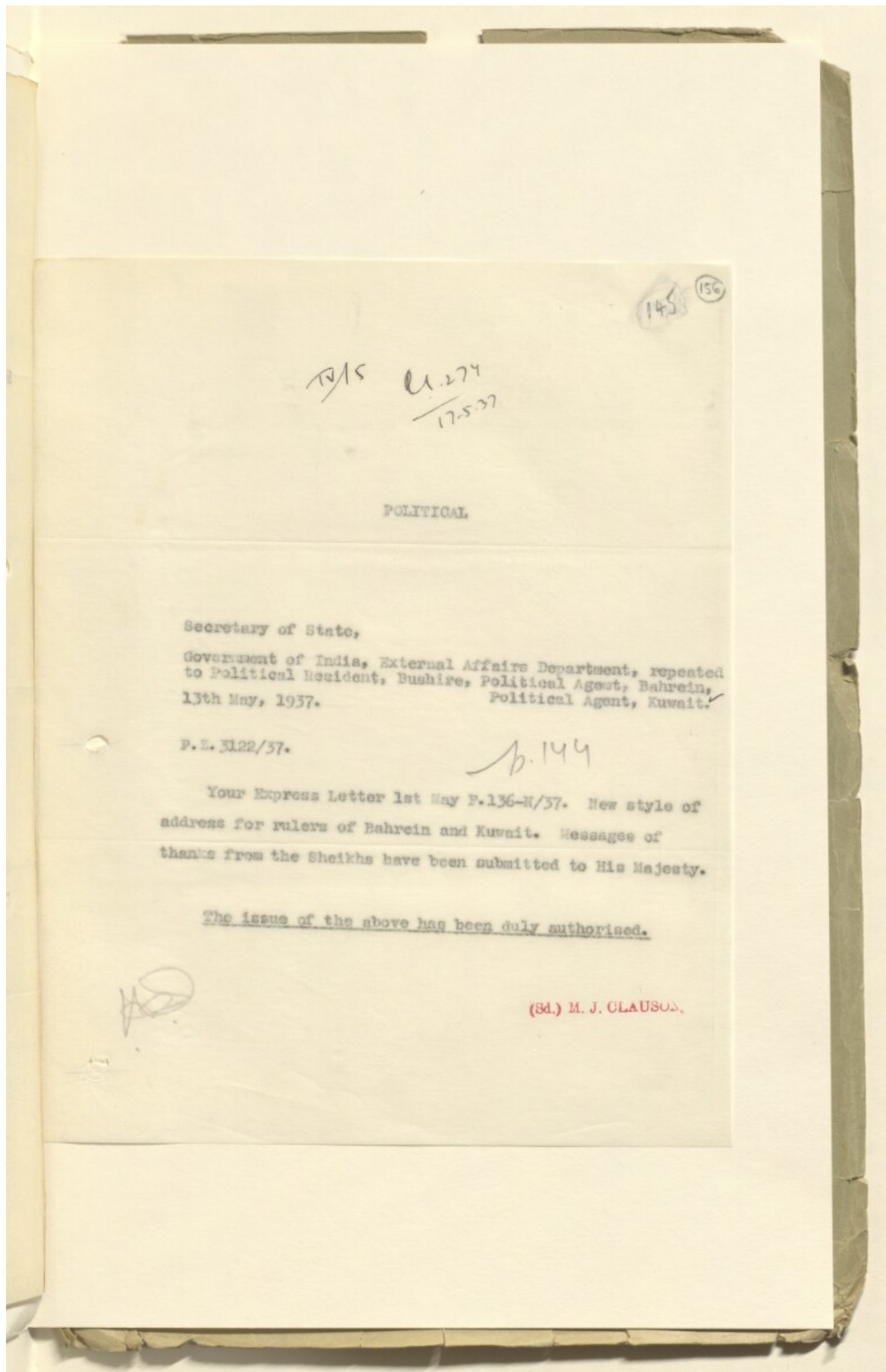












Secretary of State,

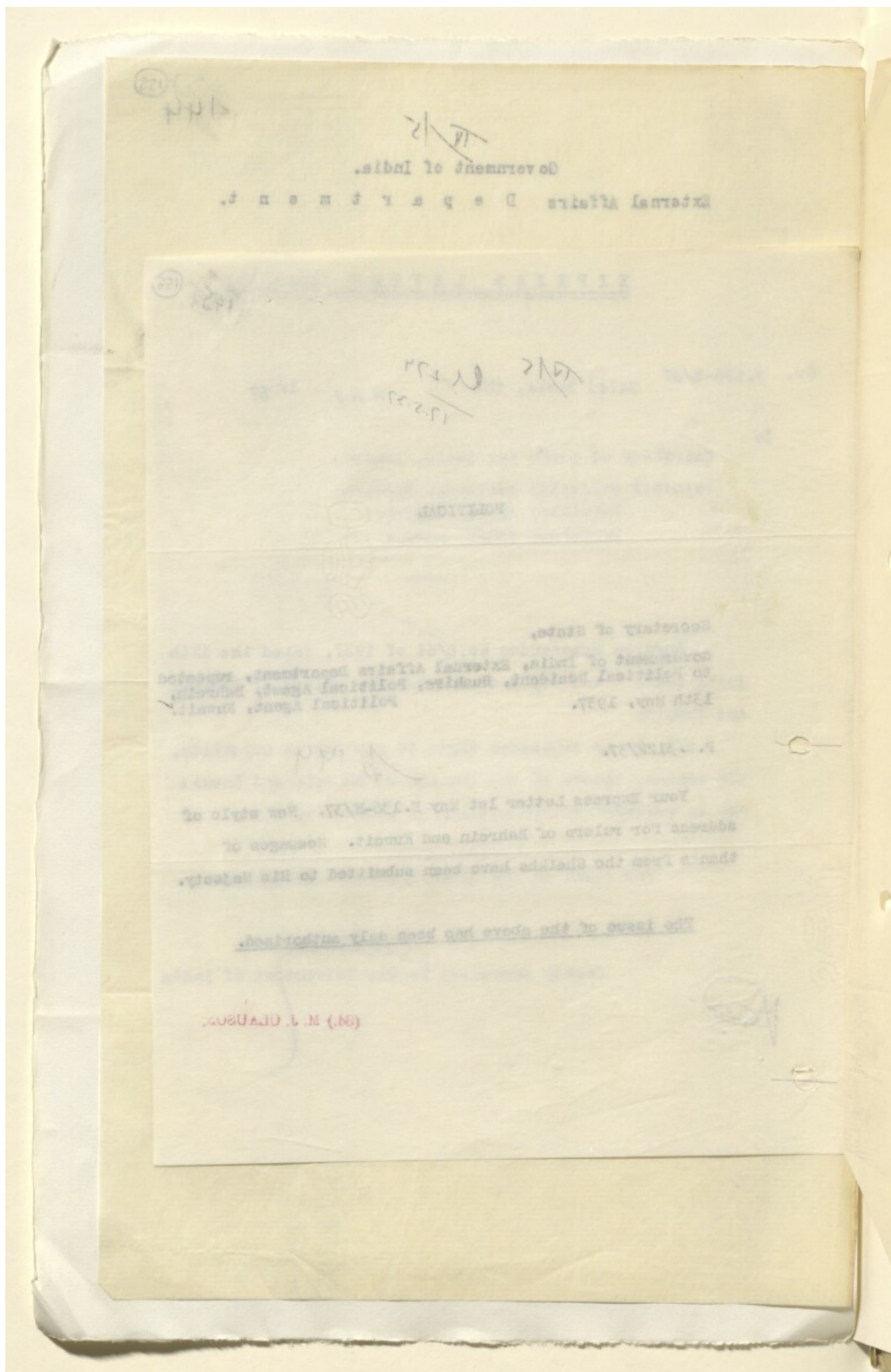
Government of India, External Affairs Department, repeated  
to Political Resident, Bushire, Political Agent, Bahrain,  
13th May, 1937. Political Agent, Kuwait.

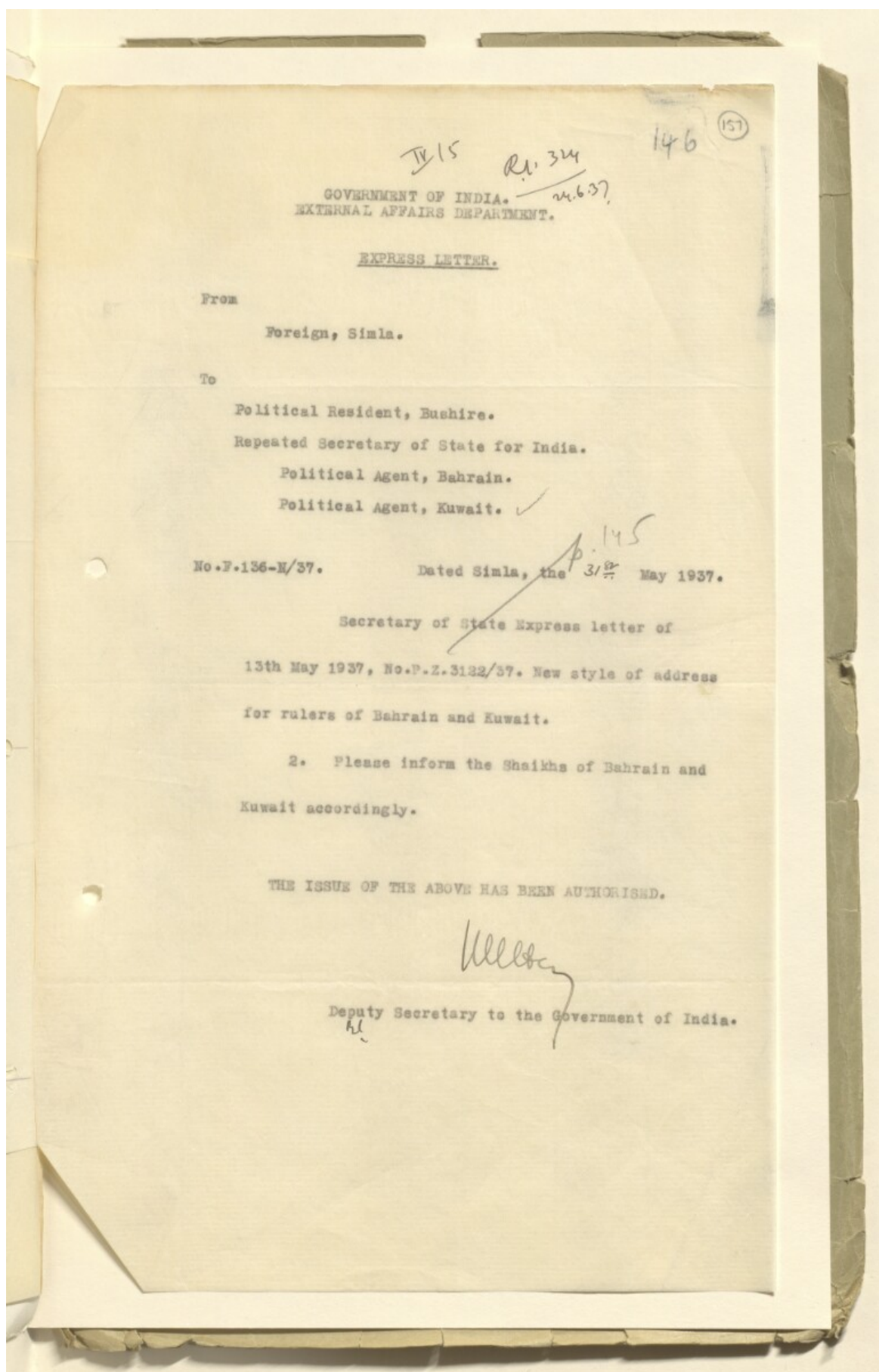
P.E. 3122/37.

Your Express Letter 1st May P.136-N/37. New style of  
address for rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait. Messages of  
thanks from the Sheikhs have been submitted to His Majesty.

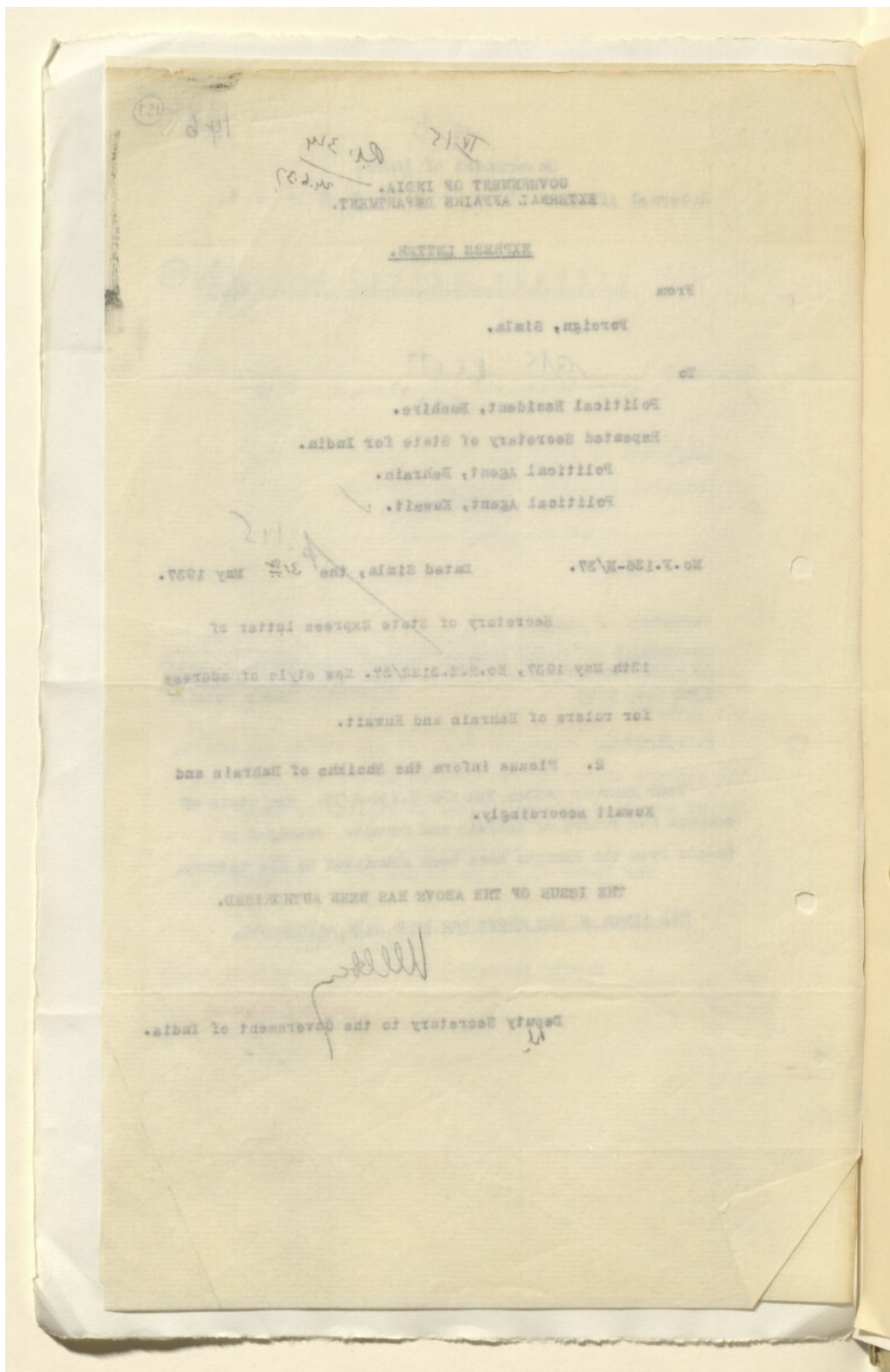
The issue of the above has been duly authorised.

(Sd.) M. J. CLAUSON.











158

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT,

**EXPRESS LETTER**

[N. B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.]

FROM Political Resident, Bushire.

TO Political Agent, Bahrain.  
Political Agent, Kuwait. ✓

Repeated to Secretary of State for India, London.  
Government of India, External Affairs Department,  
Simla.

No. 466-S of 1937 Dated 16th June 1937.

Subject: New style of address for Rulers of Bahrain and Kuwait.

Reference Government of India Express Letter No. P.136-N/37, dated 31st May 1937.

2. Please take necessary action.

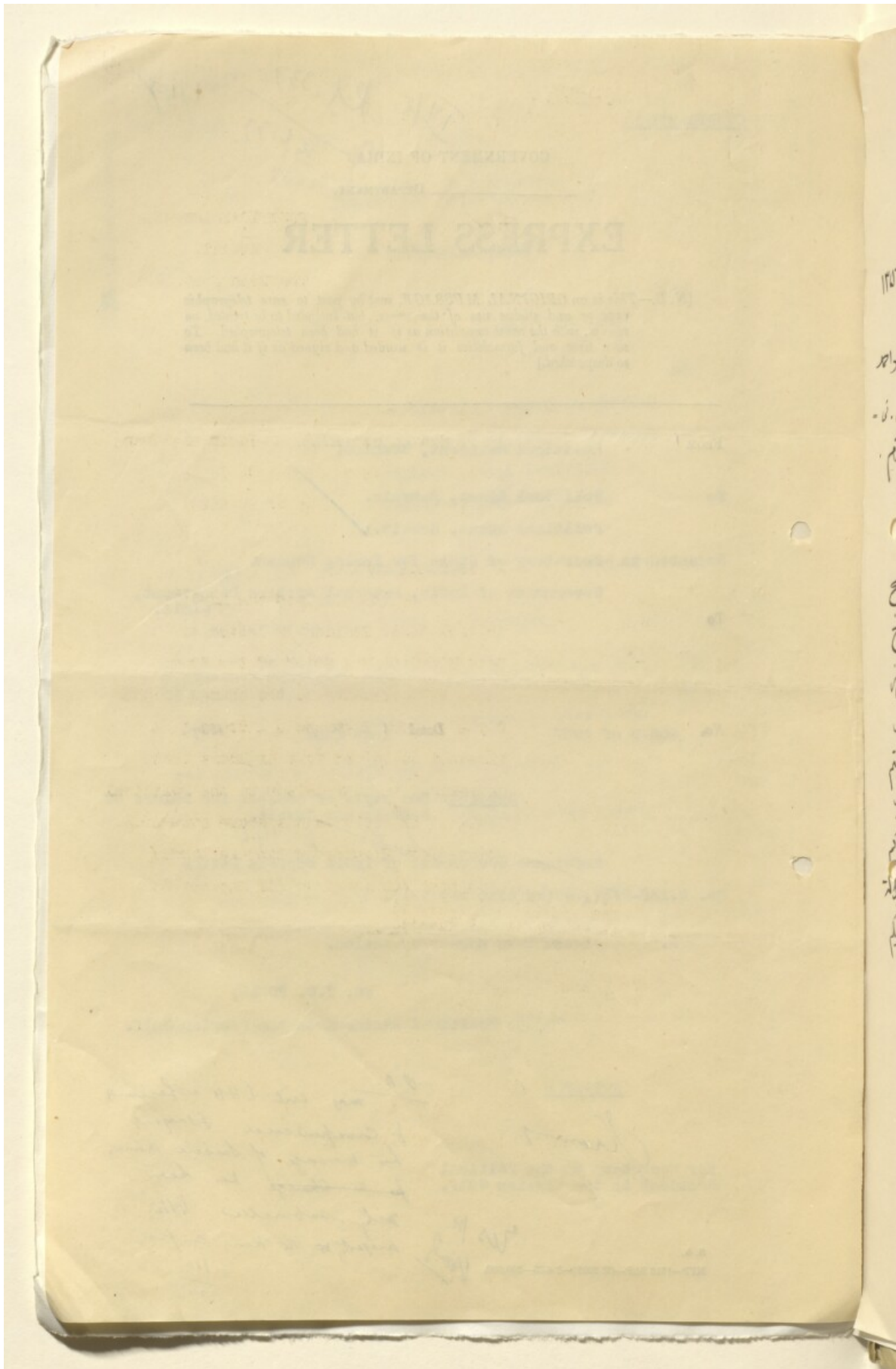
Sd. T.C. FOWLE,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

ATTESTED

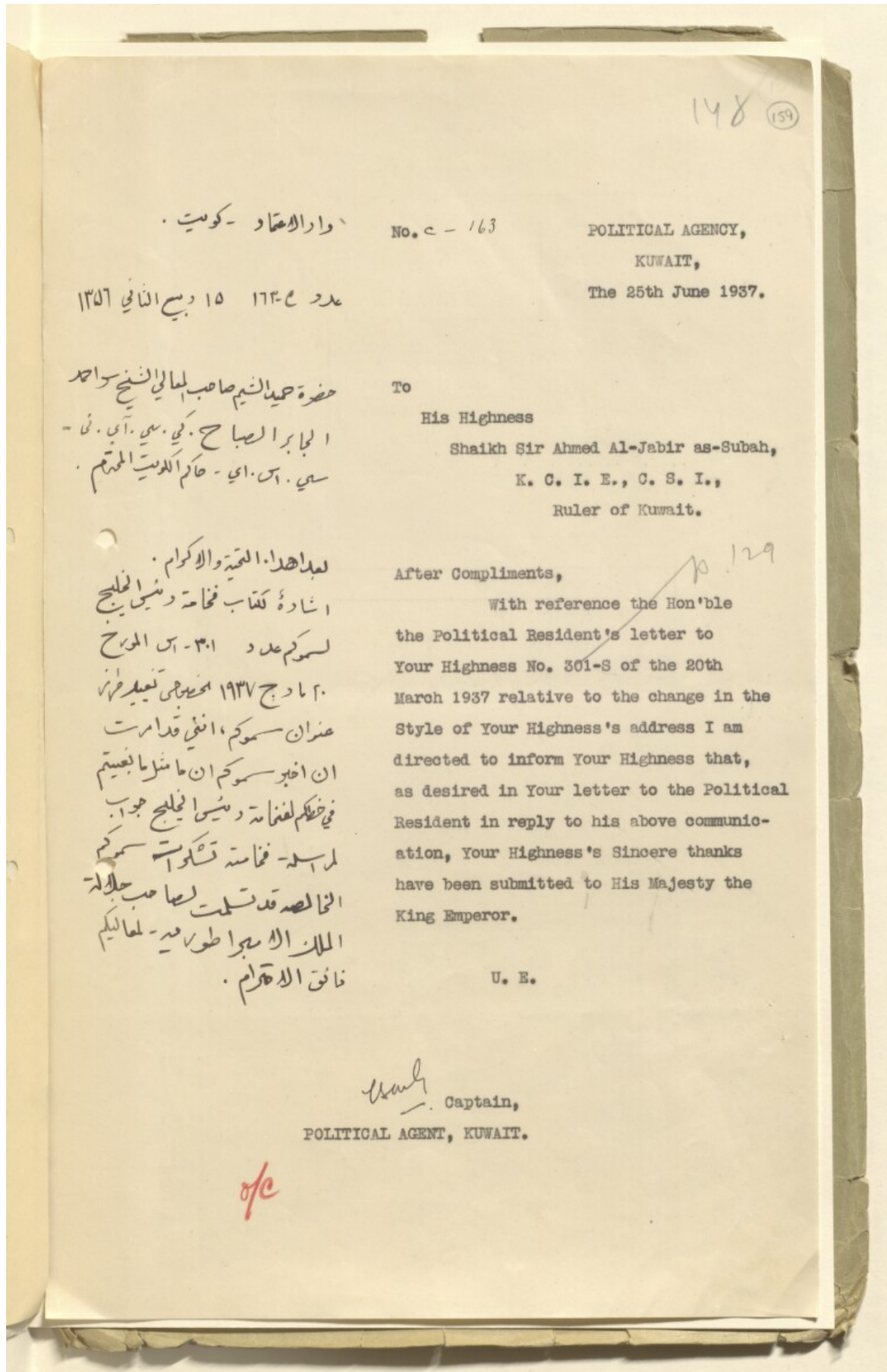
*Stroming*  
for Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

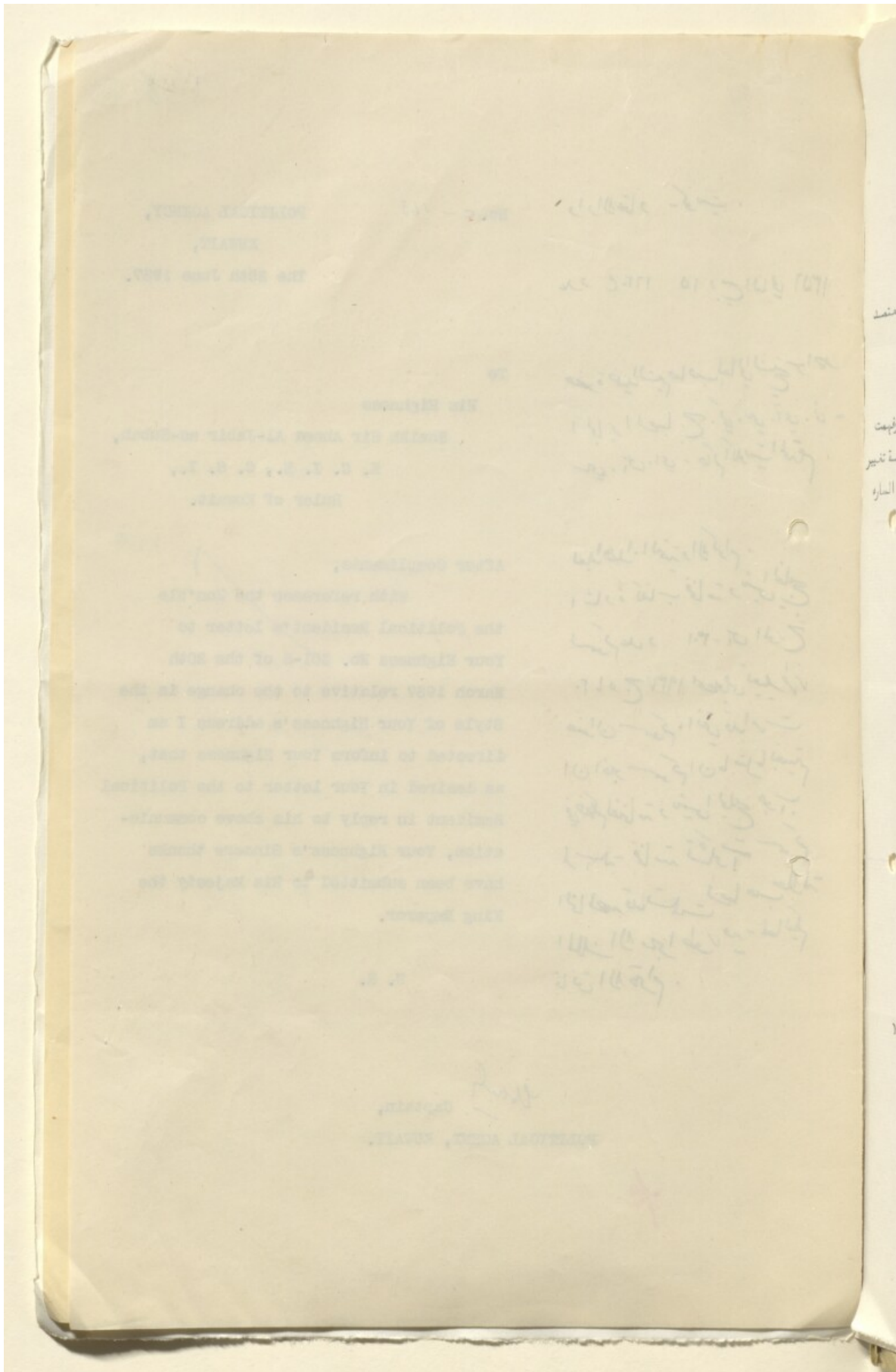
S. 6.  
MFP-1515 S&P—(M-2089)—2-4-35—200,000.

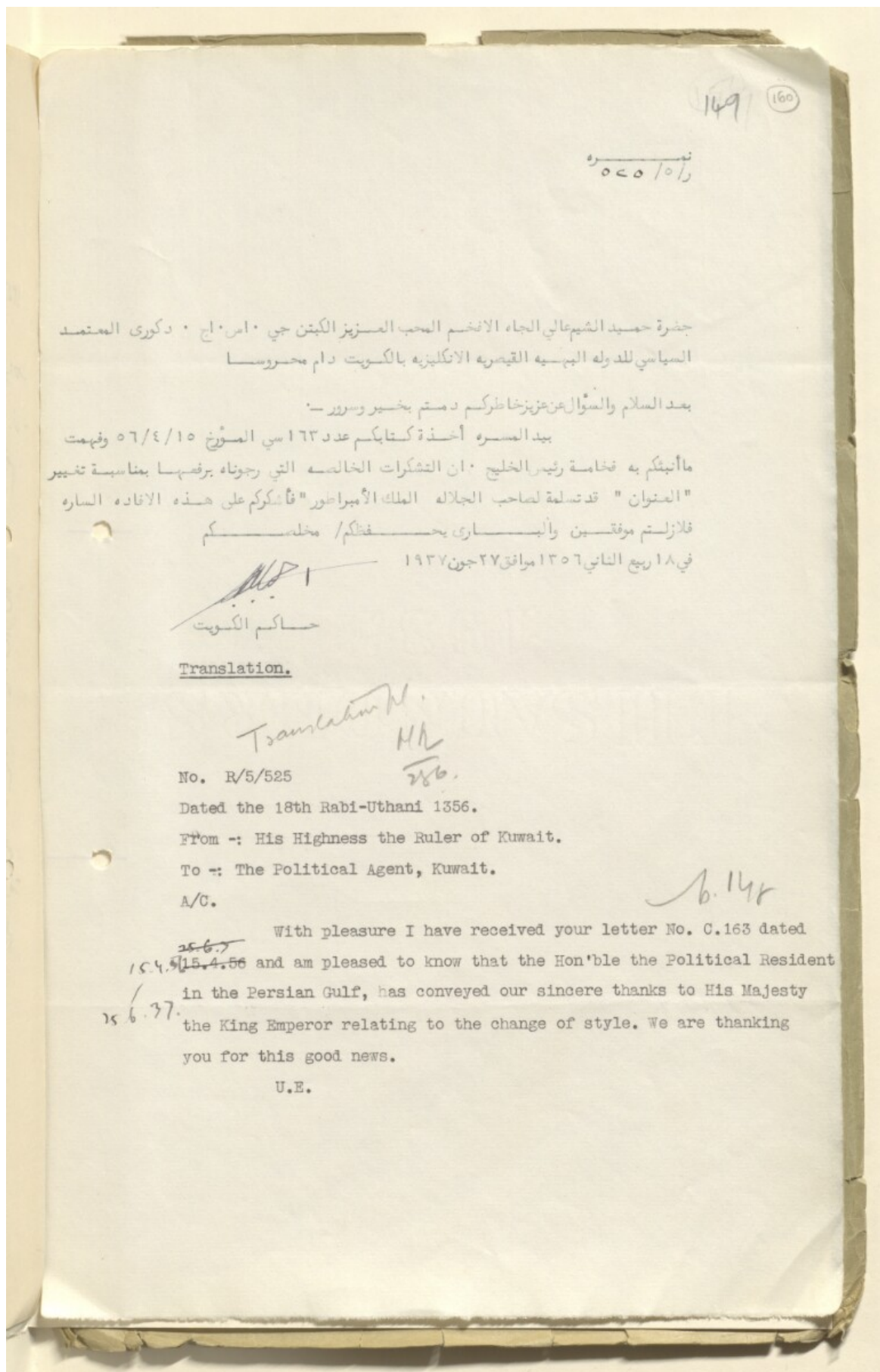
*P.A. my wife L.H.H. referring to Conference saying his message of sincere thanks for the change has been only submitted to the King Emperor. Hk 24.6.*











Translation.

No. R/5/525

Dated the 18th Rabi-Uthani 1356.

From -: His Highness the Ruler of Kuwait.

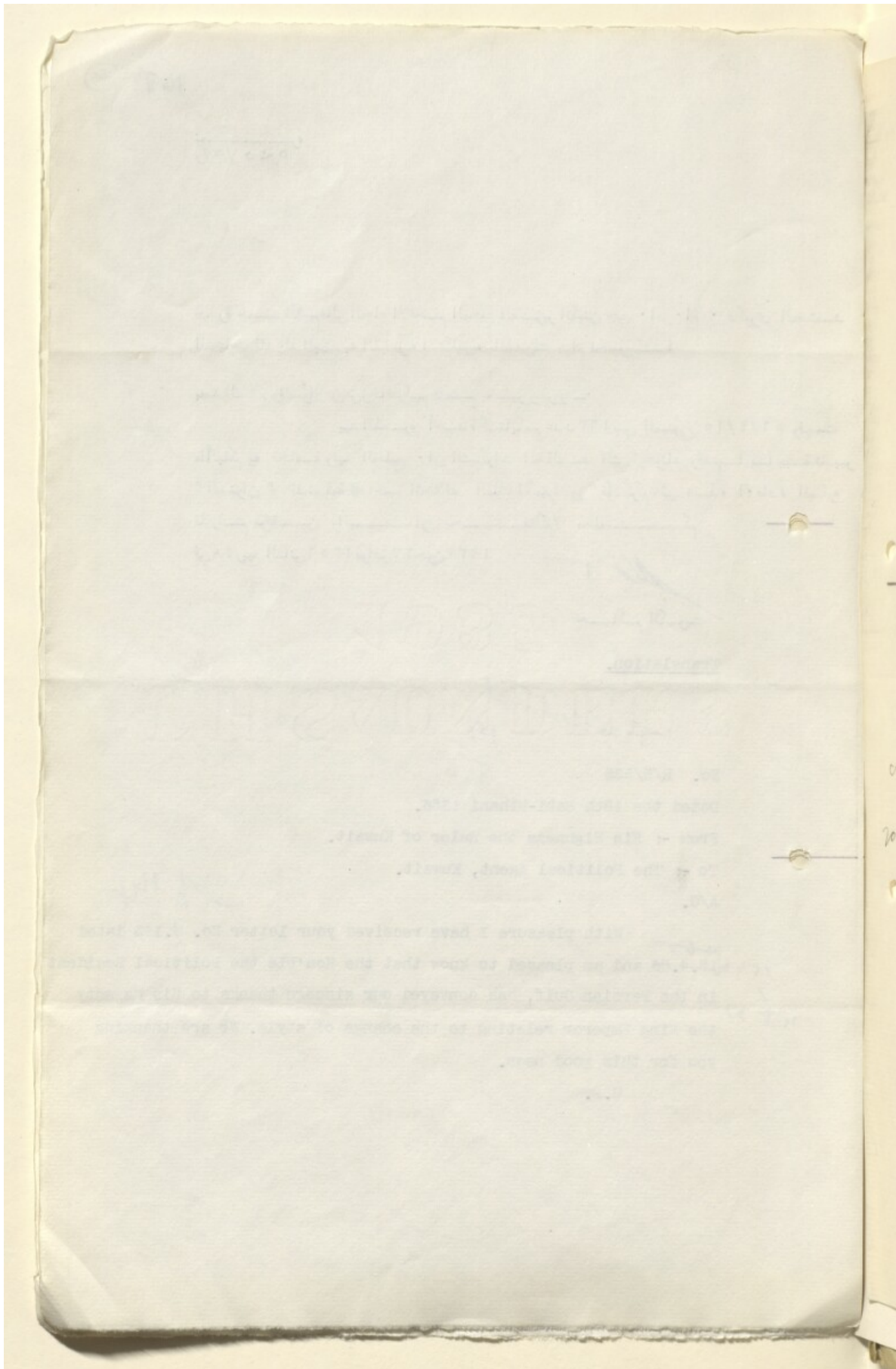
To -: The Political Agent, Kuwait.

A/C.

With pleasure I have received your letter No. C.163 dated 15.4.56 and am pleased to know that the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has conveyed our sincere thanks to His Majesty the King Emperor relating to the change of style. We are thanking you for this good news.

U.E.







4/5  
7-1

(161) 150

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
BUSHRAH.

No. 39 -33/20. Dated the 10th January 1940.

To

Kuwait Receipt  
No 39 Dated 22.1.40

The Political Agent - Muscat,  
The Political Agent - Bahrain,  
The Political Agent - Kuwait. ✓

Subject: Suspension of salutes during  
present hostilities.

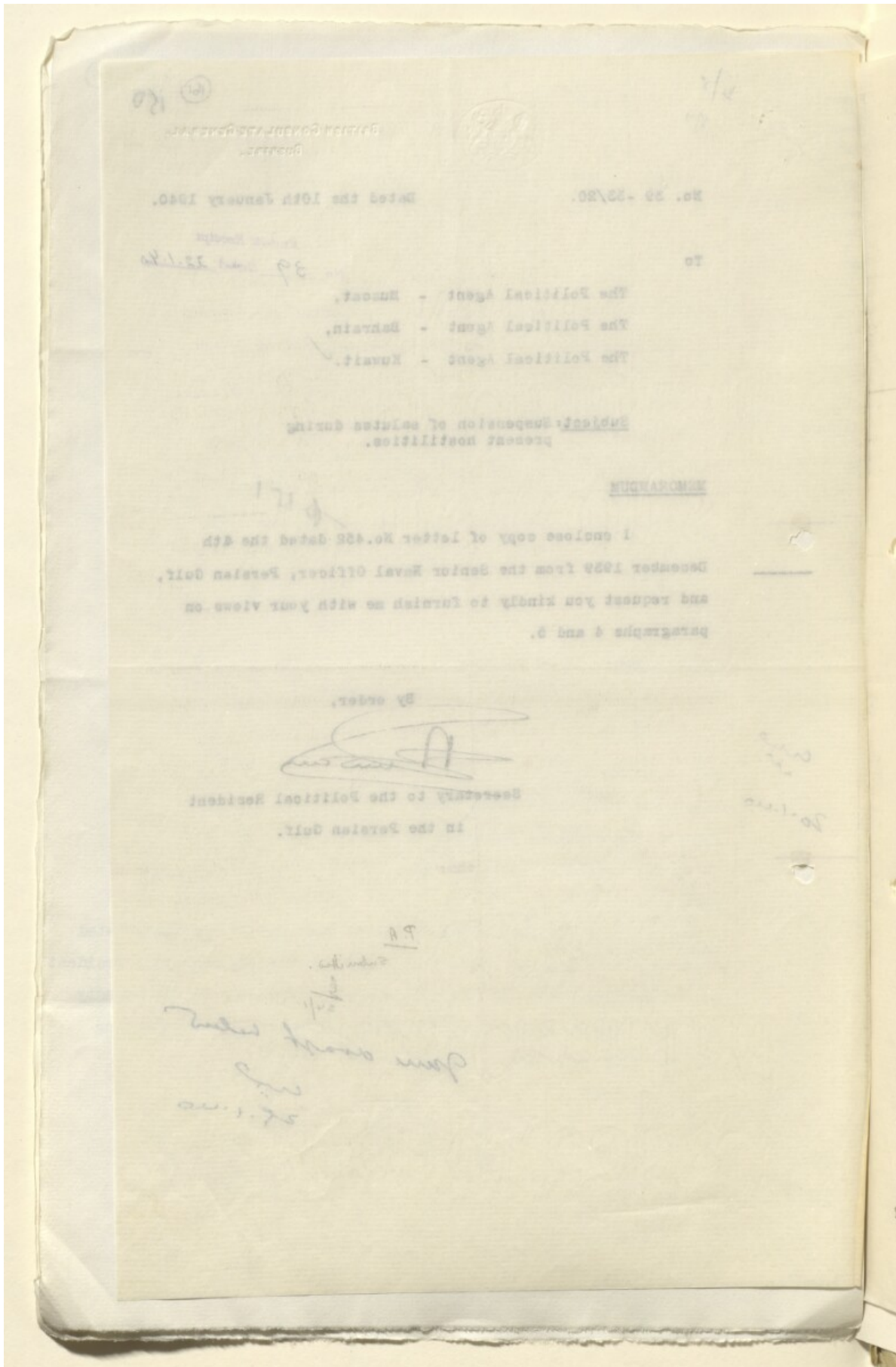
MEMORANDUM

I enclose copy of letter No. 452 dated the 4th  
December 1939 from the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf,  
and request you kindly to furnish me with your views on  
paragraphs 4 and 5.

By order,  
  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

20.1.40

P.A.  
submitted.  
6/24/11  
Jame arast belaw  
25.1.40







COPY

Office of the Senior Naval Officer  
Persian Gulf.

No.452

4th December 1939;

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that insofar as it is expedient, it is customary in time of war to modify the regulations concerning the firing of salutes.

2. The Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station has ordered that all salutes between Naval Authorities and on fixed anniversaries such as the Birthdays of the Royal Family, shall be discontinued during the present period of hostilities.

3. It would conform to general principles, therefore, if personal and other salutes could be appropriately modified in the territories under your aegis and with which I am closely concerned.

4. I should be grateful, therefore, if you would advise me as to the desirability or otherwise of such suspension of salutes in so far as Political Officers and the various Arabian Dignitaries are concerned, and whether it might be expedient to continue the salute in any special cases.

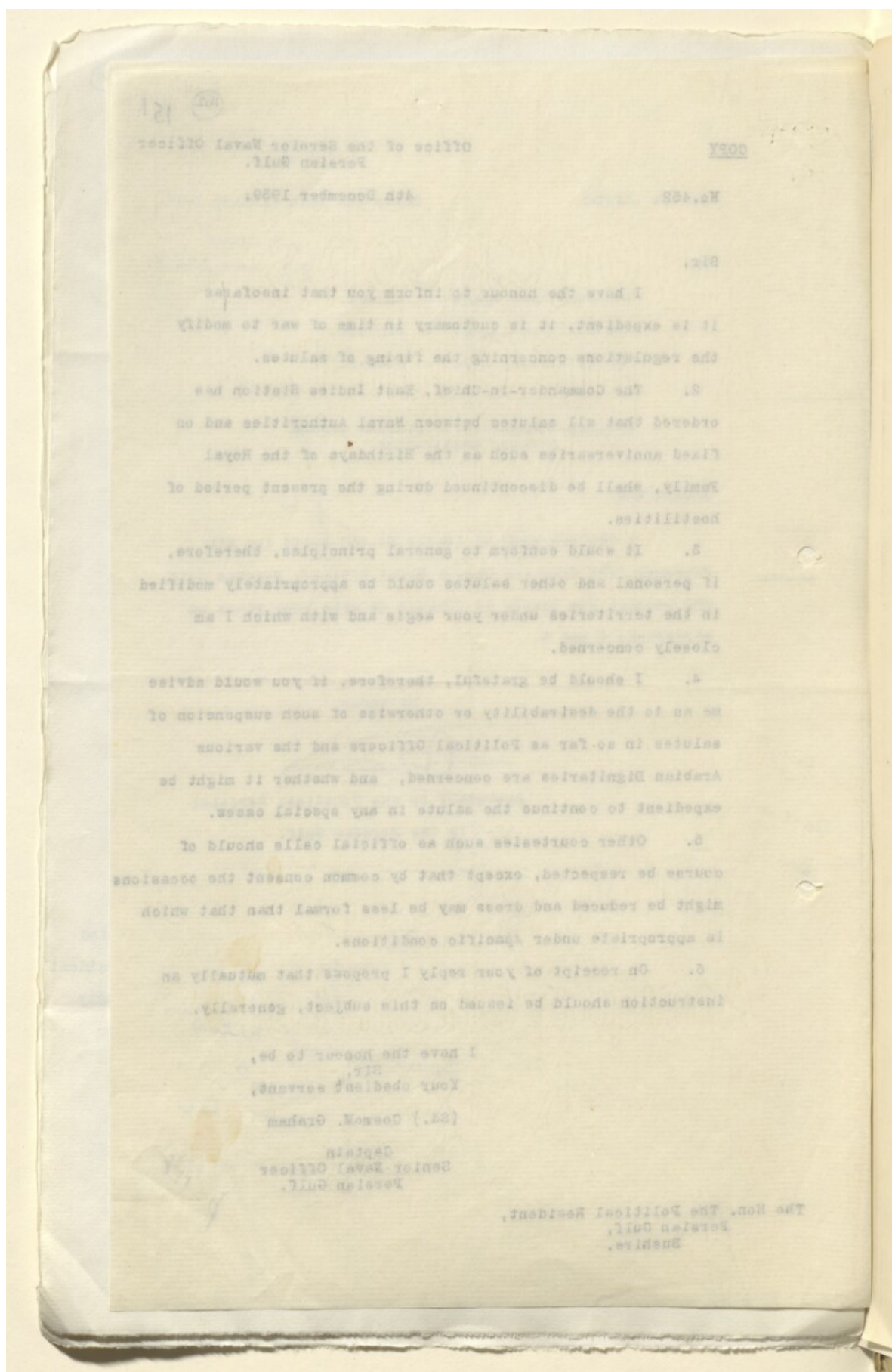
5. Other courtesies such as official calls should of course be respected, except that by common consent the occasions might be reduced and dress may be less formal than that which is appropriate under specific conditions.

6. On receipt of your reply I propose that mutually an instruction should be issued on this subject, generally.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sd.) Cosmo M. Graham

Captain  
Senior Naval Officer  
Persian Gulf.

The Hon. The Political Resident,  
Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.





No. 53 / 4 / 5.

Political Agency,  
Kuwait.  
January 29, 1940.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the  
Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

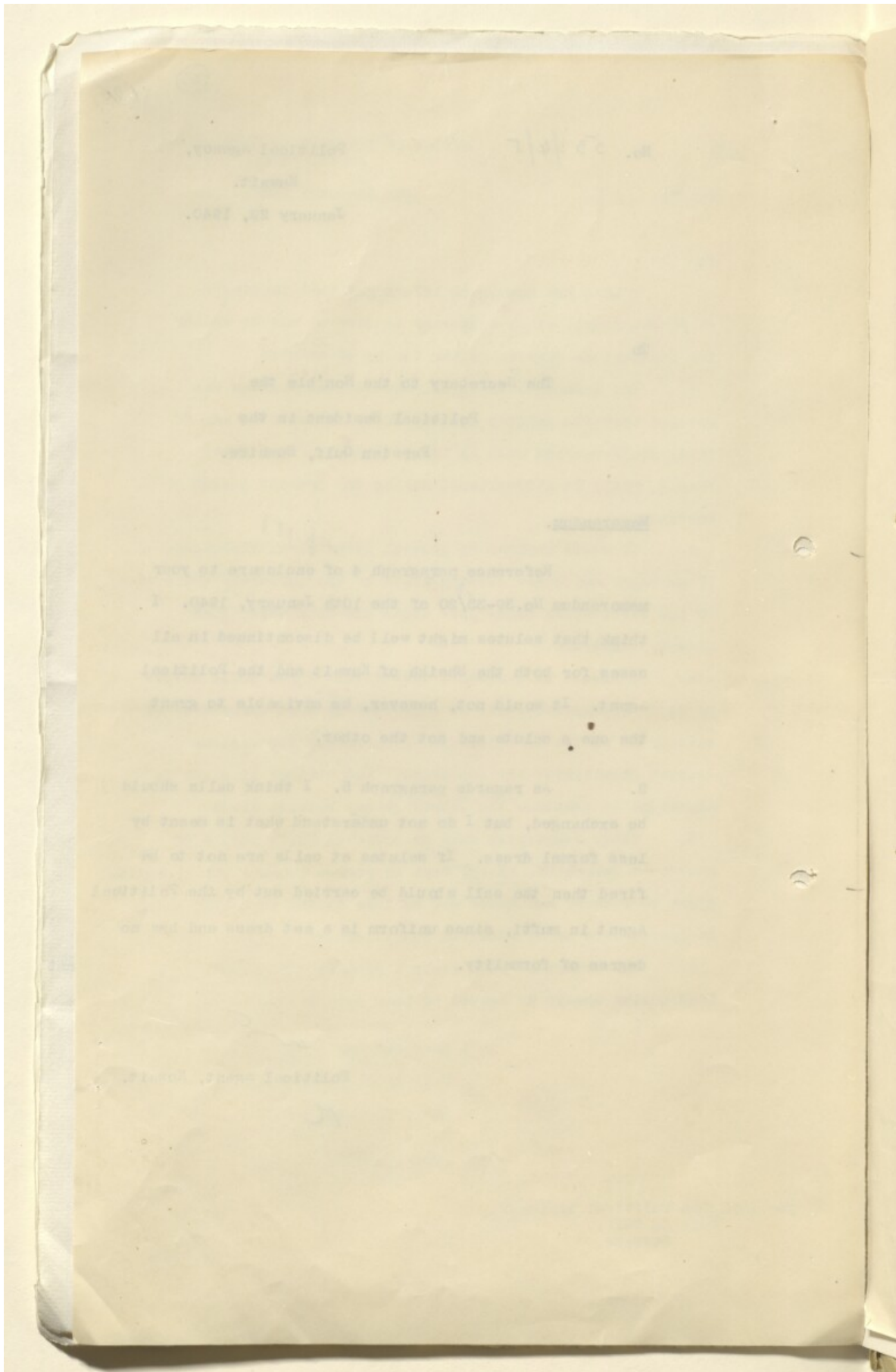
Memorandum.

Reference paragraph 4 of enclosure to your memorandum No. 39-33/20 of the 10th January, 1940. I think that salutes might well be discontinued in all cases for both the Shaikh of Kuwait and the Political Agent. It would not, however, be advisable to grant the one a salute and not the other.

2. As regards paragraph 5. I think calls should be exchanged, but I do not understand what is meant by less formal dress. If salutes at calls are not to be fired then the call should be carried out by the Political Agent in mufti, since uniform is a set dress and has no degree of formality.

Political Agent, Kuwait.







4/5 No. 517 -33/20.

Vol. 163

Kuwait Receipt  
No. 272 Date 23.4.40

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident to the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent - Muscat  
The Political Agent - Bahrain  
The Political Agent - Kuwait ✓

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.  
for information.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1940.

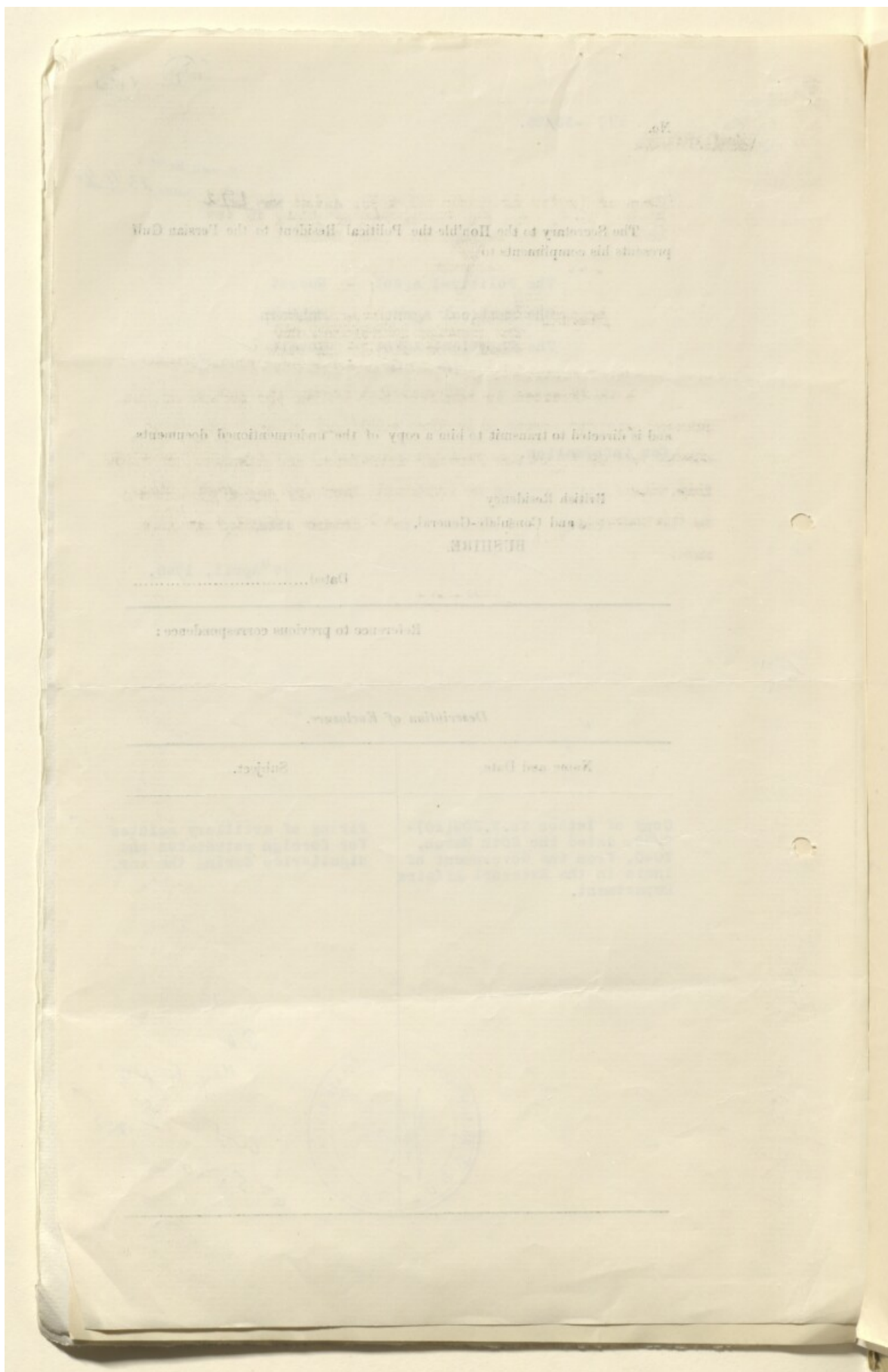
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of letter No.F.309(10)-G/39, dated the 20th March, 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department.	Firing of artillery salutes for foreign potentates and dignitaries during the war.

PA  
May be pic?  
w.f.  
6/4/5  
4.5.40

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL  
BUSHIRE







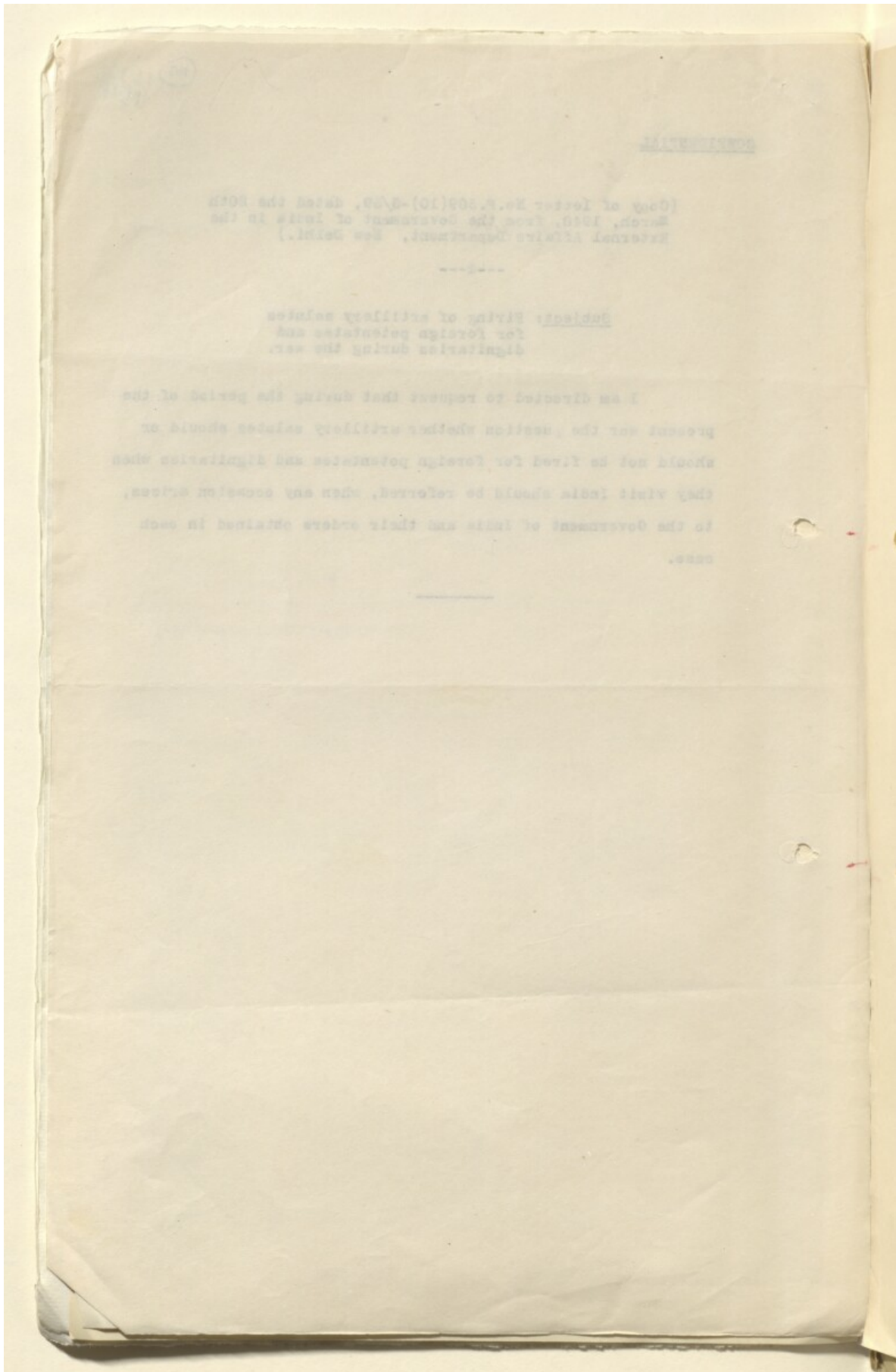
CONFIDENTIAL

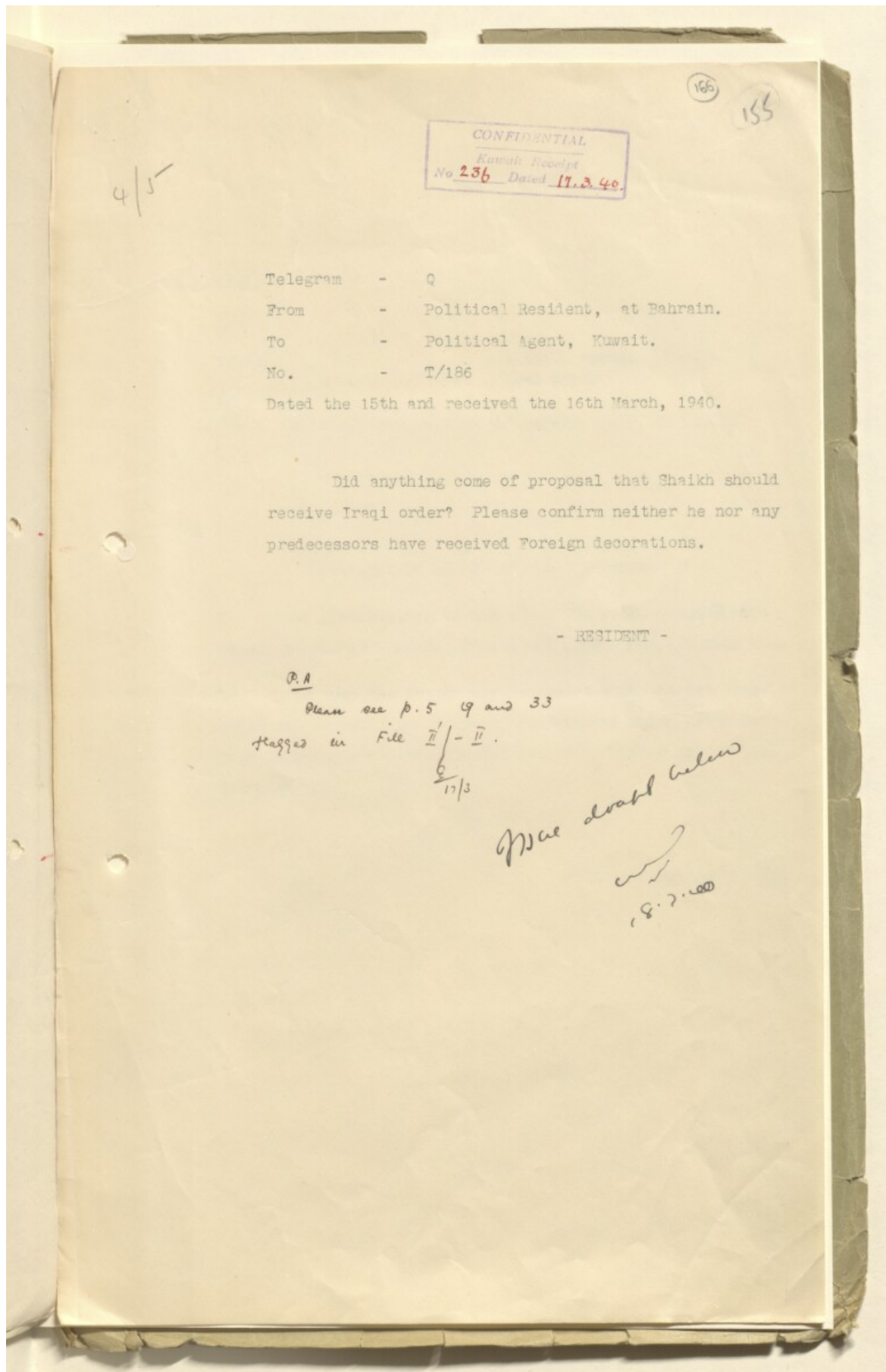
(Copy of letter No.F.309(10)-G/39, dated the 20th March, 1940, from the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, New Delhi.)

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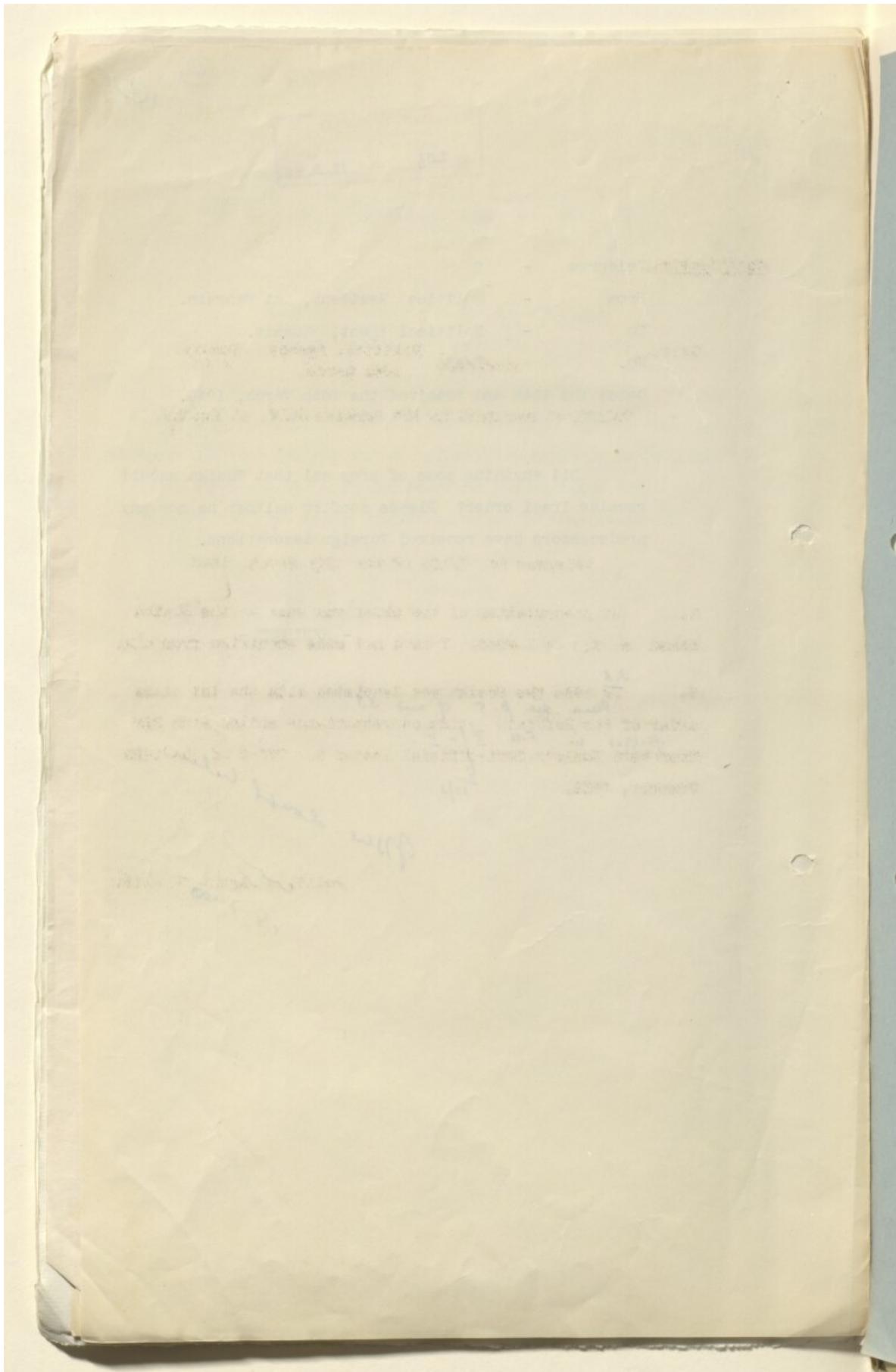
Subject: Firing of artillery salutes  
for foreign potentates and  
dignitaries during the war.

I am directed to request that during the period of the present war the question whether artillery salutes should or should not be fired for foreign potentates and dignitaries when they visit India should be referred, when any occasion arises, to the Government of India and their orders obtained in each case.









## Department.

Confidential.

No. C/111

To - Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Kuwait.

2. No presentation of the order was made to the Shaikh Ahmad so far as I know. I have not made enquiries from him.

3. In 1932 the Shaikh was decorated with the 1st class order of the Rafidain - vide correspondence ending with Sir Trenchard Fowle's demi-official letter No. 773-S of the 14th October, 1932.

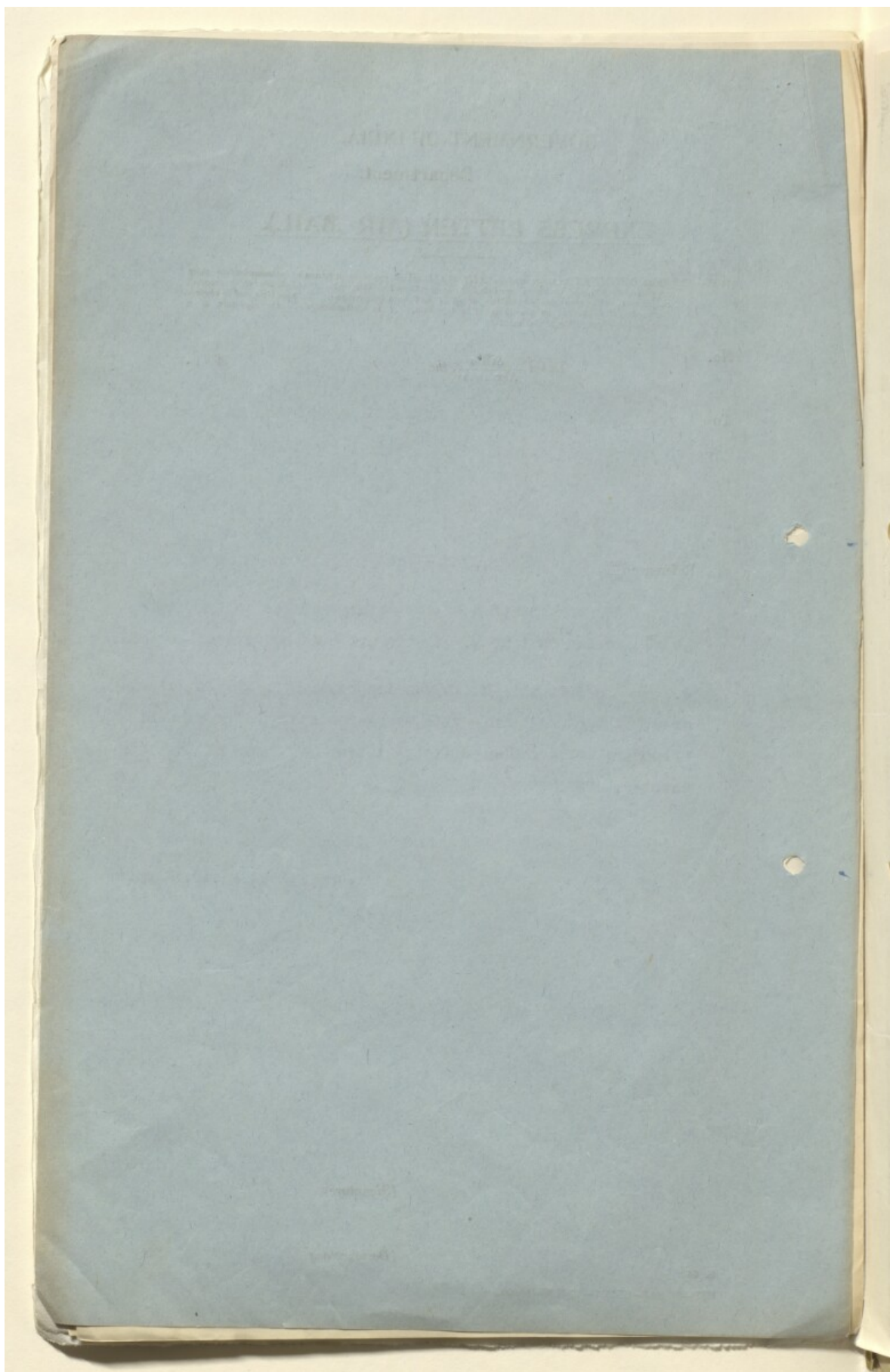
Political Agent, Kuwait.

(Signature)

(Designation)

S. 44.

MFP-985 S&P-(M-1597)-27-11-36-10,000.







4/5

No. 682 -33/20.

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
Kuwait Receipt  
No 493 Dated 28/5/40.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident to the Persian Gulf  
presents his compliments to

The Political Agent - Muscat  
The Political Agent - Bahrain  
The Political Agent - Kuwait

and is directed to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned documents.  
for information.

British Residency  
and Consulate-General,  
BUSHIRE.

Dated 23rd May, 1940.

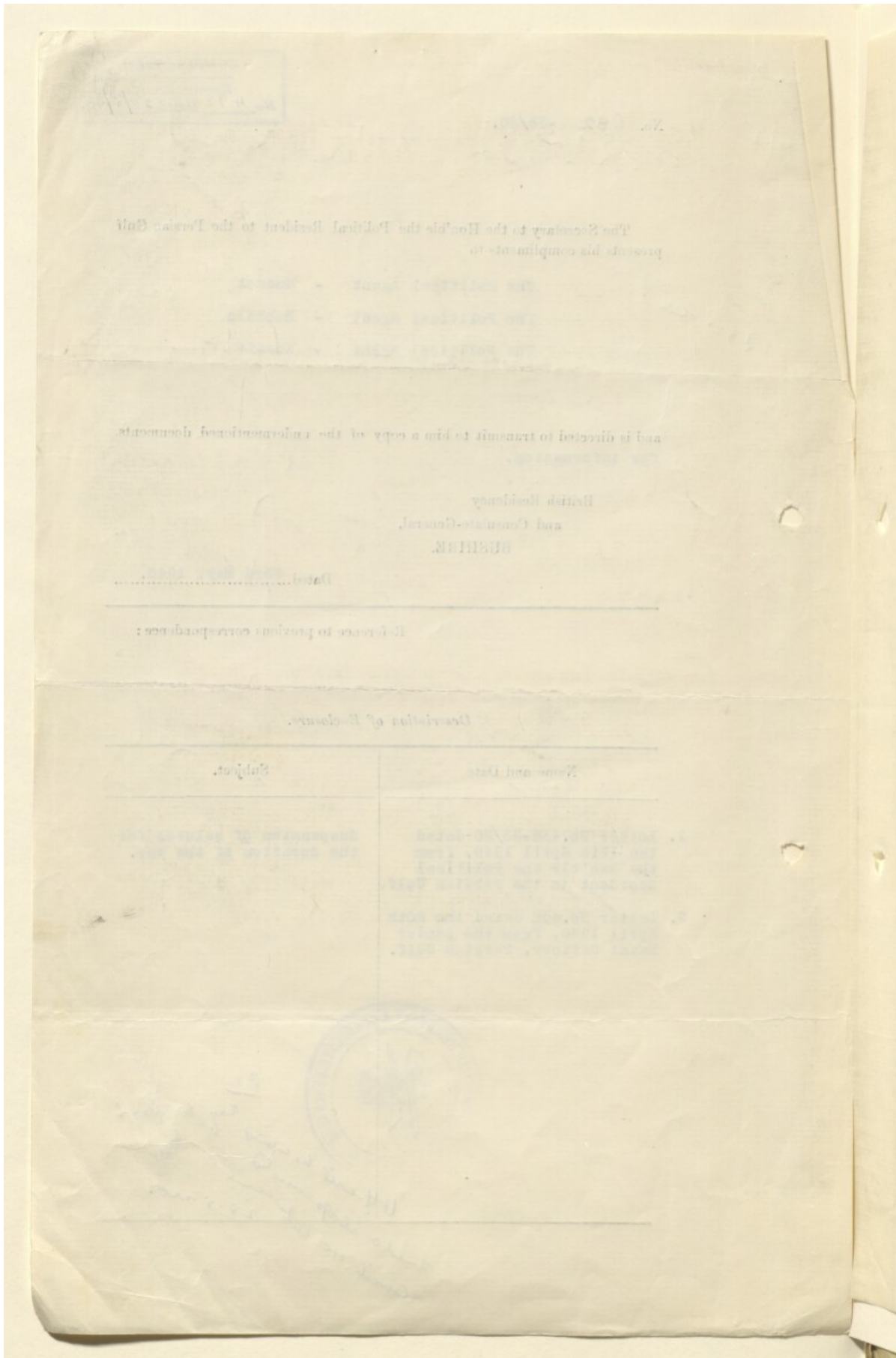
Reference to previous correspondence :

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
1. Letter No.488-33/20 dated the 12th April 1940, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	Suspension of salutes for the duration of the war.
2. Letter No.452 dated the 20th April 1940, from the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.	

BRITISH RESIDENCY & CONSULATE-GENERAL  
BUSHIRE

P.R.  
May be filed?  
£ 28/5-  
H.H. will be informed  
had a reply come  
(Consil. H.H. 28.5.40.)





(Copy of letter No.488-33/20 dated the 12th April, 1940,  
from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian  
Gulf, Bushire, to the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf).

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.452  
dated the 4th December 1939, and to say that I see no objection  
to the proposal that salutes should be suspended for the dura-  
tion of the war, between the Naval Authorities, and the Arab  
Rulers and Political Officers within my jurisdiction.

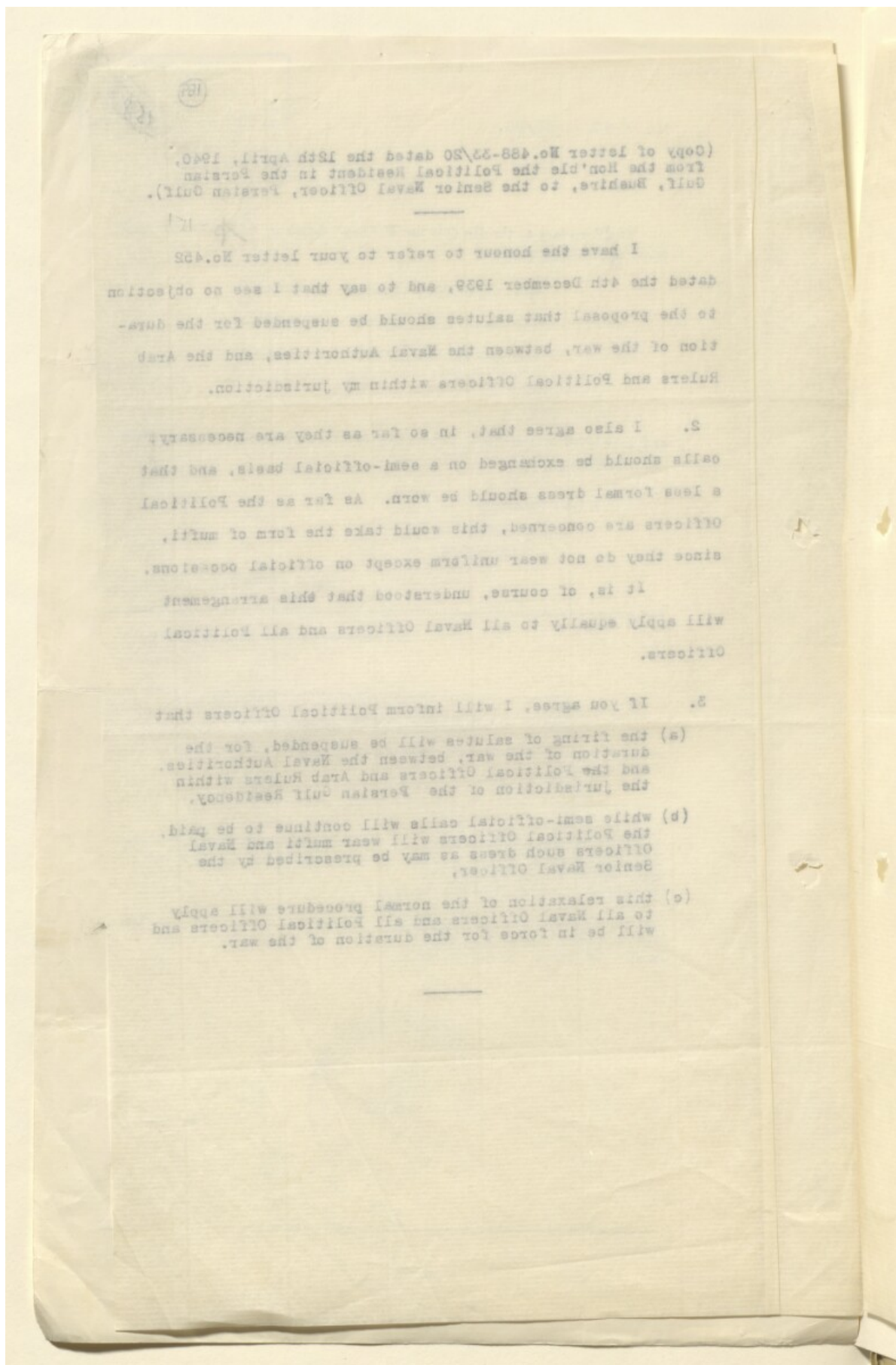
2. I also agree that, in so far as they are necessary,  
calls should be exchanged on a semi-official basis, and that  
a less formal dress should be worn. As far as the Political  
Officers are concerned, this would take the form of mufti,  
since they do not wear uniform except on official occasions.

It is, of course, understood that this arrangement  
will apply equally to all Naval Officers and all Political  
Officers.

3. If you agree, I will inform Political Officers that

- (a) the firing of salutes will be suspended, for the  
duration of the war, between the Naval Authorities,  
and the Political Officers and Arab Rulers within  
the jurisdiction of the Persian Gulf Residency.
- (b) while semi-official calls will continue to be paid,  
the Political Officers will wear mufti and Naval  
Officers such dress as may be prescribed by the  
Senior Naval Officer,
- (c) this relaxation of the normal procedure will apply  
to all Naval Officers and all Political Officers and  
will be in force for the duration of the war.







(170)  
159

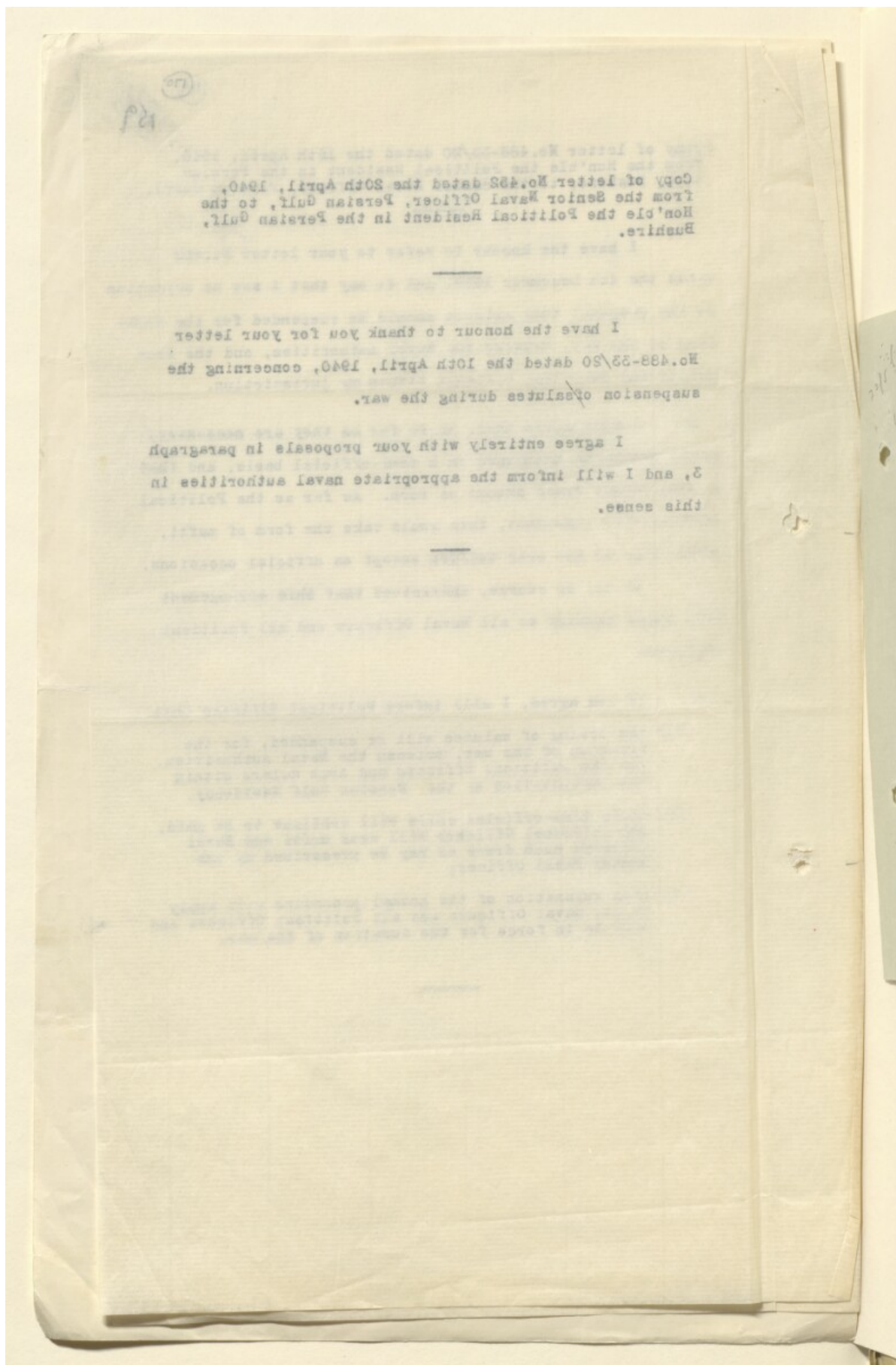
Copy of letter No.452 dated the 20th April, 1940,  
from the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, to the  
Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.

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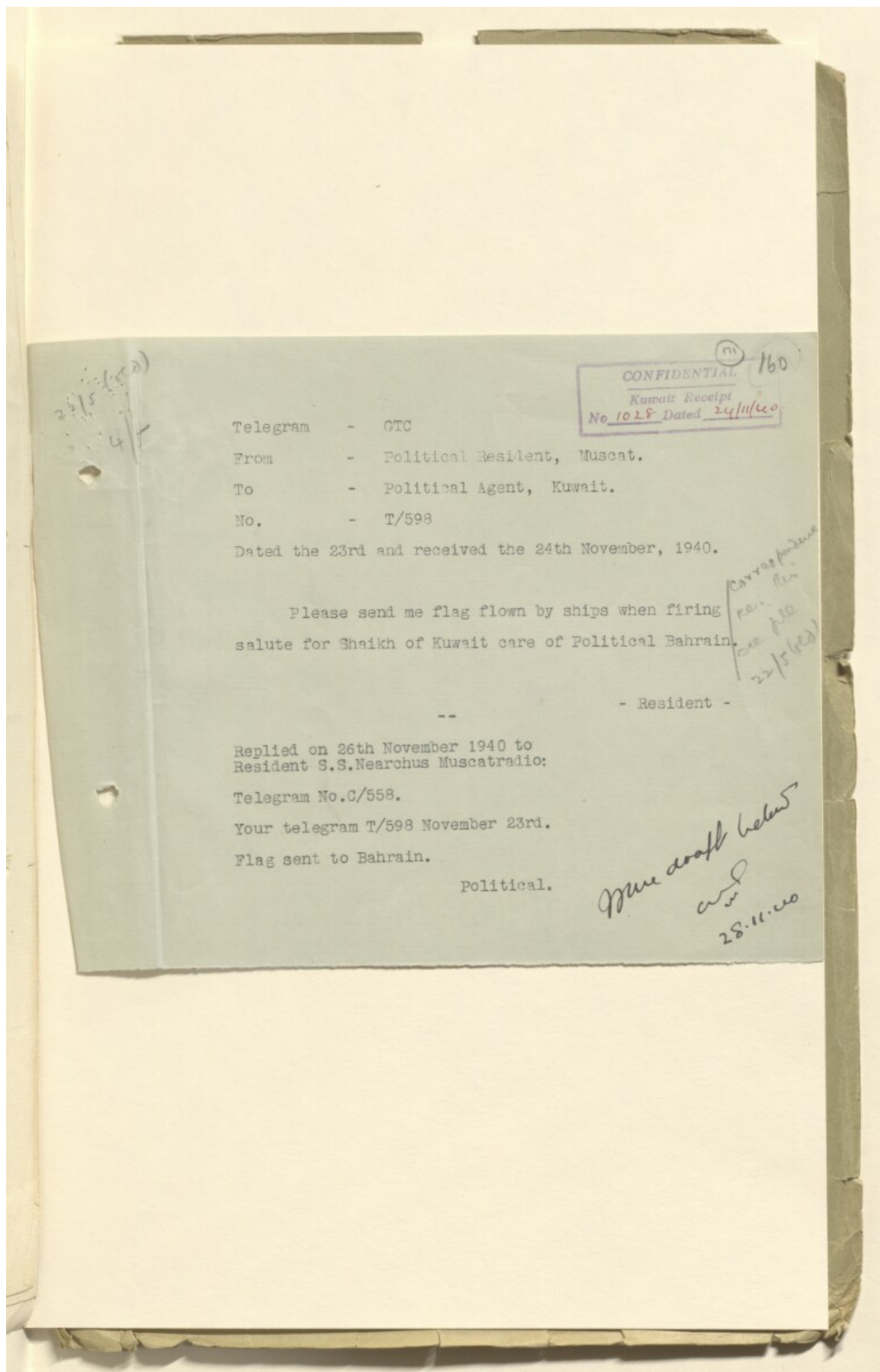
I have the honour to thank you for your letter  
No.488-33/20 dated the 10th April, 1940, concerning the  
suspension of salutes during the war.

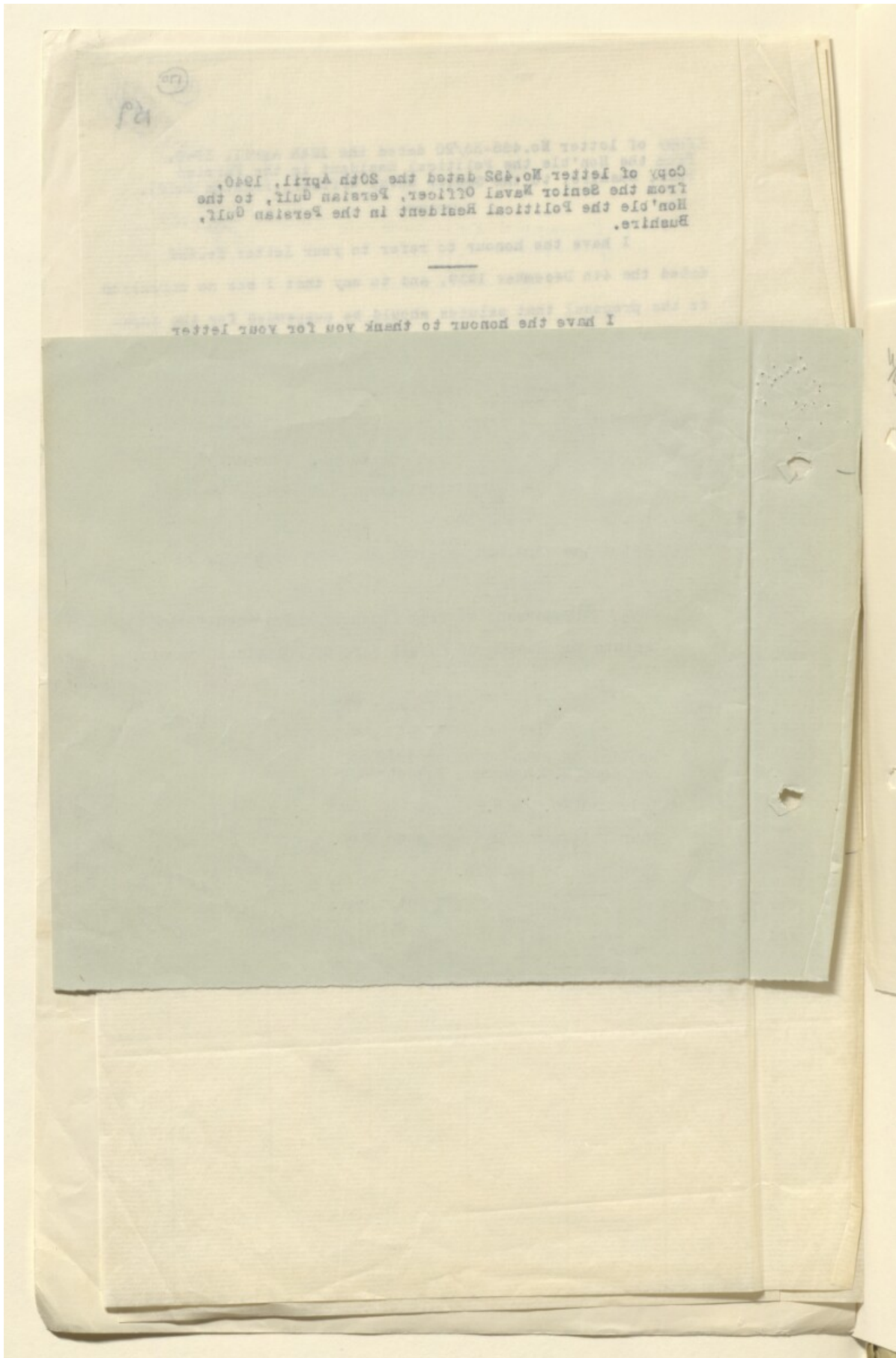
I agree entirely with your proposals in paragraph  
3, and I will inform the appropriate naval authorities in  
this sense.

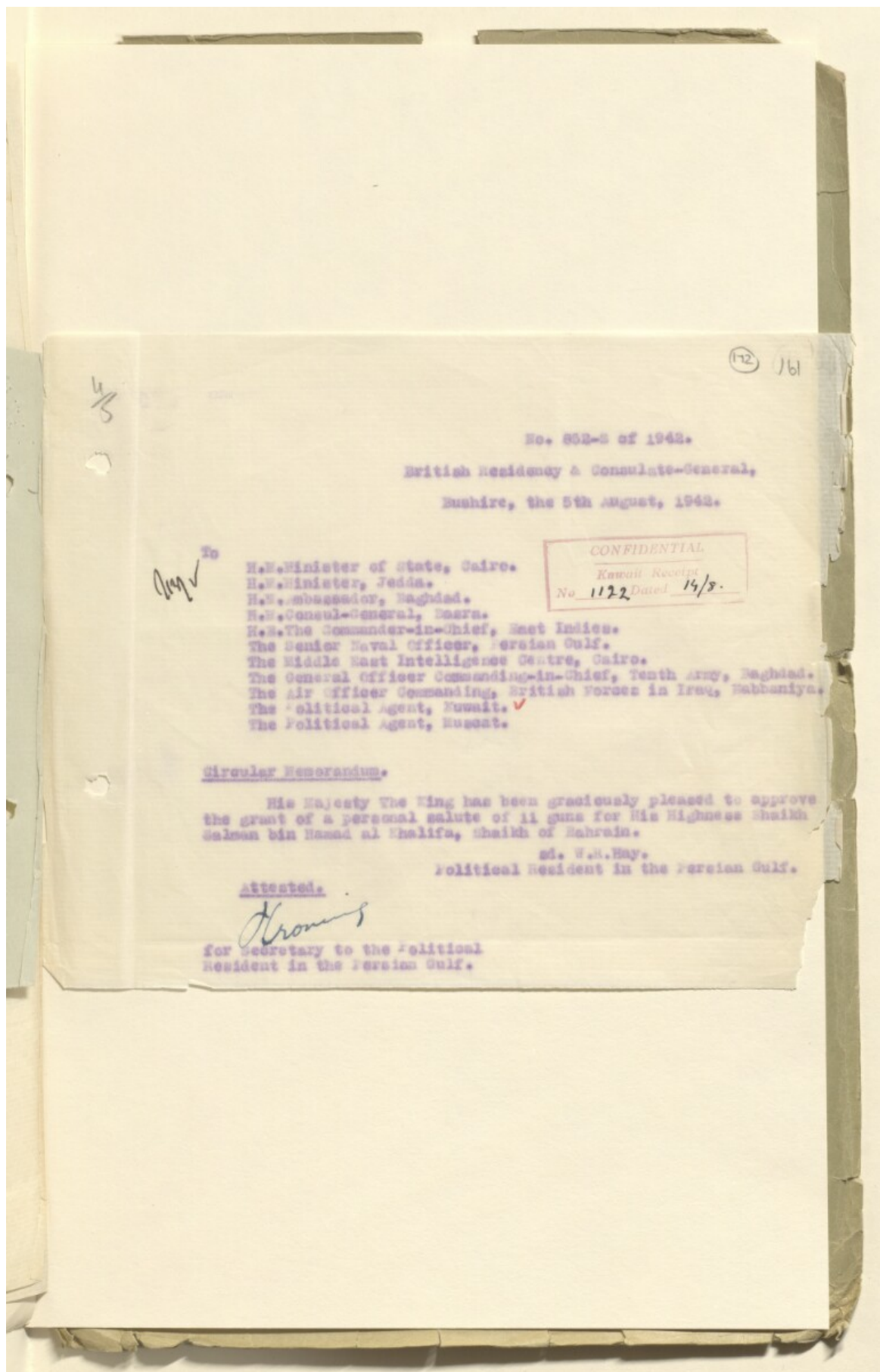
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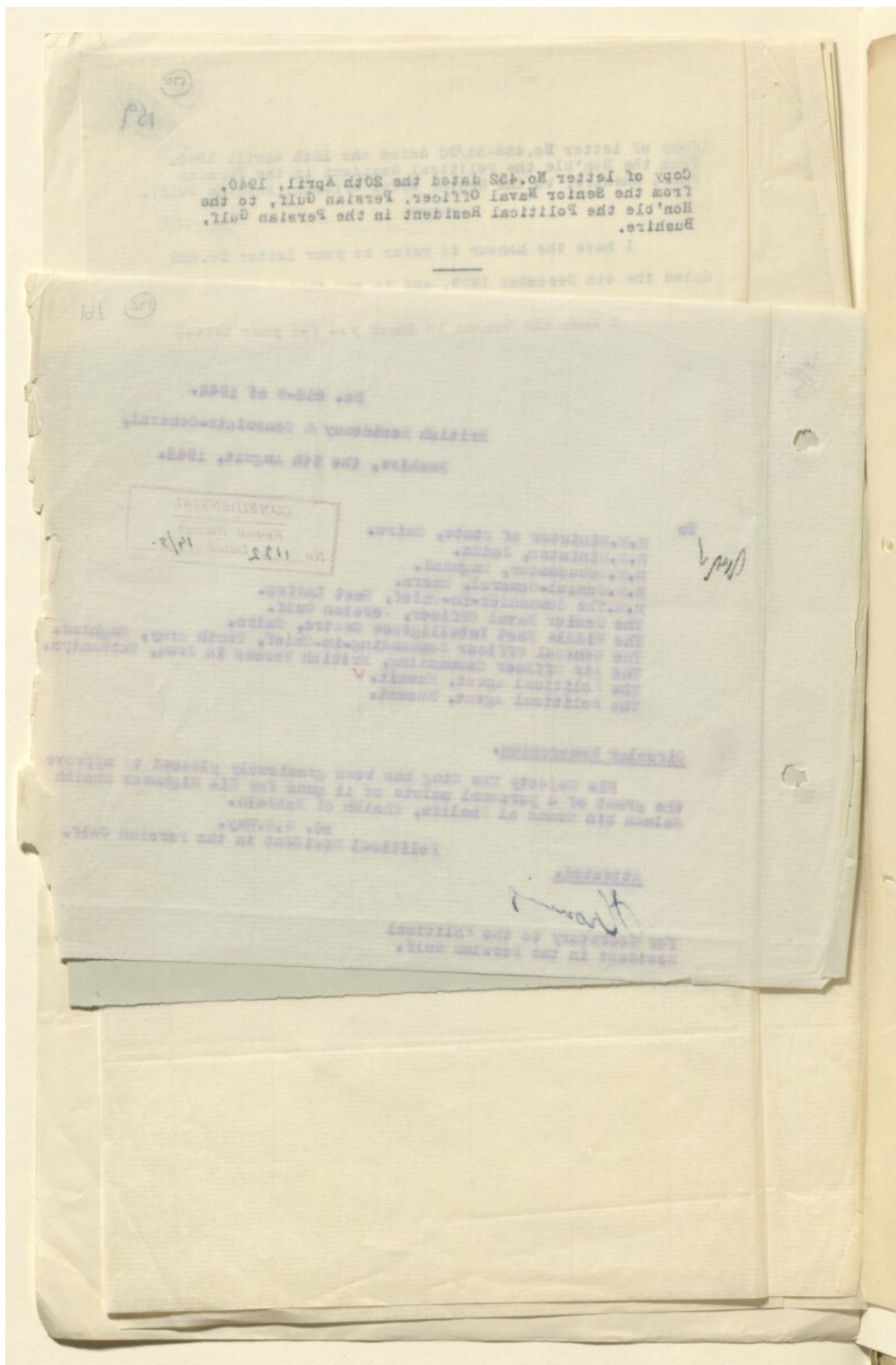














4/5

Kuwait Report  
No 473 Dated 14/6/43 162 (173)

No.810-13/166. British Residency and  
Consulate-General, Bushire  
14th May 1943.

From The Secretary to the Hon'ble the  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire.

To The Political Agent,  
Kuwait/Bahrain/Muscat.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Political Resident  
to say that it is proposed to modify the Alqabnamah as follows:-

(i) Name and address of rulers.

MUSCAT. "Sir" and "K.C.I.E." to be omitted; and a  
footnote added to the effect "The Sultan  
is a K.C.I.E., but this title is not used  
in addressing him".

BAHRAIN. Substitute "His Highness Shaikh Salman bin  
Hamad Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Bahrain".

(ii) Spelling of name of State.

"Muscat" to be substituted for "Mascat".

(iii) The Sharh al Khath.

Substitute "Ba'd as-salaam wa's-sal 'an sehhatikim wa  
taqdim al ihteram al laiq li-muqam azmatikim/  
sumukum/ sa'adatikim/hadhratikim." (The last  
four alternatives apply respectively to the  
Sultan of Muscat, the Sheikhs of Bahrain and  
Kuwait, the Sheikh of Qatar and the Trucial  
Sheikhs.

(iv) The Khatima

Substitute "Wa fi'nl-khitam uqaddim li-azmatikim(or  
sumukum/sa'adatikim/hadhratikim, as the case  
may be) ihtiramati 'l-faiqeh wa duntum.

(v) Name and address of ruler

(a) for Muscat substitute "Ila hadhrat al-akram al-afkham  
hamid ash-shiam sahib al-azmat sumu as-Sayyid Sa'id  
bin Taimur, Sultan Muscat wa Oman, al mukhtaram.

(b) For Bahrain and Kuwait, substitute "Ila hadhrat al-akram  
al-afkham haid ash-shiam sahib al[ma-ali]sumu ash-Sheikh  
etc.

(c) For Qatar and the Trucial Sheikhs substitute "Ila hadhrat  
al-akram al afkham sahib as-sa'adat ash-Sheikh etc.

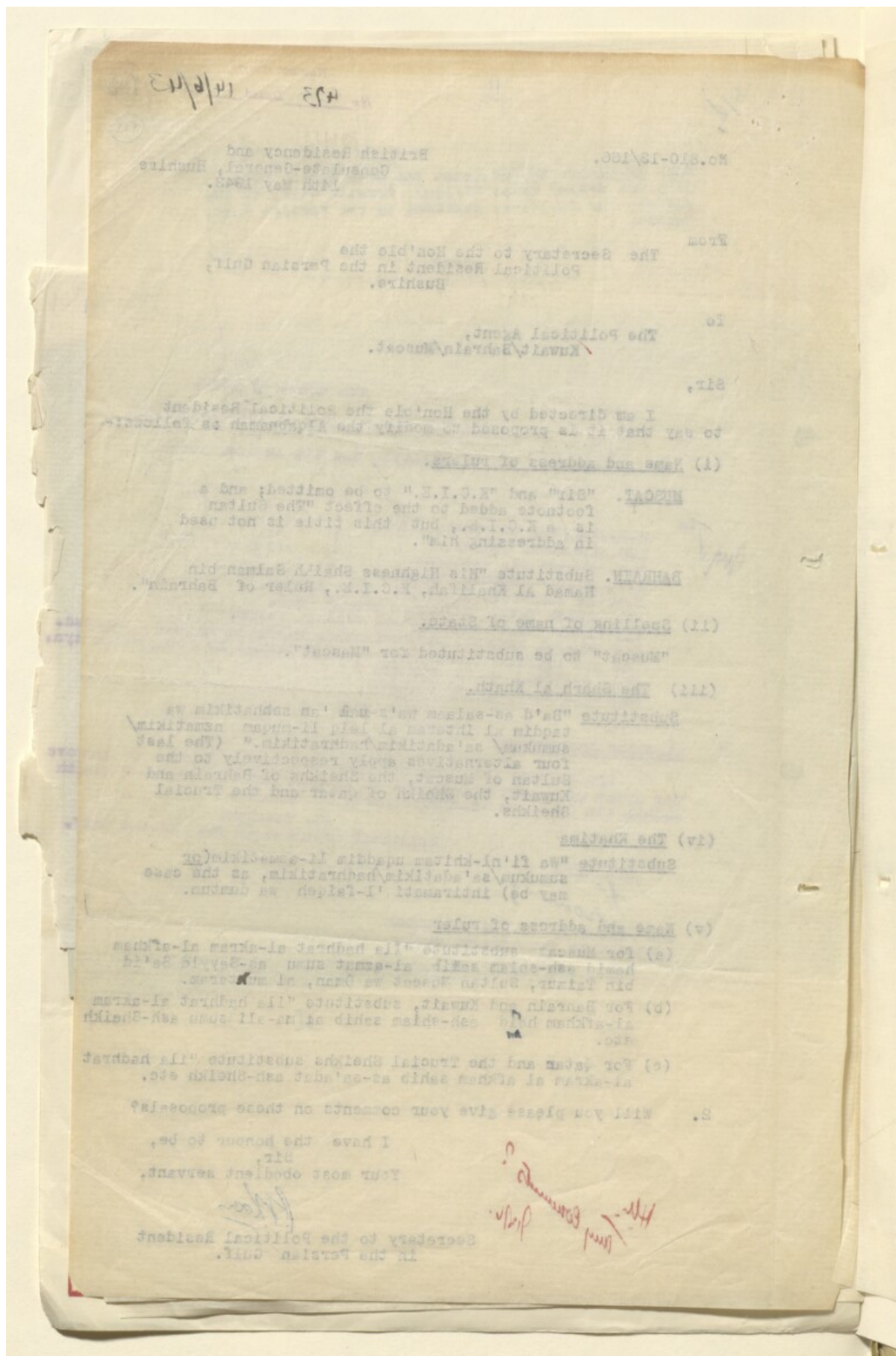
2. Will you please give your comments on these proposals?

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*Any comments?*  
*Yes.*

Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.









No. 497

Political Agency,  
Kuwait,  
13th July, 1943.

From

The Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the  
Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite a reference to your letter No. 810-13/166, dated Bushire the 14th May, 1943, and to say the proposals contained in sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) of the first paragraph of your letter are acceptable to the Shaikh of Kuwait.

2. Regarding sub-paragraph (v)(b), however, I would say that I am informed by His Highness the Shaikh's Secretary that the words "al ma-ali" are quite incongruous with the word "sumu". "Al ma-ali" is a title given to ministers of elected Governments in Egypt, Syria and Iraq and might accurately be translated into English as "The Right Honourable". The title is, I understand, also given to A.D.C's. To apply it to a ruler is to confuse royalty with elected ministers and would be as incongruous as addressing His Majesty the King as "The Right Honourable His Majesty King George".

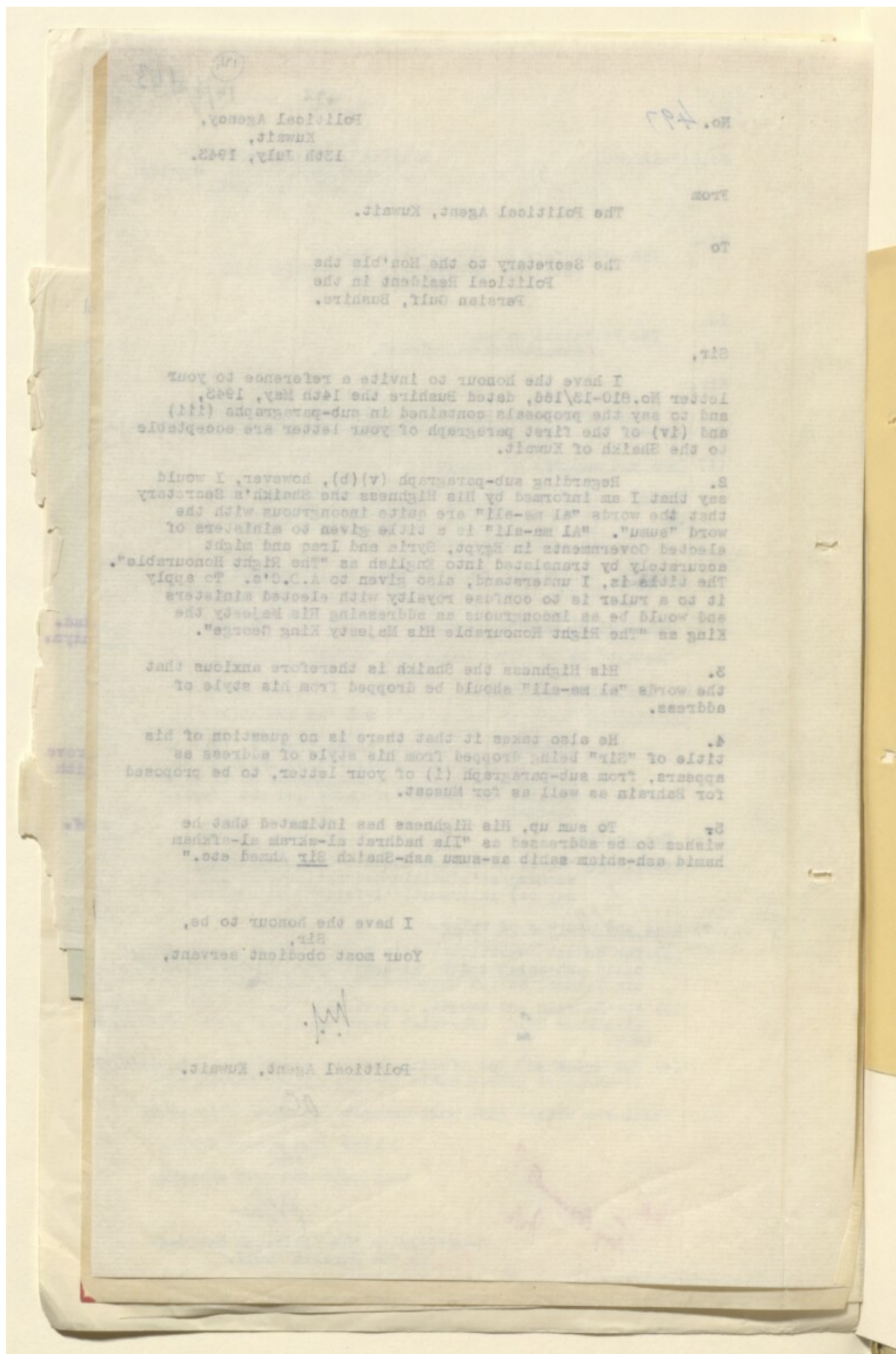
3. His Highness the Shaikh is therefore anxious that the words "al ma-ali" should be dropped from his style of address.

4. He also takes it that there is no question of his title of "Sir" being dropped from his style of address as appears, from sub-paragraph (i) of your letter, to be proposed for Bahrain as well as for Muscat.

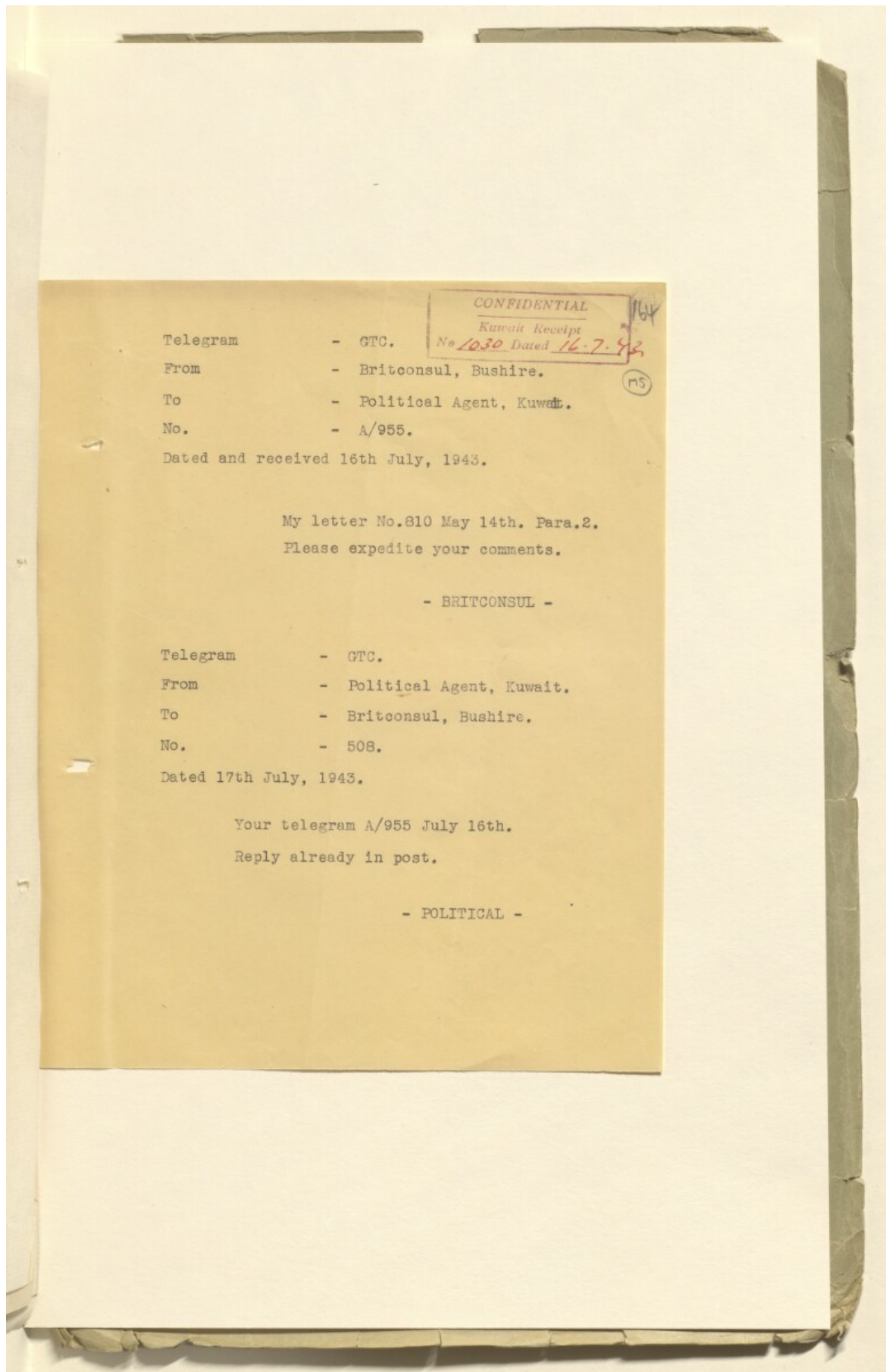
5. To sum up, His Highness has intimated that he wishes to be addressed as "Ila hadhrat al-akram al-afkham hamid ash-shiam sahib as-sumu ash-Shaikh Sir Ahmed etc."

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

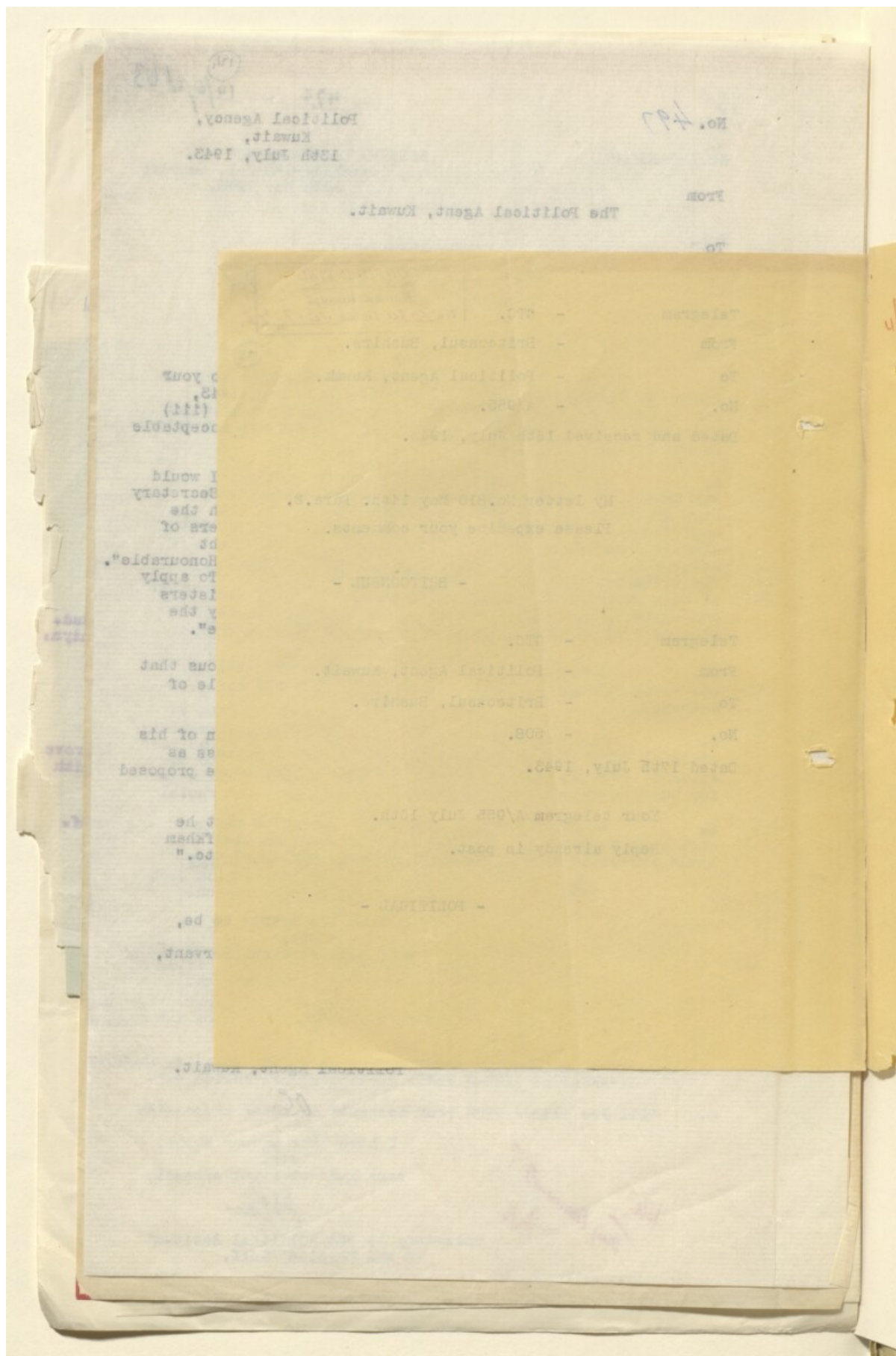
Political Agent, Kuwait.

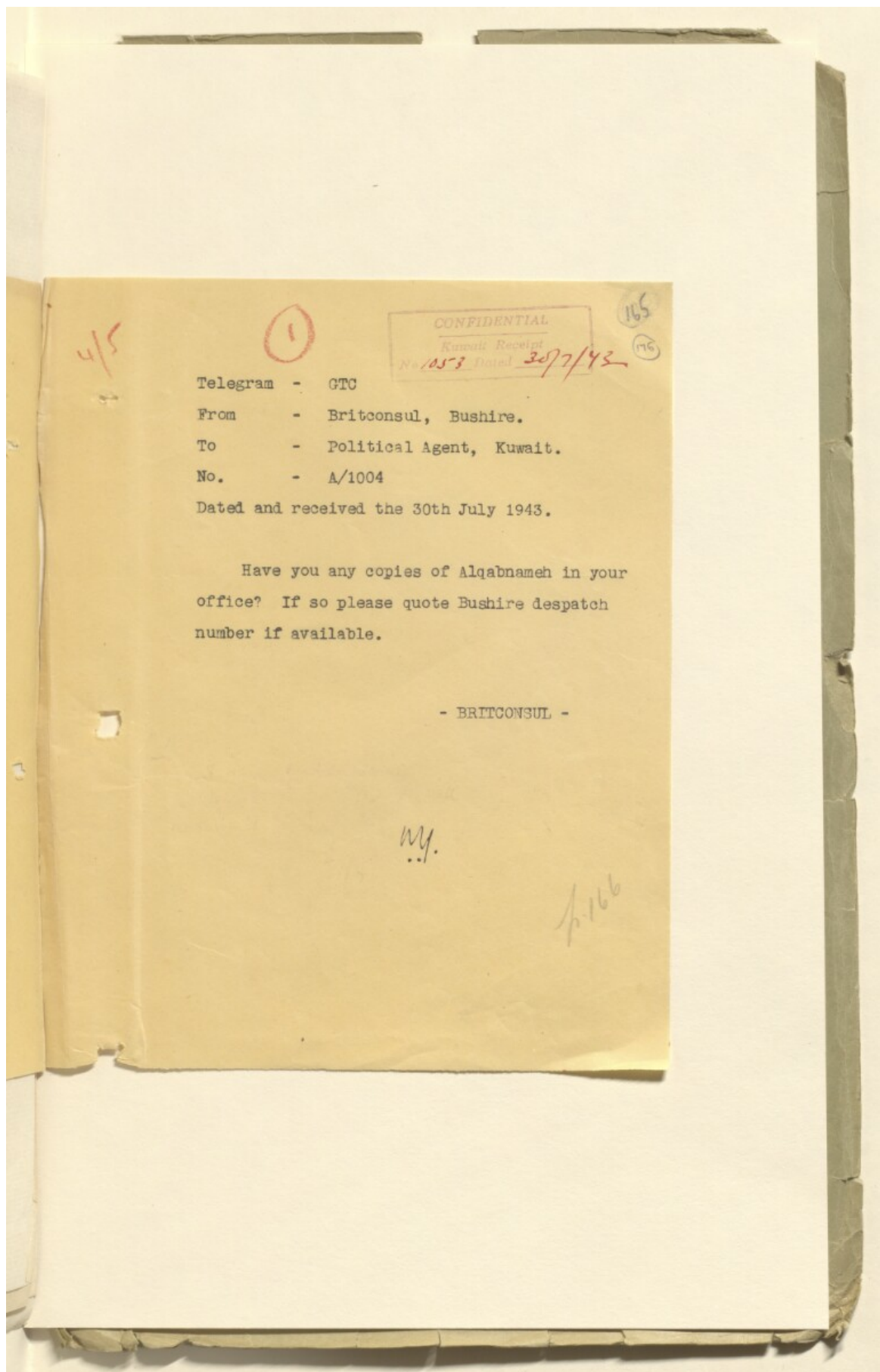


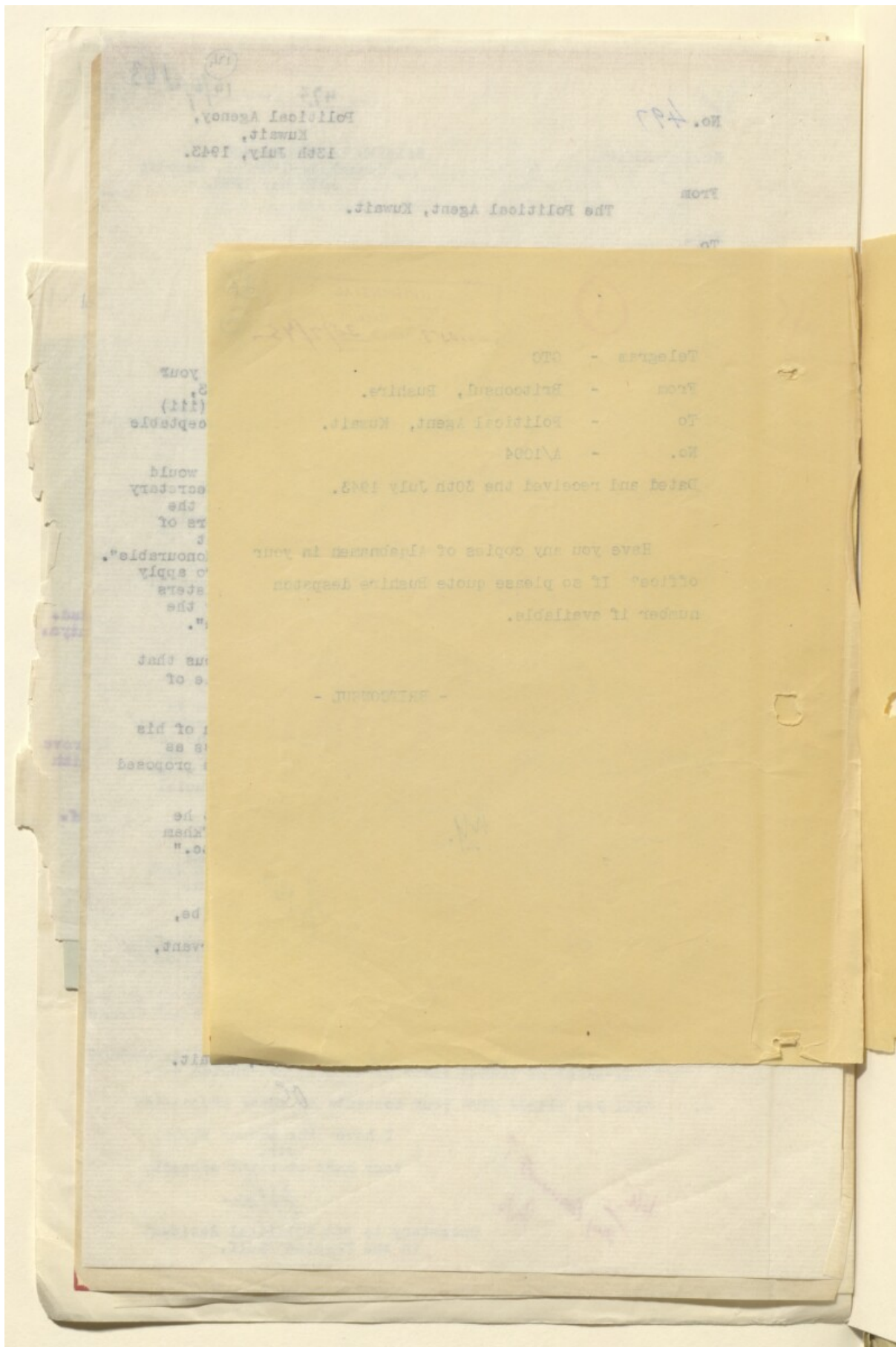




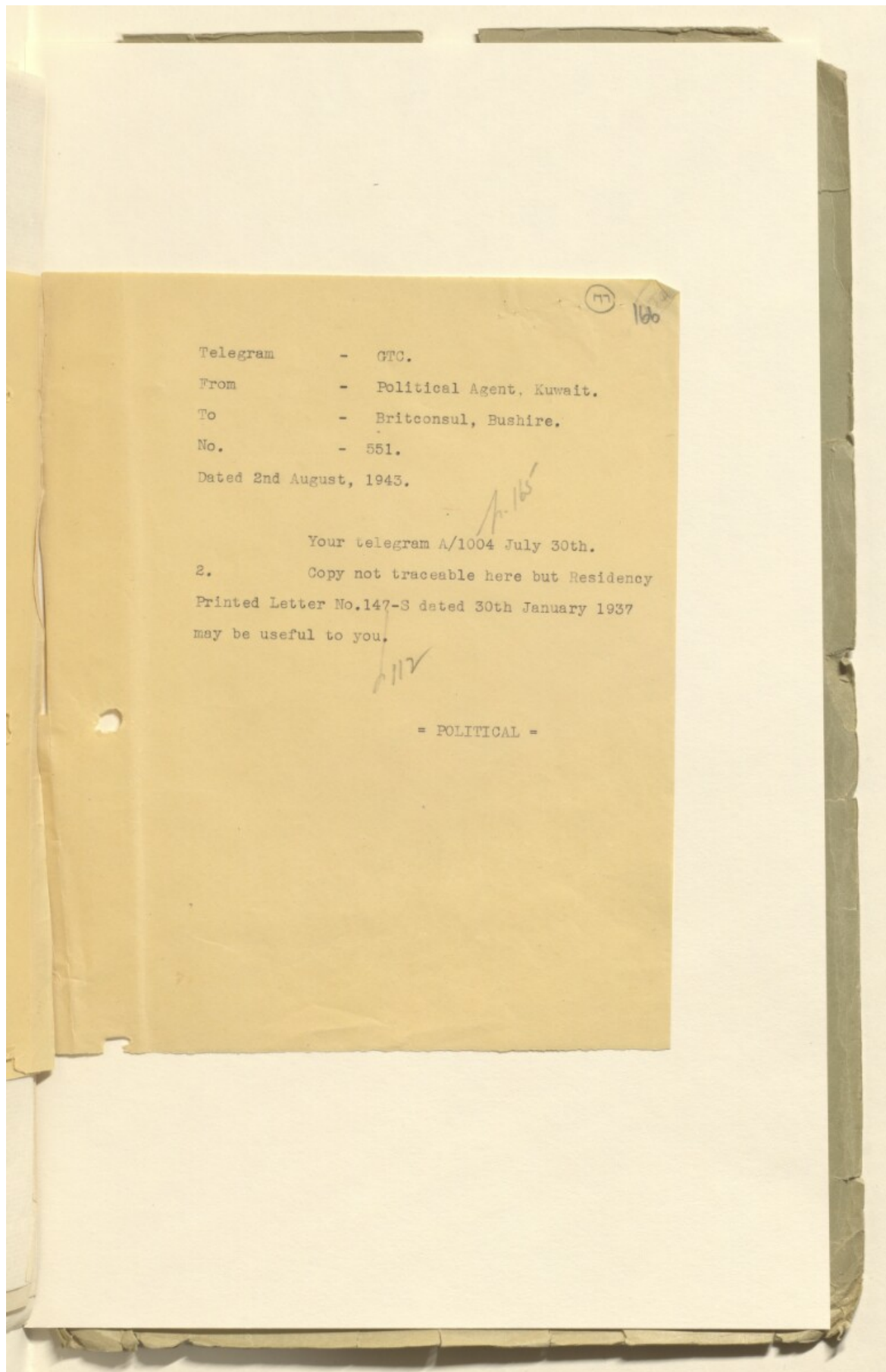










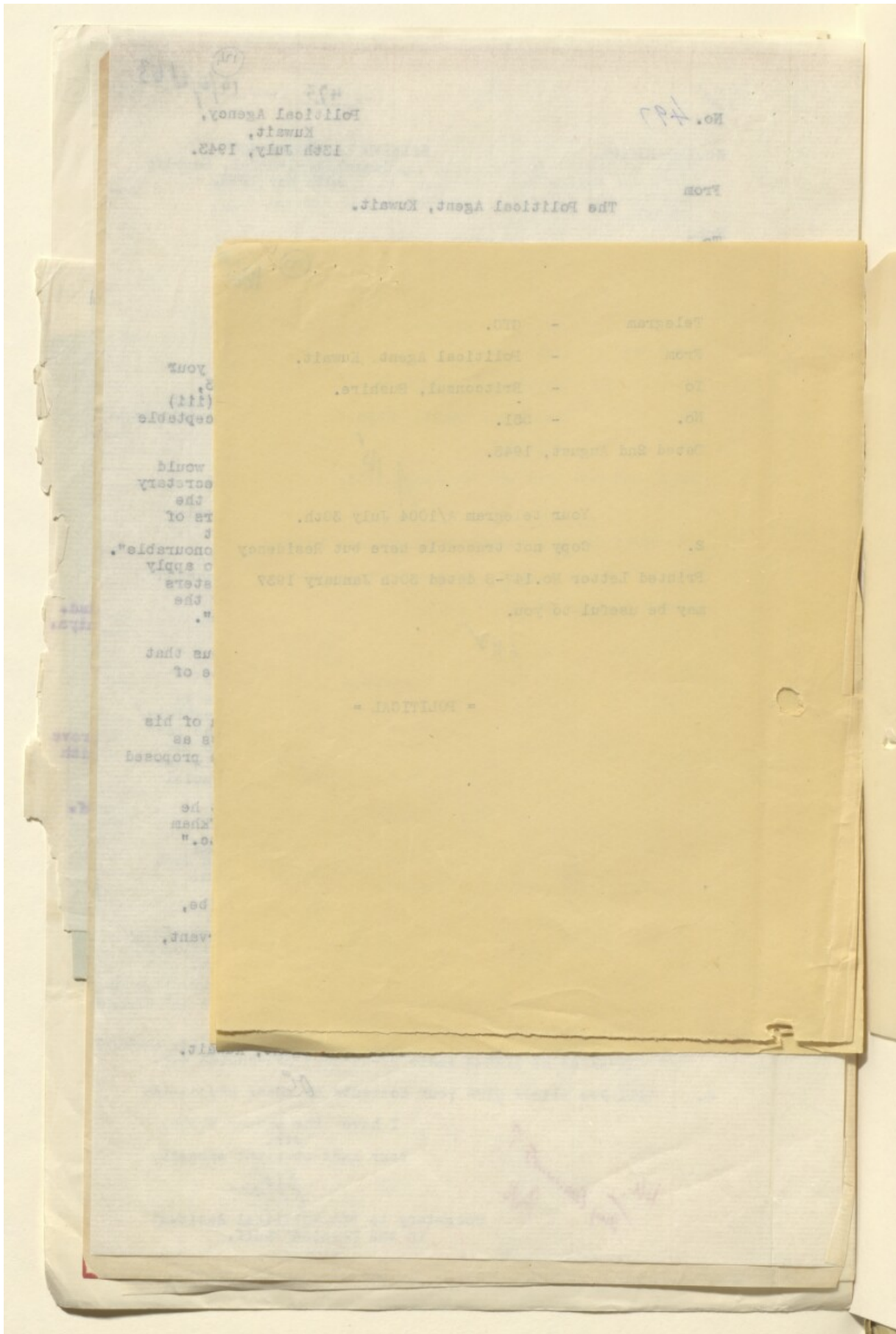


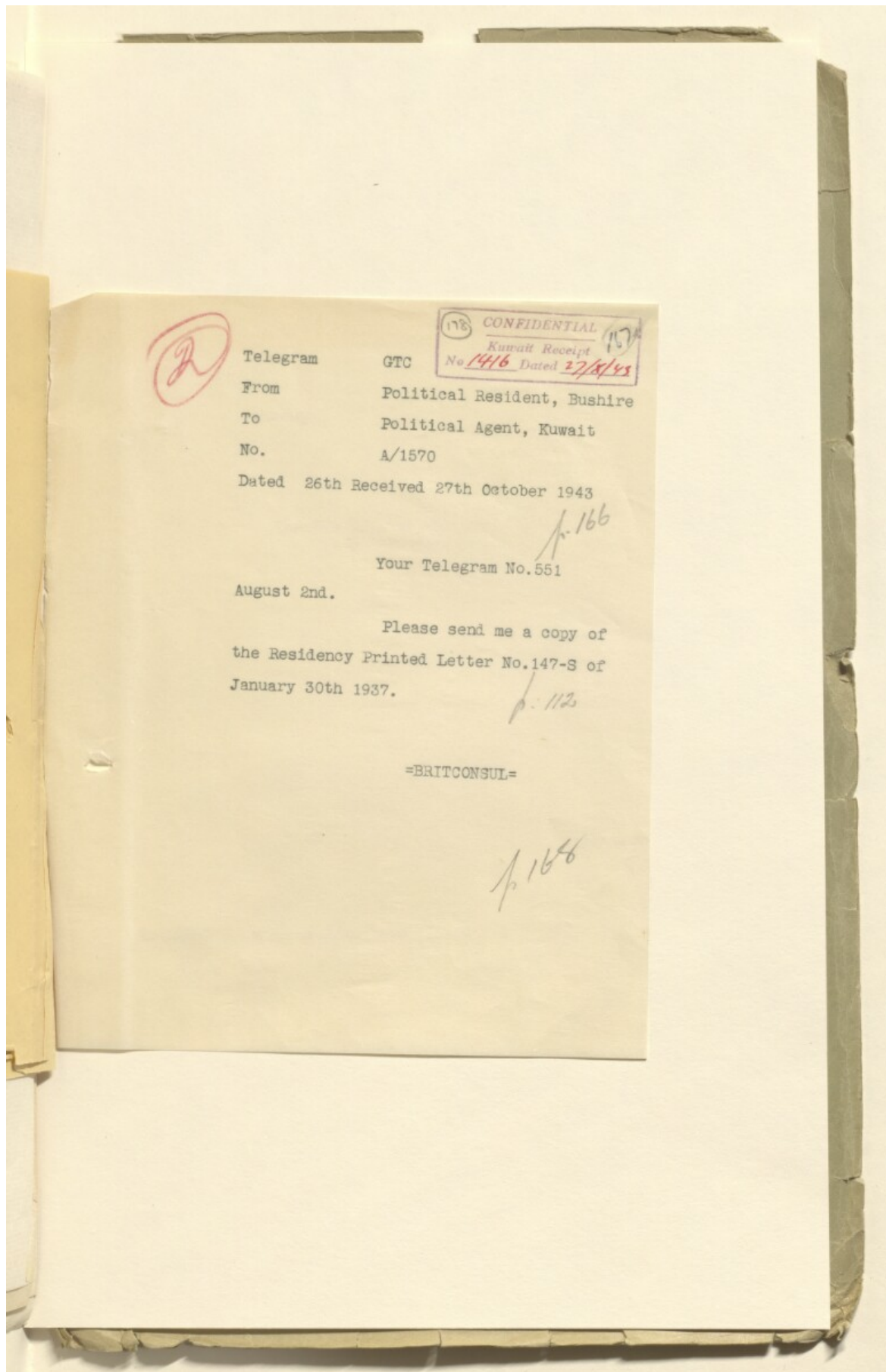
Telegram - GTC.  
From - Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To - Britconsul, Bushire.  
No. - 551.  
Dated 2nd August, 1943.

Your telegram A/1004 July 30th.

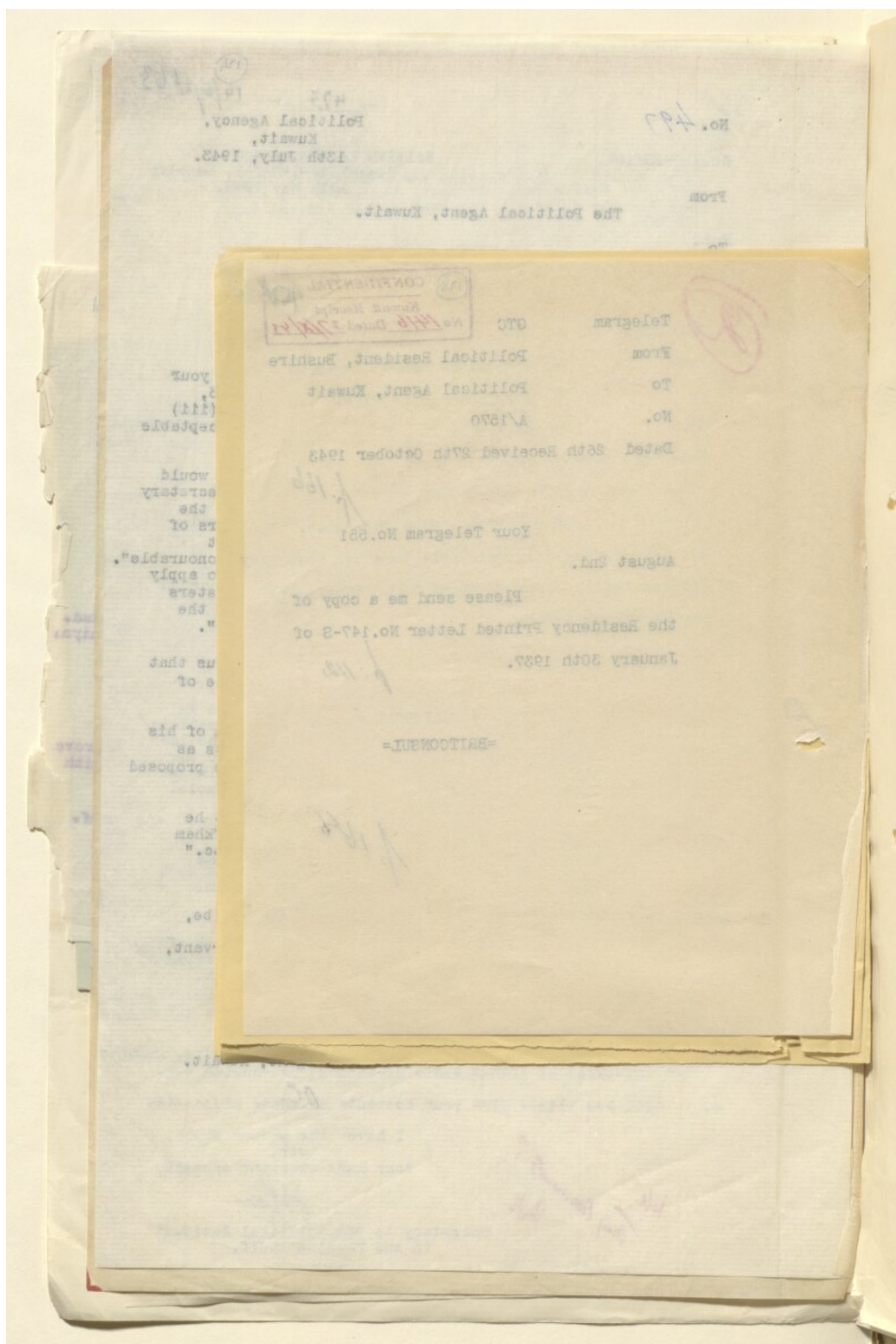
2. Copy not traceable here but Residency  
Printed Letter No.147-S dated 30th January 1937  
may be useful to you.

= POLITICAL =











CONFIDENTIAL

No. C/ 759 -4/5.

The Political Agent at Kuwait presents his compliments to

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

and has the honour to transmit to him a copy of the undermentioned document(s).

POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT.

*167* Dated the 30th October, 1943.

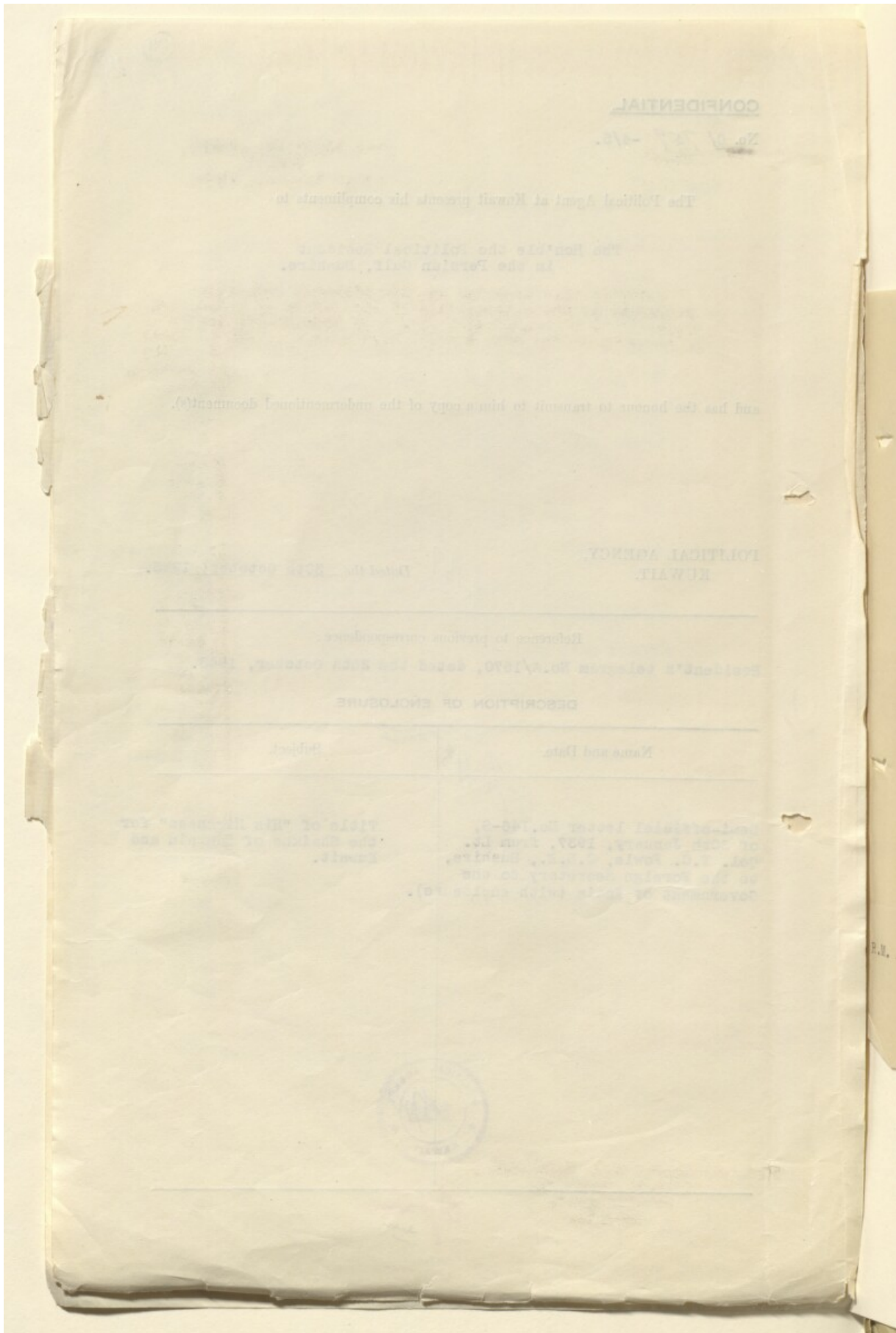
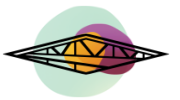
Reference to previous correspondence:

Resident's telegram No.A/1570, dated the 26th October, 1943.

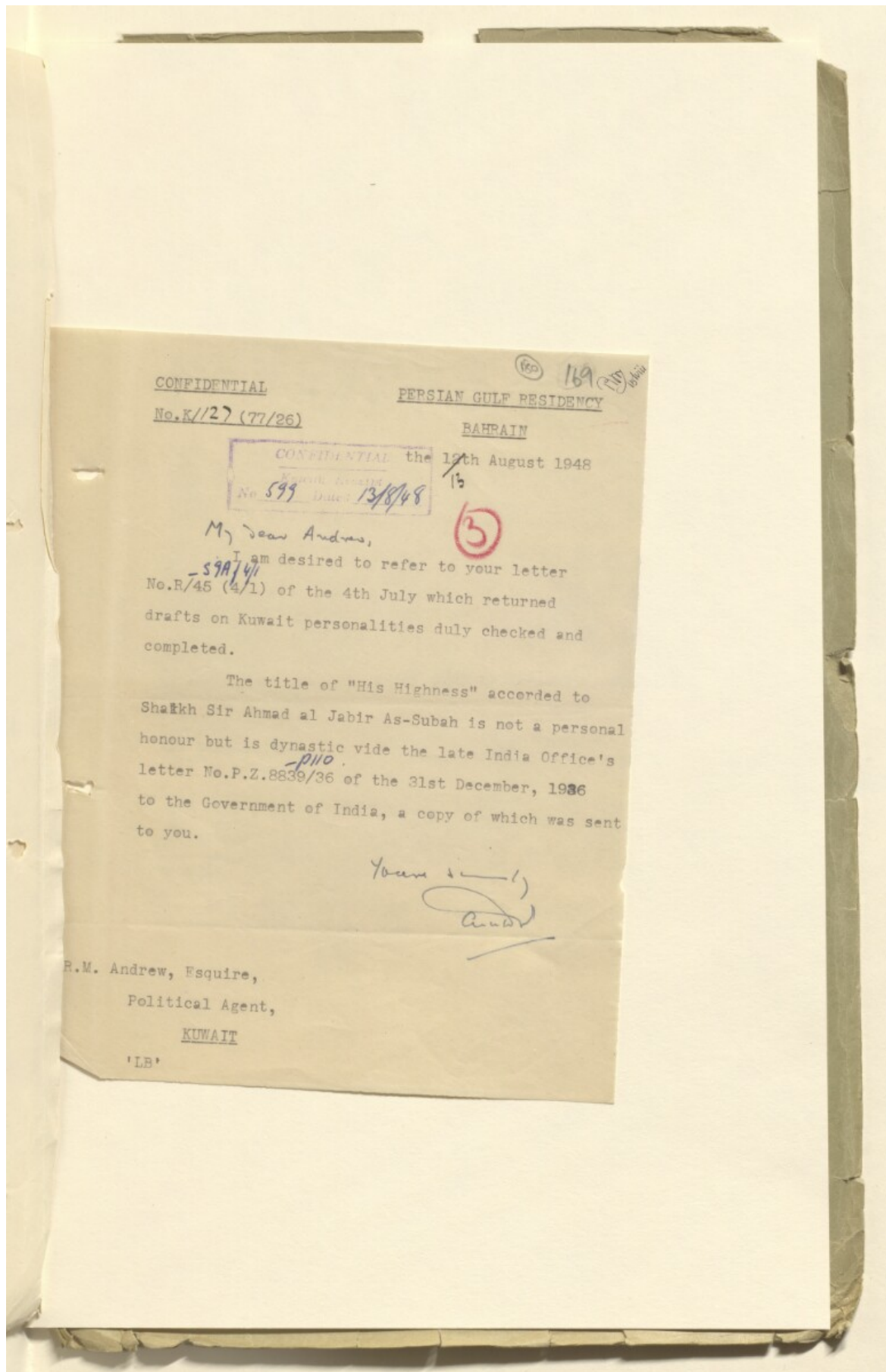
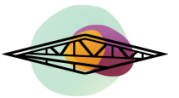
DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

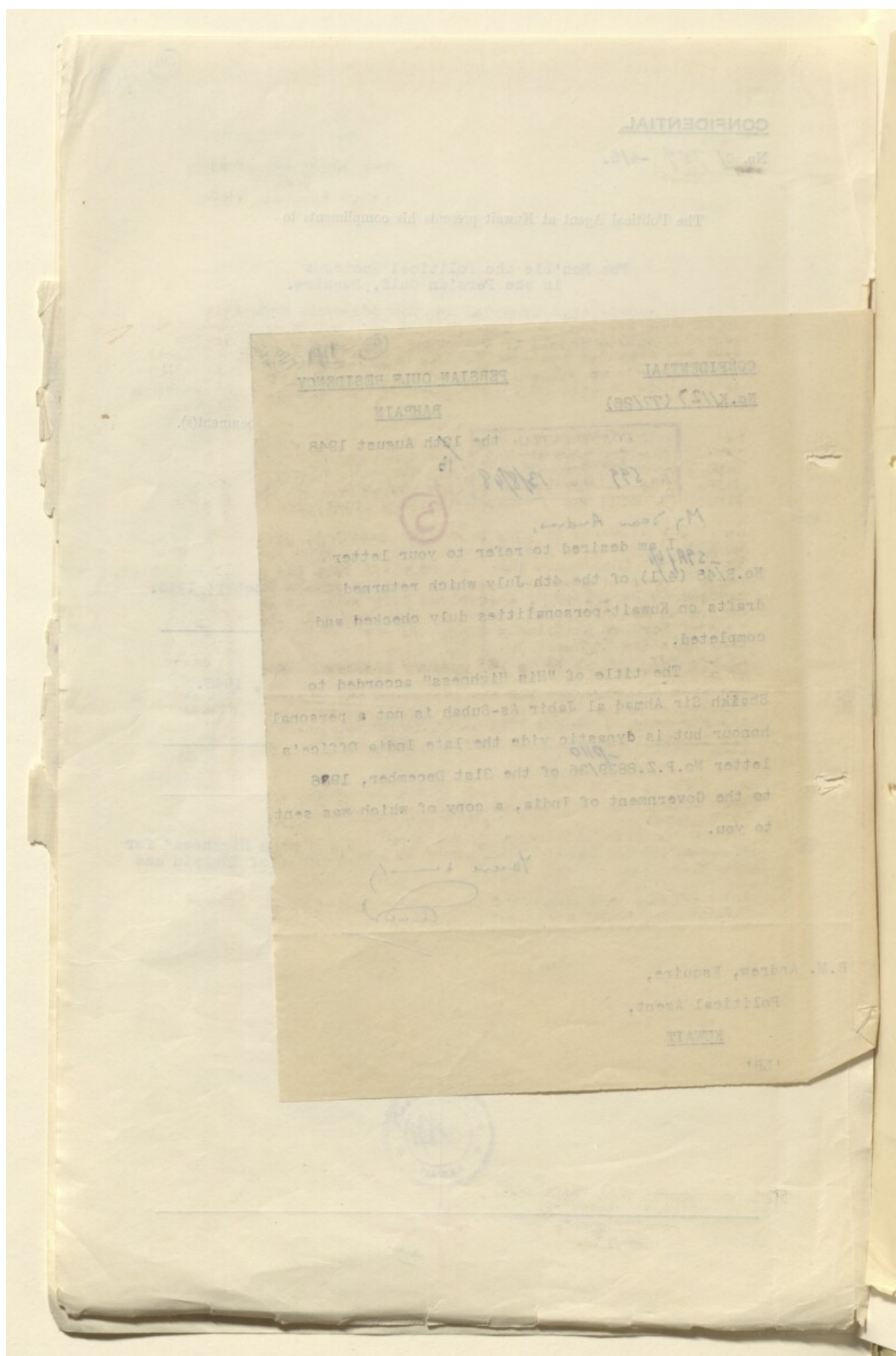
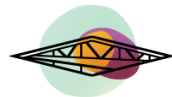
Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>113</i> Demi-official letter No.146-S, of 30th January, 1937, from Lt. Col. T.C. Fowle, C.B.E., Bushire, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India (with enclosure).	Title of "His Highness" for the Shaikhs of Bahrain and Kuwait.















CONFIDENTIAL

No.C/267(4/5)

THE POLITICAL AGENCY,  
KUWAIT,  
31st October, 1949.

(A)

I notice that sometime ago His Highness complained to McCAndrew of the exiguity of his salute by comparison with that of a Vice-Admiral - para 3 of McCAndrew's letter No.R/60(18/2) of the 28th August, 1948 refers -; and it seems to me that the time has come to consider whether His Highness' personal salute should be increased. Indeed, I am not certain that the time has not come for the salutes of both Bahrain and Kuwait to be raised. They are both at present entitled to dynastic salutes of 7 guns and personal salutes of 11 guns.

2. In the Kathiawar Residency, where I was last, there were 11 States, none of which had dynastic salutes of less than 9 guns and four of which had dynastic salutes of 13 guns. None of them had a revenue comparable to that of Kuwait and none was so internationally important.

3. His Highness is very keen that something should be done to increase his personal status to mark the change in Kuwait's importance that has resulted from its development. There is a danger that any foreign powers that might succeed in establishing themselves here would be willing to accede to His Highness' wishes in this respect, and I would suggest that we anticipate them. In view of the length of time that His Highness has been ruling here (27 years) and of his age - he is 63 -, the greatly increased importance of modern Kuwait, and the excellent cooperation we have had from His Highness and his officials who whatever they themselves might like to do take their cue very much from His Highness, I should like strongly to recommend that his personal salute be increased to 13 guns or even 15 guns.

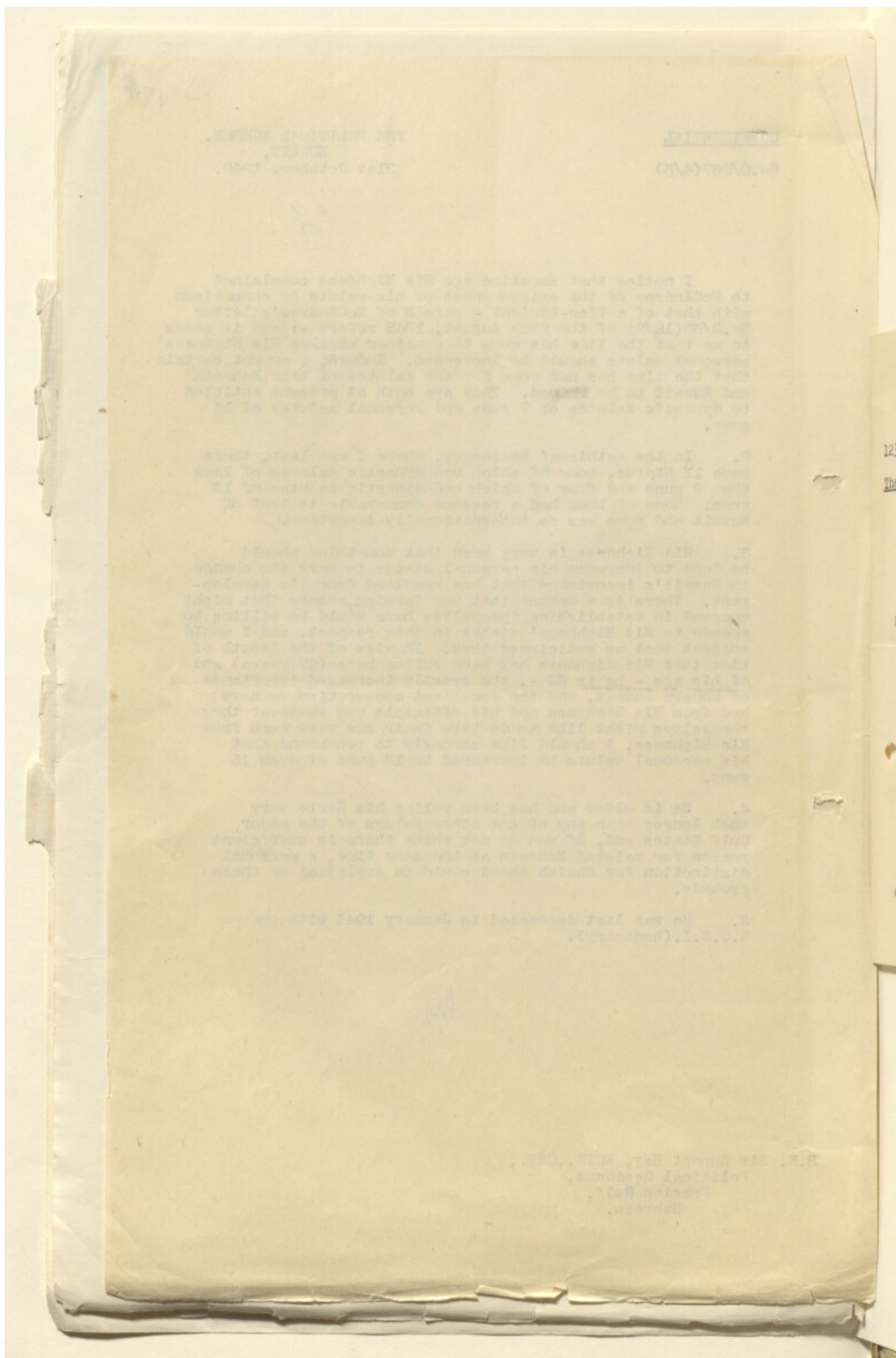
4. He is older and has been ruling his State very much longer than any of the other Rulers of the major Gulf States and, if you do not think there is sufficient reason for raising Bahrain at the same time, a personal distinction for Sheikh Ahmed could be explained on these grounds.

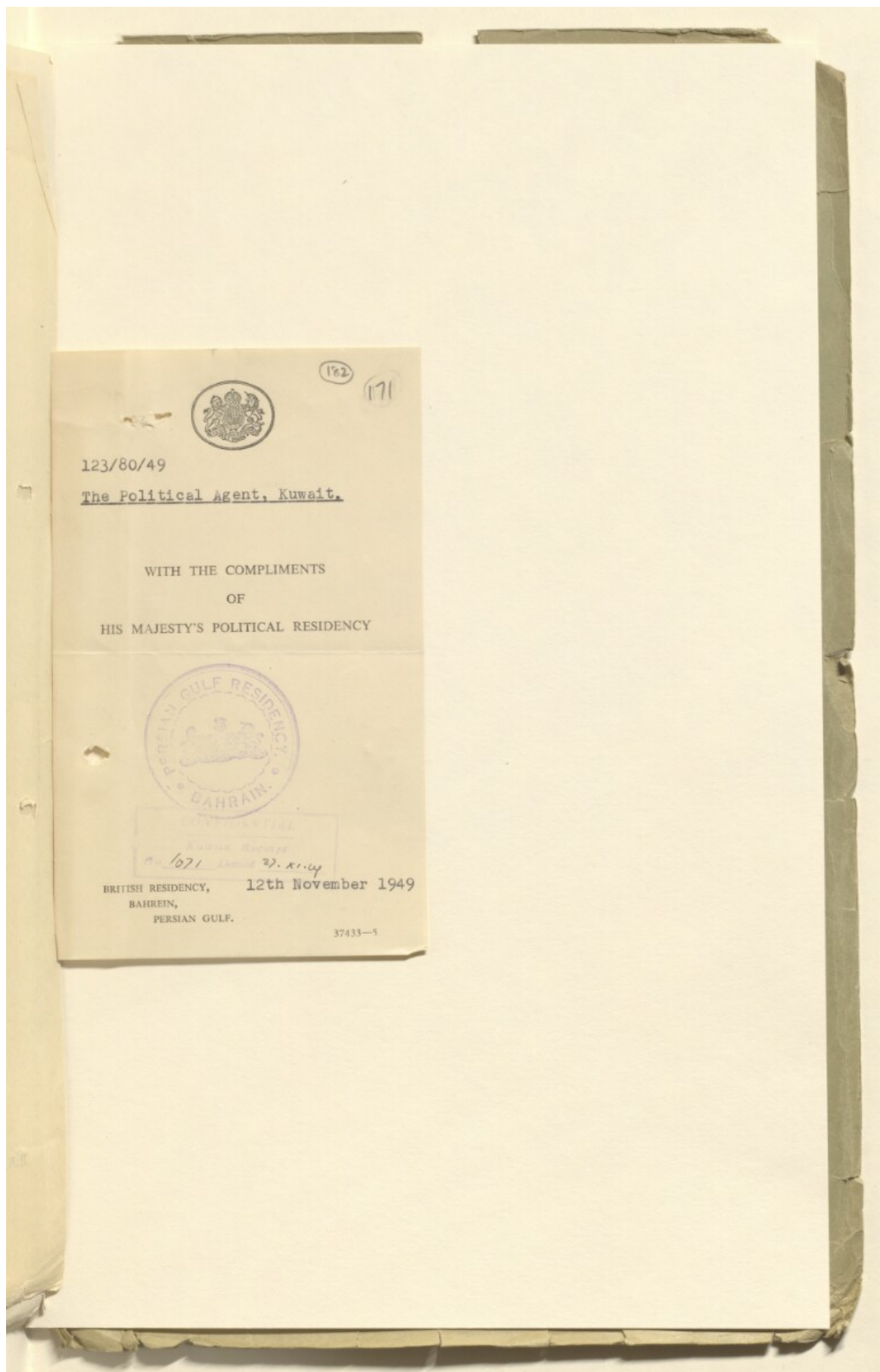
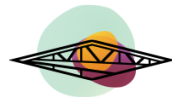
5. He was last decorated in January 1944 with the K.C.S.I. (honorary).

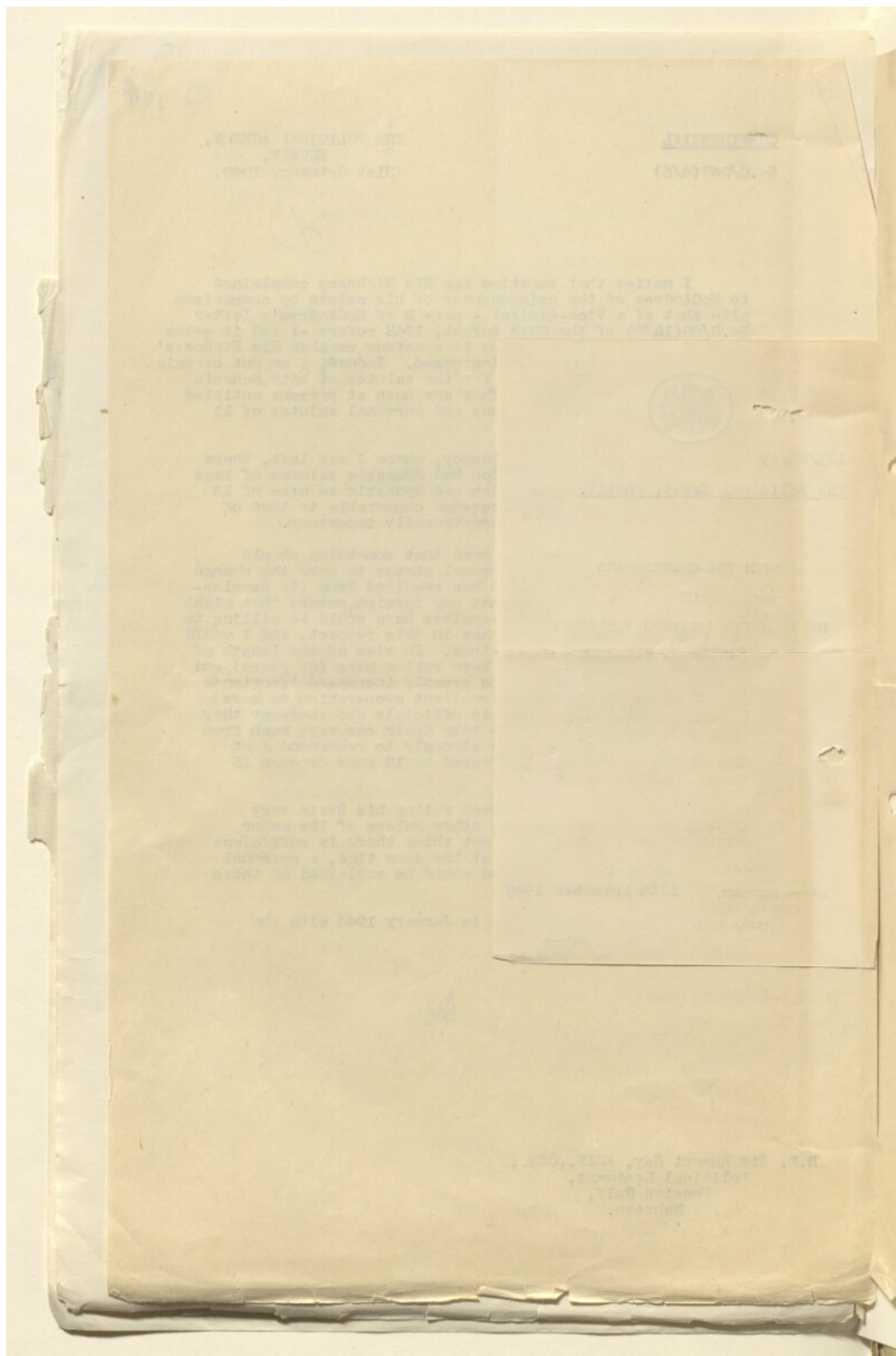
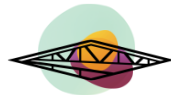
My.

H.E. Sir Rupert Hay, KCIE., CSI.,  
Political Resident,  
Persian Gulf,  
Bahrain.









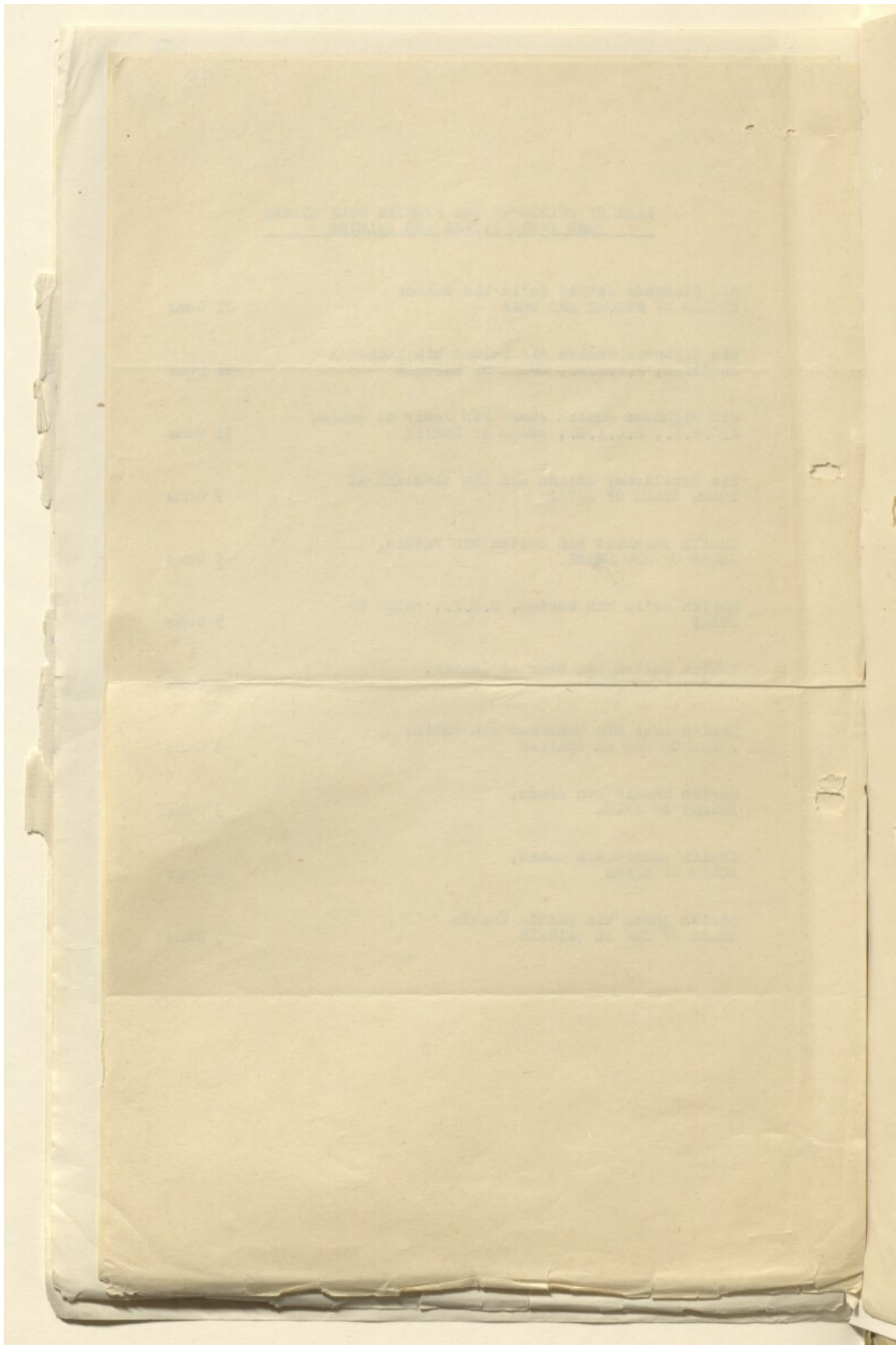
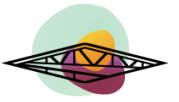




183 172

LIST OF RULERS OF THE PERSIAN GULF STATES  
AND THEIR TITLES AND SALUTES

His Highness Saiyid Sa'id bin Taimur SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN	21 Guns
His Highness Shaikh Sir Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., RULER OF BAHRAIN	11 Guns
His Highness Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabir Al Subah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., RULER OF KUWAIT	11 Guns
His Excellency Shaikh Ali bin Abdullah Al Thani, RULER OF QATAR	7 Guns
Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan bin Rashid, RULER OF ABU DHABI	5 Guns
Shaikh Sa'id bin Maktum, O.B.E., RULER OF DUBAI	5 Guns
Shaikh Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi, RULER OF SHARJAH	5 Guns
Shaikh Saqr bin Muhammad bin Salim, RULER OF RAS AL KHAIMAH	3 Guns
Shaikh Khalid bin Ahmad, REGENT OF KALBA	3 Guns
Shaikh Rashid bin Ahmad, RULER OF AJMAN	3 Guns
Shaikh Ahmad bin Rashid Mualla RULER OF UMM AL QAIWAIN	3 Guns





File No. 4/5.

194 173

1. Telegram no A/1004 of 30.7.43 from Bushie.

P.A.

Copy of Alqabouch is not traceable in this office, but if you agree we might refer to Bushie P.L. no 147-5 of 30.1.1937. which may interest them.  
Draft submitted.

2. P. 42.

W. J. M. H. M.

2/8/43.

Second Telegram no. 557 of 2/8/43 to Bushie.

2. Telegram no. 11/1570 of 26.8.43 from P.R. Bushie.

P.A.

Many copy be sent please?

27/10.

Forward Copy under P.L. no. 9/757-4/5 of 26/8/43 to P.R. Bushie.

27/10

③ D.O. No. 4/127 dt 12/8/48 from Sec. Btm.

S.3. I thought that the title of 'His Highness' was personal as the salutes of 'His Highness' is personal. vide p32. I regret the error. May file?  
H.H.

20/8/48

④ Issued letter no C/167 dt 31.8.44 to Res. Secy, Btm



